

PLANNING BASICS

The properties of your material to be transported, your requirements as regards the conveyor system and the ambient conditions are the basis for the planning of your system. Consider the following questions and the resulting conditions for selection of your product in order to find the best possible solution for your conveyor installation.

Dimensions of Your Material to be Transported

What is the length and width of your material to be transported?

The length and width of the material to be transported have an effect on three factors:

- **Straight running:** The higher the ratio of length to width, the more stable will be the straight running of your items. With smaller length to width ratios, you may have to consider putting in place additional measures to stabilise the straight running of the materials.
- **Reference length :** The reference length normally corresponds to the width of the product to be transported + 50 mm or, with very large items such as pallets + 100 mm. Tapered conveyor rollers must be used in curves, the length of which has to be calculated separately (cf. Planning Section, p 212).
- **Roller pitch:** To ensure that the material to be transported is conveyed smoothly, the roller pitch has to be designed so that at least three conveyor rollers lie under the product at all times.

What is the height of the material to be transported?

The greater the height of the material to be transported in relation to its footprint, the higher is the risk of it tipping over when travelling on the conveyor. The following must be taken into consideration:

- Minimise the roller pitch as much as possible to ensure that the products are conveyed smoothly with as large a base surface as possible on the conveyor.
- Avoid rapid acceleration and harsh braking.
- With inclined conveyor tracks, determine the centre of gravity of the material to be transported and check whether there is a risk of it tipping.

Weight of Your Materials to be Transported

The weight of the material to be transported affects in particular the:

- **Diameter, pitch and bearing load:** The weight of the material to be transported must be distributed over as many load-bearing conveyor rollers as are required to ensure that the maximum load capacity of the individual rollers is not exceeded. This may mean that material to be transported may have to be supported by more than three conveyor rollers. The greater the diameter of the tube selected, the higher is its load capacity. The load capacity is also increased by threaded shafts, which provide additional reinforcement for the conveyor and act as cross ties.
- **Drive:** A wide range of different drives are available with Interroll products. However, these drives must fit to the application.

Uneven weight distribution of the material to be transported?

- In principle the weight of the material to be transported/container should be distributed as evenly as possible. The more uneven is the weight distribution, the more difficult is the reliable conveyance. With pallets, it should be borne in mind that only the rollers under the bulk of the pallet are actually bearing the load (euro-pallet). Thus the proportion of load-bearing rollers when transporting pallets is generally restricted to a maximum of four rollers.

What is the weight of your material to be transported?

What is the weight distribution of the material to be transported?

PLANNING BASICS

Material of Your Transported Product

What is the material of the goods to be transported?

- The material, and especially the condition of the base, has an effect on the rolling and starting resistance:
- **Drive, diameter and pitch:** Rigid materials, such as polymer containers, have a lower rolling and starting resistance than soft materials, such as boxes. This has a direct effect on the drive output required and must be incorporated into your calculation. The softer the underside of the material to be transported, the higher is the drive output required for a product with the same weight but with a hard underside. Furthermore, in principle the softer the material to be transported is, the smaller the roller pitch selected needs to be.
 - **Load capacity and pitch:** Ribs, grooves, ridges or grooves on the base of the material to be transported are not a problem providing they run parallel to the conveyor direction. The drive output required may have to be increased depending on their shape, especially with cross ribs. Cross ribs can have an adverse effect on the conveying action and the roller pitch may possibly have to be calculated by experience.

Your Requirements Regarding the Conveyor System

- The following parameters determine the specification of your conveyor system:
- Maximum throughput per time unit
 - Geometry of the material to be transported
 - Weight and material of the transported product
 - Control requirements
 - Environmental conditions
- Electrostatic charges are fundamentally produced when an object is transported on rollers.
- **Antistatic version:** Interroll offers antistatic versions of all products to conduct away electrostatic charges immediately without sparking. Conveyor rollers driven by grooves are basically designed to be antistatic. The charge is conducted with low ohm resistance from the tube to the shaft by means of an antistatic element. The profile opening, into which the roller is laid or screwed, has to have uncoated surfaces in order to conduct the charge without sparking into the earthed side profile. This is the responsibility of the plant manufacturer.
- The development of noise is affected by the:
- **Drive:** Every drive causes noise, although Interroll drives are designed to be especially low-noise. In principle, A chain drive creates more noise than a belt drive, such as a PolyVee or round belt.
 - **Material and bearing:** Almost all Interroll products use technopolymers between the metallic parts to achieve the best possible noise levels.
- Damp materials to be transported or humid surroundings affect the:
- **Material and bearing:** Conveyor rollers with precision ball bearings are ideally protected from wet and dirt under normal ambient conditions. If the components of the system will be constantly exposed to humidity and wetness, then Interroll offers stainless ball bearings and tubes and shafts made of corrosion-proof materials.
- In principle, conveyor rollers can be used at temperature ranging from -28 to +40 °C. The relevant applicable temperature ranges are given on the product pages for the various Conveyor Roller Series. Please contact your Interroll customer consultant for non-standard temperature conditions.

- What length or throughput should the installation have?
- Is there static charge?
- Does the system have to be low-noise?
- Does the system have to be corrosion-resistant?
- Will be system be operating in extreme temperatures?

PLATFORMS

Interroll Conveyor Roller Series are arranged into five so-called “platforms“. Each platform is characterised by a certain type of bearing and certain materials – the two key factors for the operation and applicational possibilities of the products.

The following applies within a platform:

- The bearings and materials for the bearing housing and seal are identical
- The shapes of the bearings may differ
- The versions are produced by the combination of shaft and tube dimensions as well as the materials

Platform 1100 for Non-Driven Conveyors

Applications

For gravity applications

- For especially lightweight and silent operation of conveyor rollers
- Stainless steel version suitable for moist areas
- For lightweight and medium-heavy materials to be transported
- Not suitable for driven conveyors

Ball bearings and materials

The ball bearings are made of polymer with steel or stainless steel balls. The outer ring and cone of the bearing is made of polypropylene or POM. The bearings are lubricated with a food-safe grease.

Properties

Platform 1100 provides for lightweight and particularly silent running of conveyor rollers for gravity systems operating in normal ambient temperatures.

Please refer to p 226 for the properties and applications of polymer.

Max. conveyor speed at a diameter of 20 mm	0.1 m/s
Max. conveyor speed at a diameter of 50 mm	0.3 m/s
Max. load capacity	350 N
Temperature range	-5 to +40 °C

Associated Conveyor Roller Series

- Smooth-Running Conveyor Roller Series 1100 p 28
- Conveyor Wheels Series 2130 p 146
- Conveyor Wheels Series 2370 p 148

Applications

For temperature ranges outside of the limits for polymer

- For non-driven and driven conveyors
- For lightweight and medium-heavy materials to be transported

Ball bearings and materials

The pressed bearing seat and internal rings of the metal ball bearing are hardened and galvanized zinc-plated. The shape of the ball bearing is designed specifically for conveyor rollers and tolerates greater deflection of the bearing than comparable precision ball bearings. However the conveyor speeds are restricted. The noise level is significantly higher than with conveyor rollers with polymer housings because of the steel construction throughout.

Properties

Platform 1200 is specifically designed for use in extreme ambient temperatures.

Max. conveyor speed at a diameter of 30 mm	0.3 m/s
Max. conveyor speed at a diameter of 50 mm	0.8 m/s
Max. load capacity	1,200 N
Temperature range	-28 to +80 °C

Associated Conveyor Roller Series

- Steel Conveyor Roller Series 1200 p 32
- Steel Conveyor Wheel Series 2200 p 150

Applications

- For wet and hygienic areas
- For non-driven and driven conveyors
- For lightweight and medium-heavy materials to be transported

Ball bearings and materials

The ball bearings are designed as slide bearings and are made of polymer (polyamide or POM + PTFE) with a stainless steel shaft pin. The materials and surfaces of the bearing pair are aligned to each other so that the bearings can run dry without lubrication. All of the materials are corrosion-proof. The conveyor rollers are completely corrosion-proof if polymer or stainless steel tubes are used.

Properties

Platform 1500 is specifically designed for use in hygienic areas and in areas at risk of corrosion. All of the bearing housings are sealed internally so that liquids or other substances cannot penetrate the rollers. The conveyor rollers can be cleaned with conventional detergents.

Please refer to p 226 for the properties and applications of polymer.

Max. conveyor speed at a diameter of 30 mm	0.3 m/s
Max. conveyor speed at a diameter of 50 mm	0.8 m/s
Max. load capacity	120 N
Temperature range	-10 to +40 °C

Associated Conveyor Roller Series

- Slide Bearing Conveyor Roller Series 1500 p 36
- OmniWheel Series 2500 p 152

Platform 1200 for Extreme Ambient Temperatures

Platform 1500 for Slide Bearing Conveyor Rollers

PLATFORMS

Platform 1700
for Universal
Use

Applications

- For driven and non-driven conveyors
- For particularly light conveyance at high conveyor speeds
- For lightweight and medium-heavy materials to be transported
- Large number of applications

Ball bearings and materials

The ball bearings are sealed DIN precision ball bearings 6002 2RZ, 689 2Z and 6003 2RZ. All of the ball bearings are greased with a silicon-free lubricant and have a secure bearing housing in the base of the roller thanks to a snap-on edge. The ball bearing 6002 2RZ is also available as an oiled version and in stainless steel.

The integral polypropylene seal is fixed in the internal ring of the ball bearing and has three functions:

- Protecting the ball bearing from coarse dirt and spray water
- Diameter compensation between the shaft and the internal ring of the ball bearing
- Diverting axial forces into the ball bearing

Properties

Platform 1700 is designed for high loads at very low noise levels and provides the ultimate in applicational flexibility. The bearing design comprising polyamide bearing housing, precision ball bearing and a polypropylene or POM seal produces an extremely quiet conveyor roller, which can simultaneously carry heavy loads.

The bearing housings and the belt drive heads are incorporated in a form-fit manner into the tubes in the standard version. The unique feature about this platform 1700 is the tapered shaft-shuttle, which combines the benefits of a female threaded shaft and a spring-loaded shaft (cf. shaft-shuttle shaft design p 202).

Please refer to p 226 for the properties and applications of polymer.

Max. conveyor speed	2.0 m/s
Max. load capacity	3,000 N
Temperature range	-5 to +40 °C

Associated Conveyor Roller Series

- Universal Conveyor Roller Series 1700 p 38
- Universal Conveyor Roller Series 1700 light p 18
- Tapered Conveyor Roller Series 1700KXO p 46
- Fixed Drive Conveyor Roller Series 3500 p 50
- Tapered Conveyor Roller Series 3500KXO p 58
- Tapered Conveyor Roller Series 3500 KXO light p 22
- Fixed Drive Conveyor Roller Series 3560 p 62
- Friction Conveyor Roller Series 3800 p 66
- Double Friction Conveyor Roller Series 3860 p 74
- Double Friction Conveyor Roller Series 3870 p 78
- RollerDrive 24 V DC p 82

Applications

- For driven and non-driven conveyors
- For particularly heavy-duty loads and heavy individual loads
- Suitable for extreme temperatures with steel bearing housings

Ball bearings and materials

The standard version bearings are precision ball bearings 6205 2RZ or 6204 2RZ. The drive elements, such as sprockets or toothed belt heads, are made of fibreglass-reinforced polyamide or POM in Series 3600 and are made of steel in Series 3950. The bearing seat on the non-driven side and the seal are made of polyamide.

Properties

Platform 1450 is specifically designed for very high loads caused by heavy individual weights. One version is designed for refrigerated applications.

The technopolymer drive elements are designed to be twist-proof by being joined to the tube in a form-fit manner. The steel drive heads and flanges are all galvanized zinc-plated after being welded to the tube for optimum corrosion protection. All of the welds run right around the tube, not just in certain areas.

Please refer to p 226 for the properties and applications of polymer.

Max. conveyor speed	0.5 m/s
Max. load capacity	5,000 N
Temperature range of standard version	-5 to +40 °C
Temperature range of steel bearing housing	-28 to +40 °C

Associated Conveyor Roller Series

- Heavy-Duty Conveyor Roller Series 1450 p 118
- Heavy-Duty Conveyor Roller Series 3600 p 126
- Heavy-Duty Conveyor Roller Series 3950 p 130

TUBES

Tube Materials

The tube material and tube diameter determine the load capacity and operation of the conveyor rollers. The following section outlines the tube materials steel, aluminium and polymer, together with their advantages and disadvantages.

- Steel
- Best strength and flexural strength of all tube materials
 - Corrosion protection can be provided by zinc plating or the use of stainless steel
 - Sprockets and flanges can be welded onto the tube

Steel tubes used on Interroll conveyor rollers are manufactured in accordance with DIN EN 10305+1 and DIN EN 10305-3 with limited tolerances (as specified by Interroll).

Other versions: Tubes with grooves, tubes with flexible sleeves, rubberised tubes, surface-hardened tubes, brushed stainless tubes.

When belt conveyors are used, there is noise caused by the pared tube welds coming into contact with the belt. Interroll therefore recommends that the plant constructor tests the relevant application.

- Aluminium
- Significantly lighter than steel tube
 - Corrosion-resistant

Aluminium tubes have slightly lower strength and only about one third of the flexural strength of steel tubes. However, they weigh only 36 % of the weight of comparable steel tubes.

Aluminium tubes up to and including a diameter of 30 mm have anodised surfaces. Aluminium tubes with a diameter of 50 mm are not anodised and can therefore discharge electrostatic charges via the connection with the roller shaft.

- PVC
- Sound reduction
 - Highly impact-resistant
 - Lower weight
 - Corrosion-resistant
 - Easy to clean

Polymer tubes have a significantly lower load capacity compared with steel tubes with the same diameter.

On tubes with a diameter of more than 30 mm, the bearing assemblies are joined to the tube in a form-fit manner thus ensuring a completely secure seating.

Tube sleeves

A tube sleeve is recommended to improve the tube surface for specific applications:

- Push-on sleeves (PVC and PU)
- Rubber coating
- Hardened tube surface
- Brushed stainless steel tubes

Applications

- For especially good noise levels
- As protection for sensitive material to be transported
- For significantly improved conveyance and sorting of the materials to be transported
- For conveyor rollers with a diameter of more than 30 mm to max. 1,700 mm in length
- Only suitable for zinc-plated steel tubes and stainless steel tubes

Procedure

The tube is blown onto the conveyor roller - it is therefore not glued on. In this process, the completely finished conveyor roller is pushed by a pneumatic pressing machine into the tube, which has been expanded with compressed air. Then the sleeve is cut to the length of the tube or to the specified dimension (A - D). Even conveyor rollers with welded drive elements can be encased in a PVC sleeve if the diameter of the drive element is not more than 10 mm larger than the bearing tube.

Properties

- Improved conveyance of the material on the conveyor due to the significantly improved coefficient of friction of the PVC surface compared with a steel surface
- Higher peripheral velocity due to the larger external diameter and thus improved sorting of the material to be transported at the same speed

Material	Soft PVC Processing agents Silicone- and halogen-free Non-food safe and non-conductive
Resistance	Not oil- and petrol-resistant
Hardness	63 ± 5 Shore A
Colour	Dust grey, RAL 7037, matt
Tube diameter	30, 40, 50, 60, 80 mm
Wall thickness	2 mm, 5 mm
Temperature range	-25 to +50 °C Risk of fracture when cold at -30 °C

Ordering information

Should the sleeve not be intended to cover the entire tube length, the relevant dimensions for the sleeve should be specified when ordering. Often clearance is needed for grooving, drive belts etc., for example. If no dimensions are specified, the sleeve will be cut so that it covers the entire length of the tube.

The minimum width of the sleeve is 50 mm in order to ensure that the sleeve sits firmly. In individual cases, a greater width may have to be selected if axial forces are to be exerted on the sleeve, e. g. in the event of lateral displacement or lateral feed.

PVC push-on sleeves

TUBES

PU Push-on
sleeves

Applications

- For sound attenuation, particularly with steel containers
- As protection for sensitive material to be transported
- For slightly improved conveyance and sorting of the materials to be transported
- For conveyor rollers with a diameter of 50 mm up to 1,700 mm in length
- Only suitable for zinc-plated steel tubes and stainless steel tubes

Procedure

The tube is blown onto the conveyor roller - it is therefore not glued on. In this process, the completely finished conveyor roller is pushed by a pneumatic pressing machine into the tube, which has been expanded with compressed air. Then the sleeve is cut to the length of the tube or to the specified dimension (A - D).

Properties

- Significantly more rigid than PVC sleeves
- Slightly improved conveyance of the material to be transported due to the improved coefficient of friction of the PU surface compared with a steel surface
- Higher peripheral velocity due to the larger external diameter and thus improved sorting of the materials to be transported at the same speed

Material	Polyurethane, softener-free, stabiliser-free Silicone- and halogen-free Food-safe (according to FDA)
Resistance	Oil- and grease-resistant
Hardness	75 ± 5 Shore A
Colour	Black, RAL 9005, gloss
Tube diameter	50 mm
Permissible deviation of internal diameter	47 ± 1.00 mm
Wall thickness of PU sleeve	2 mm
Permissible deviation of wall thickness	2 +0.30 mm / -0 mm
Temperature range	-25 to +80 °C

Rubber coating

Applications

- For noise reduction
- As protection for medium-heavy and heavy materials to be transported
- For the improved conveyance and sorting of the materials to be transported
- For heavy loads
- For applications, which require highly abrasion-resistant surfaces
- For conveyor rollers with uncoated steel, ground surfaces of up to max. 1,250 mm in length

Procedure

The rubber coating is applied in a curing process, which produces a high-strength joint between the rubber coating (NBR) and the tube. This produces a highly abrasion-resistant surface. The projecting sections of tube and the drive heads are protected from corrosion by a black paint finish.

Properties

- Significantly higher load capacity than with push-on sleeves
- Exceptionally small diameter tolerances
- Application-dependent chemical resistance

Hardness	65 ± 5 Shore A
Resistance	
Oil/grease, petrol	-
Alkali	+
Aromatics	-
Ketones	+
Acids	+
Colour	Black
Tube diameter	30, 40, 50, 60, 80, 89 mm
Wall thickness	2, 3, 4, 5 mm
Diameter tolerance (ground)	+0.50 mm / -0 mm
Temperature range	Up to +100 °C

Applications

- For higher load capacity on steel tube rollers, e. g. for steel containers
- For conveyor rollers up to a maximum of 2,600 mm in length

Procedure

The tube surface is hardened by nitro carbonation. The layer thickness is approx. 10 to 20 µm. The hardened surface is matt, light grey and scale-free. Subsequent grinding is not required and is not offered by Interroll.

The bearing housings are pre-flanged with tube wall thickness of up to 1.5 mm, and with greater wall thicknesses, bearing housings with a straight seating in the tube are used.

Properties

- Abrasion-resistant surfaces
- Excellent continuous vibration resistance
- Good sliding properties
- Excellent temperature resistance
- Low warpage
- Good corrosion resistance
- Not suitable for zinc plating

Hardness test

The hardness test on nitro-carburated layers is conducted according to the Vickers process (HV). 50 N has proved itself as a suitable test load (HV5). Higher test loads can result in falsified readings, as the core hardness has a significant effect on the test results. The hardness in the peripheral zone of 10 - 20 µm is approx. 650 - 700 HV1 (57 - 60 HRC).

Hardened tube
surfaces

TUBES

Brushed
stainless steel
tubes

Applications

- For visually uniform surfaces
- For improved conveyance of the materials to be transported
- For long-lasting corrosion resistance

Procedure

The finished sawn tubes are conveyed sideways past a belt grinder, resulting in an evenly brushed surface. The roughness of the surface is increased by the grinding, thereby improving the conveyance of the materials to be transported. The tolerances with regard to roundness or concentric precision are unaffected by this.

Properties

The brushing removes deviations in colour and differences in the sheen of the surfaces as well as any printing of material classifications.

Tube diameter	30, 40, 50, 60, 80, 89 mm
Max. reference length up to a diameter of 50 mm	1,500 mm
Max. reference length above a diameter of 50 mm	1,000 mm

Corrosion Protection

The following is available as corrosion protection:

- Zinc plating of steel tubes
- Stainless steel tubes as especially durable protection

Zinc plating

Applications

- Cost-effective corrosion protection
- For dry areas with normal temperatures
- Limited suitability for environments with salt and humidity, e. g. installations in harbour areas or in sub-tropical countries
- Limited suitability for the transport of damp/wet materials

Procedure

The surface of the material is zinc plated galvanically by electrolysis. The electrolysis produces an extremely even, thin sleeve. The entire process involves pre-treatment, zinc plating, passivation and drying.

Properties

Galvanized zinc plating produces temporary protection from corrosion of both the zinc and the iron. The duration of the corrosion protection is affected by the mechanical and thermal loads to which it is subjected. Zinc plated surfaces are sensitive to scratching and abrasion. Damage can result in point corrosion.

Extreme changes in temperature must be avoided as they can cause internal tension. Furthermore, corrosion resistance becomes reduced as the temperature rises.

In order to maintain the limited protective effects of zinc plating, special packaging must be used for sea freight, for example. Special measures must also be employed if the materials are to be stored for a longer period of time. Zinc plating is not food-compatible.

A zinc plated and passivated surfaced reacts with:

- Air humidity
- Acidic environments (exhaust fumes, salts, wood acid etc.)
- Alkaline substances (lime, chalk, cleaning agents, COs)
- Perspiration
- Solutions of other metals (copper, iron etc.)

Layer thickness	6 to 15 µm
Passivation	Additional blue passivation (chromium(IV)-free)
Standards complied with	DIN EN 12329 DIN 50961 Sleeve complies with RoHS regulations
Temperature range	-40 to +200 °C

Applications

- Long-lasting corrosion protection
- Aggressive environments
- Moist areas

Properties

Stainless steel tubes provide lasting protection against corrosion and extended chemical resistance.

Tube diameter	30, 40, 50, 60, 80, 89 mm
Material	1.4301 (X5CrNi18-10)

Stainless steel
tubes

TUBES

Tubes with Flanges

- To prevent the lateral displacement of the materials to be transported

To ensure steady side guidance, all of the flanges are welded all-round with the tube.

The number of flanges and the roller pitch has to be selected in such a way that at least two flanges always guide the material to be transported at any time.

Tube diameter	50, 60, 80, 89 mm
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Tubes with Grooves

- For driven conveyors with round belts

Grooving refers to running grooves to guide round belts underneath the surface of the tube. A differentiation is made on conveyors with round belts between roller-to-roller belts and roller-to-roller with a driven shaft running continuously underneath the conveyor rollers (line shaft, upright shaft).

Interroll recommends the Universal Conveyor Roller Series 1700 with grooves for round belt drives:

- With antistatic conveyor rollers
- Max. conveyor force of the round belt 300 N
- The maximum load capacity per conveyor roller with grooves is 300 N, owing to the poor conveying power of the round belt.
- The maximum load capacity of the conveyor roller is lower with tube lengths of greater than 1,400 mm
- Interroll recommends a shaft version that is secured against twisting for round belt drives, such as the female threaded shaft

Grooves can impair the concentric precision of conveyor rollers. Interroll recommends conveyor rollers with round belt heads or PolyVee drive heads of the Fixed Drive Conveyor Roller Series 3500 to ensure that concentric precision is adhered to (p 209).

Please refer to p 43 for the standard positions of the grooves on the tube.

BEARING

A number of different bearings are available for many Interroll conveyor rollers. The following section only describes the precision ball bearings used by Interroll.

Further information on the bearing assemblies (ball bearings with bearing housings and seals) is provided in the Platforms chapter (p 174) and in the Material Specification in the Bearings chapter (p 223).

All of the precision ball bearings, with the exception of type 689, are manufactured in 2RZ:

The steel sealing discs form a narrow sealing gap and make no contact, thus ensuring that the rollers start up perfectly. The steel-reinforced rubber sealing lips (NBR) lie against the inner ring under external pressure and thus provide an exceptional sealing quality comparable to the 2RS version.

The oil-lubricated version is characterised by its easy start and exceptional easy-running properties.

DIN 625-Compliant Precision Ball Bearings

- Series 60 and 62 standard DIN grooved ball bearings
- Excellent load capacity and operational life
- Precision ball race
- Extremely temperature-resistant
- Low-noise operation

All precision ball bearings are specified by Interroll beyond the requirements of DIN 625 for optimum, durable and absolutely constant operation. Interroll specifies the bearing play, lubrication and sealing etc.

Precision ball bearings, lubricated (6002 2RZ, 6003 2RZ, 6204 2RZ, 6205 2RZ, 689 2Z)

Material	Rings and balls are made of stainless steel of material grade 100Cr6 Hardness: 61 ± 2 HRC, with metal cages
Bearing play	C3
2RZ Seal	Non-grinding 2-lip seal with labyrinth effect manufactured from steel-reinforced acrylonitrile-butadiene rubber (NBR)
2Z Seal	Non-grinding cover discs made of sheet steel
Lubrication	Multi-grade grease, silicon-free
Temperature range	-30 °C to +177 °C

Precision ball bearing, lubricated (6002 2RZ)

Material	Rings and balls are made of stainless steel of material grade 100Cr6 Hardness: 61 ± 2 HRC, with metal cages
Bearing play	C3
2RZ Seal	Non-grinding 2-lip seal with labyrinth effect manufactured from steel-reinforced acrylonitrile-butadiene rubber (NBR)
Lubrication	Multi-grade oil, silicon-free
Temperature range	-30 °C to +80 °C

DIN 625-Compliant Precision Stainless Steel Ball Bearings

- Design and load capacity as per the DIN 625-compliant precision ball bearings
- Manufactured throughout from corrosion-proof material
- Type 6002 2RZ always available

Precision ball bearings made of stainless steel (6002 2RZ)

Material	Rings and ball made of stainless steel, material 1.4125 (X105CrMo17), with a material grade to comply with AISI 440C Hardness: 56 ± 2 HRC, with polyamide cages
Bearing play	C3
2RZ Seal	Non-grinding 2-lip seal with labyrinth effect manufactured from steel-reinforced acrylonitrile-butadiene rubber (NBR)
Lubrication	Multi-grade grease, silicon-free
Temperature range	-30 °C to +177 °C

DRIVES

A differentiation is made with drives between the medium and the type of power transmission.

Interroll offers the following as the medium of power transmission:

- Chain
- Toothed belt
- PolyVee belt (multi-rib belt)
- Round belt
- Flat belt

Interroll offers the 24 V DC RollerDrive as a motorised drive integrated within the conveyor roller.

In principle, there are two possible types of power transmission:

- **Tangential:** Via a chain running along the side of the conveyor
- **Roller-to-roller:** Roller-to-roller

Both types can be designed as friction and fixed drives.

The following section describes the drives and their properties.

Drive Selection for Conveyor Rollers

Chain

The chain is a tried and trusted method for driving conveyor rollers and conveyor elements in conveyor technology. Chains are characterised by their robustness and durability and are not sensitive to dirt and environmental influences. Very high levels of power can be transmitted with a chain.

Chains are not maintenance-free and are relatively loud in operation. They must be lubricated regularly in order to achieve an optimum service life. Speeds of more than 0.5 m/s are not recommended due to the seriously increasing noise level.

Tangential drive

The tangential chain drive is characterised by its good level of efficiency and simple design.

The installation length of the conveyor roller is shorter than for a roller-to-roller drive, as the drive head consists solely of a sprocket. A single chain drives all of the rollers in a conveyor. The chain is guided extremely precisely to the sprockets by a chain guide profile made of special plastic.

The sprockets are mounted in a fixed manner on the conveyor rollers. The teeth of the sprockets mesh into the chain and only transfer the driving power required for the individual roller. The chain can be guided either along the top of bottom of the conveyor rollers. The precise positioning of the chain guide in relation to the conveyor rollers is extremely important. The maximum play in terms of height is 0.5 mm.

The motor station to be driven is installed in such a way that the driving side of the chain is as short as possible. It is advisable to provide the motor station with additional equipment for adjusting the chain tension. Return rollers, which have to carry not only the load of the material to be transported, but also the chain traction forces, must be

checked specifically with regard to their permissible bearing load. The driven conveyor length is restricted by the permissible breaking load of the chain or by the weight of the material to be transported.

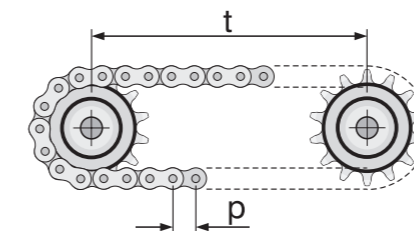
The roller spacing (roller pitch) can be selected as required with tangential drives. Compared with roller-to-roller drives, the conveyor rollers are easy to fit and remove with tangential drives.

Roller-to-roller drive

With this type of drive, every conveyor roller is connected to the next one by a chain. The conveyor rollers thus require drive heads with two sprockets, which require greater meshing protection than with tangential drives.

No chain guide is required. The roller spacing (pitch) is subject to tight tolerances, as the spacing depends on the pitch of the chain. The maximum conveyor length that can be driven by one motor station is limited by the permissible breaking load of the chain. The chain is subjected to its maximum load at the motor station. The tolerances for the conveyor roller pitch t and the breaking loads are shown in the following table.

Chain pitch "	P mm	Tolerance for t mm	Breaking load N
3/8	9.52	0 to -0.4	9,100
1/2	12.70	0 to -0.5	18,200
5/8	15.88	0 to -0.7	22,700
3/4	19.05	0 to -0.8	29,500
1	25.40	0 to -1.0	58,000



In order to keep the chain forces as low as possible, the drive station must be positioned in the middle of the conveyor length. When designing the drive station, it is essential to ensure that the sprockets have at least a 180° deflection and that the chain can be retensioned.

DRIVES

Toothed belt

The toothed belt is maintenance-free and runs very quietly. No lubrication and retensioning is required.

However, the profile pitch has to be very precise as the meshing is form-fit with the profile of the drive head. Otherwise the service life of the toothed belt will be dramatically reduced. The tolerances for the holes differ immensely among the toothed belt manufacturers. Interroll therefore recommends obtaining precise tolerances from the manufacturers.

The toothed belt is only used infrequently in container conveyor technology as its efficiency is relatively poor, due to the construction of the belt, and a large proportion of the driving power is used by the belt. Toothed belt drives are primarily used in the conveyance of pallets or in the automotive industry for the transportation of special carriers. The poor efficiency of the belt in relation to the total drive power is relatively immaterial in these instances.

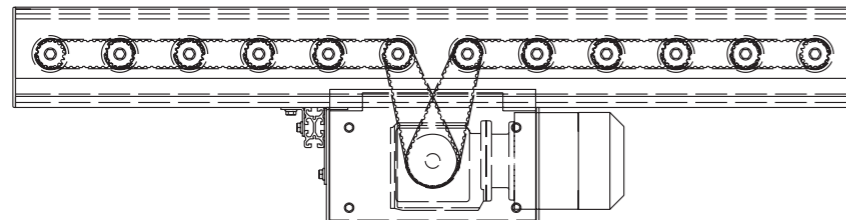
The toothed belt is fundamentally unable to negotiate curves.

Tangential drive

Tangentially the toothed belt should only be used for relatively low levels of power. It is essential to ensure that a special guide presses the belt securely onto the drive head. When used tangentially, the level of efficiency of the toothed belt is significantly higher than when used in roller-to-roller applications.

Roller-to-roller drive

Toothed belts are primarily used with roller-to-roller drives. High torque can be achieved at high speed with these drives. The disadvantage with these drives is their susceptibility to dirt and the essential requirement relating to the precision of the hole in the side profile.



Only PolyVee belts with flexible traction carriers may be used in conveyors. These belts are sufficiently flexible and simplify installation. The flexibility of the traction carrier makes it possible to overcome hole tolerances in the side profile and to use the PolyVee belt in curves.

PolyVee belts offer significant benefits over round belts. With up to 300 % higher torque transmission, the drive power is transmitted evenly to all conveyor rollers. This means that shorter acceleration and braking paths are possible.

PolyVee belts also permit reliable accumulation in curves. Thanks to the belt's outstanding torque transmission, the material to be transported start up again, irrespective of whether or not they have come to a standstill on a drive.

The PolyVee belt works in the same way on rising and falling conveyors. Here the even torque transmission to all conveyor rollers is especially important with the result that the material to be transported retains as large a driven contact area as possible. Reliable conveyors can be constructed in conjunction with PVC sleeve-covered tubes.

Thanks to its particularly compact design, the PolyVee head enables the torque transmission to be positioned very close to the profile. This leaves more room for the materials to be transported with the same overall width of conveyor. As the belts do not come into contact with the material to be transported, even very lightweight materials to be transported are not displaced but always run perpendicular to the conveyor rollers.

- Flexible standard belts, pre-tension 1 to 3 %
- PJ form; ISO 9982; DIN 7867; Pitch 2.34 mm
- Belts with up to 4 ribs can be used (2 x 4 ribs + 1 distance groove)

The PolyVee belt is fundamentally only used in conveyors with roller-to-roller drives, as no useful torque transmission can be achieved tangentially.

Roller-to-roller drive

Owing to the higher pre-tension of the PolyVee belt compared with round belts, Interroll recommends the use of an assembly tool to install the conveyor rollers.



PolyVee Belts (multi-rib belts)

DRIVES

The assembly tool considerably simplifies the installation of the belt as the correct distance of the conveyor rollers can be adjusted by hand.

Owing to the serious conveyor force of PolyVee belts, they have to be protected against interference from outside, e. g. by covering or sealing the gap between the conveyor rollers.

Two versions of PolyVee belts are primarily used:

- Two-ribbed PolyVee belts for the conveyance of materials to be transported under 50 kg and at speeds of 0.6 to 2 m/s. The maximum number of idlers is 20. The material to be transported can also come to a stop on the idlers.
- Three-ribbed PolyVee belts are used for heavy materials to be transported. Three-ribbed belts fully use the drive power and are also suitable for long conveyors and for inclined sections.

With PolyVee conveyors with more than 15 conveyor rollers, there is a reduction in speed of one revolution per minute with each conveyor roller. There are geometric reasons for this: Owing to the displacement of the neutral fibres in the PolyVee belt, there is a kind of translation from roller to roller under pressure. The reduction in speed is due to the system and is not accompanied by an increase in wear and tear.

Round belt

The round belt is a widely-used method of torque transmission in conveyors. It is characterised by simple handling during installation and low costs. The disadvantage of these belts is their poor power transmission and relatively short operational lifespan.

There are two available versions of roller-to-roller round belts:

- Roller-to-roller
- With driveshaft

Tangential drive

The conveyor rollers do not need drive elements when used on straight conveyors. The round belt then runs on the smooth tube. Gravity makes the conveyor rollers lie on the belt, which displaces them in a rotational movement. The power transmission is relatively poor. A tensioning element must be provided at the motor station.

Thanks to their symmetrical cross-section, round belts are also ideal as a drive for curves. Then return rollers have to be fitted, which reliably link and return the round belt to all of the conveyor rollers.

Roller-to-roller drive

This is one of the most common uses of round belts. One round belt always connects two conveyor rollers. It usually runs in round grooves in the roller. Installation is simple and requires no additional tools. When installing a conveyor, it is essential to ensure that the material to be transported always has direct contact with a drive roller, e. g. a RollerDrive.



Roller-to-roller drive with driveshaft

This is also a very common use of round belts. In this case, the entire conveyor is moved by a driveshaft running at right angles underneath the conveyor track. Special wheels are fitted on the drive shaft. The wheels drive all of the conveyor rollers with round belts, which are turned at 90°. Every conveyor roller generally only has one round groove. The wheels can either be fixed or sit loosely on the driveshaft.

A loose connection produces a low pressure accumulation conveyor. It must be ensured that the round belt never slips through as this could significantly shorten its service life. For this reason the wheels should not be fixed to a driveshaft on an accumulation conveyor.

Flat belts are commonly used as a drive for roller conveyors, as they have a simple design and require very little maintenance.

A roller-to-roller drive with a flat belt is not sensible.

Tangential drive

The flat belt runs underneath the roller conveyor and is pressed against the rollers by pressure rollers. The pressure rollers are positioned at a spacing of at most four conveyor rollers. The pressure rollers also return the flat belt.

On accumulation conveyors, the height of the pressure rollers has to be adjusted extremely precisely so that the flat belt can slip past the pressure roller, without causing above-average wear and tear.

The flat belt must be pre-tensioned by a tensioning device to approx. 1 %. The belt is generally driven by an AC gear motor, located underneath the roller conveyor.

The drive power is in many cases transmitted more reliably if the loop angle of the flat belt on the drive drum on the AC gear motor can be increased with narrowing wheels.

The conveyor rollers require no special drive heads and smooth tubes can be used.

Flat belt

DRIVES

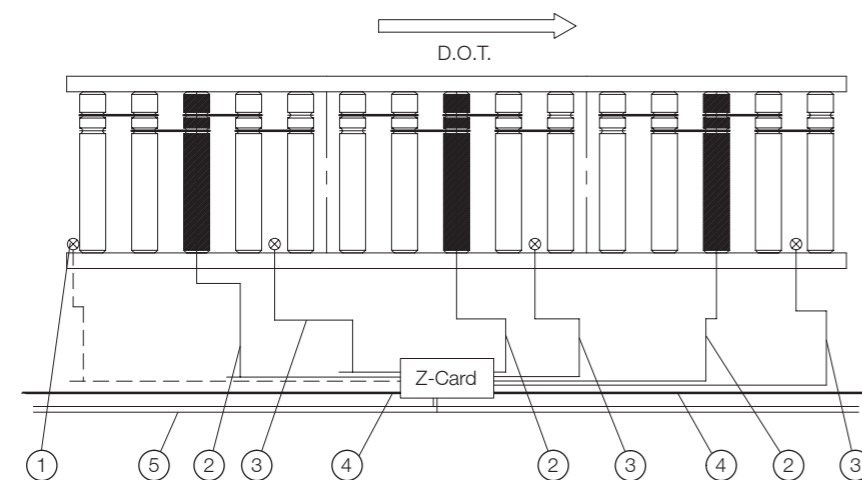
RollerDrive drive selection

The RollerDrive is are often used on zero pressure accumulation conveyors.

The principle of ZPA (Zero Pressure Accumulation) conveyors is based on the segmentation of the conveyor into zones. The zone length is determined by the length of the package to be conveyed plus its run-on. One zone essentially comprises a RollerDrive, a sensor, idlers (rollers without their own drive), torque transmission belt and a controller.

A typical ZPA conveyor consists of a number of zones, such as this, which communicate with each other by means of ZoneControls, and ensure that only a minimal number of RollerDrives are in operation, or as many as are needed to transport the material to be conveyed.

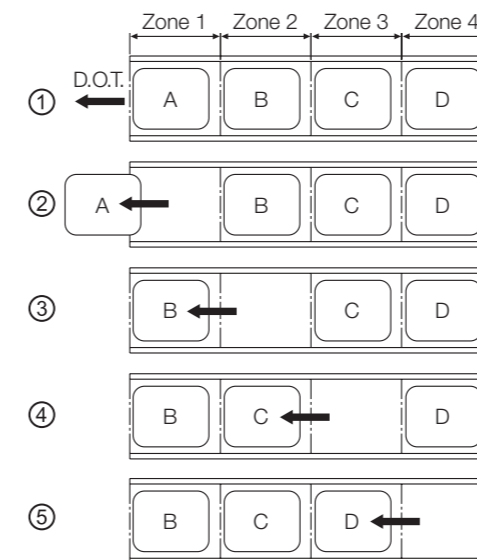
This zonal principle thus differs fundamentally from conventionally driven conveyors, on which the central drive is running constantly, thus creating substantial energy consumption. The ZPA principle guarantees excellent availability of the materials to be conveyed at the discharge point. It is primarily used where the feed frequency runs asynchronously to the picking frequency of the material to be conveyed on the conveyors. The ZPA principle thus acts as a buffer.



- 1 Start photo cell (optional)
- 2 RollerDrive connection
- 3 Photo cell connection
- 4 Communication cable (Easy-Bus)
- 5 24 V bus system

The following diagrams show two examples of zone control.

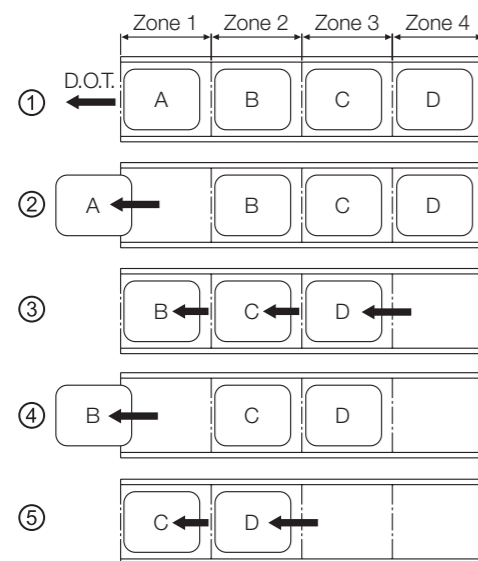
In **individual pull-off mode**, a control PCB communicates with an upstream and a downstream zone.



- 1 Zone 1 receives a start signal.
- 2 Container A leaves the conveyor segment.
- 3 Zone 2 receives a start signal from Zone 1. Container B moves to Zone 1.
- 4 Zone 3 receives a start signal from Zone 2. Container C moves to Zone 2.
- 5 Zone 4 receives a start signal from Zone 3. Container D moves to Zone 3.

DRIVES

In **block pull-off mode**, a control PCB can receive a start/accumulation signal from the furthest away downstream zone and then gives a start/accumulation signal to the furthest away upstream zone. The following example shows zone 1 in individual pull-off mode.



- Zone 1 receives a start signal.
- Container A leaves the conveyor segment.
- Zone 1 gives a start signal to the upstream zones 2, 3 and 4. Containers B, C and D move forwards.
- Zone 1 receives a start signal and container B leaves the roller conveyor section.
- Zone 1 gives a start signal to the upstream zones 2, 3 and 4. Containers C and D move forwards.

RollerDrive BT100

With a continuous power output of 11 W, the BT100 represents the first unit in the RollerDrive range. It is the optimum solution for applications with lower throughputs. Due to the simplicity of its control, the BT100 can be integrated simply and easily into the most diverse schemes.

No special controller with current limitation is needed. With an operational lifetime of 6,000 hours, the BT100 can convey up to 14 million items over an average zone length. Operating at a noise level of 47 dB(A), the BT100 is the quietest RollerDrive. This is achieved by means of a single- and two-stage helical polymer gear box and decoupling.

The RollerDrive BT100 is widely used for returning empty containers, accumulation sections, buffer sections and for supply for order picking. Many IP66-compliant applications can also be achieved. Owing to its very low noise level, the BT100 is ideally suited for applications in assembly plants, where the automated conveyor is often the only moving mechanism.

The BT100 represents a particularly cost-effective and attractive solution when combined with the BT Z-Card 4-zone accumulation controller. For more information on the Z-Card BT refer to p 112.

The RollerDrive EC310 is the best choice for a wide range of applications. The product portfolio has been significantly shored up in the electronically commutated sector to provide a product and control range for practically all applications. With a mechanical output of 32 watts and new and different gear stages, it is now possible to coordinate the drive perfectly with the application.

Energy recovery is the key to optimising the motor. When the EC310 switches to braking mode, this means that there is no longer a driving signal at the drive so that the movement energy of the materials being conveyed is converted into electrical current. This is then returned to the DC mains and is again available to other RollerDrives and consumers. With all RollerDrive models to date, the motor winding is used as braking resistance and thus the movement energy of the materials being conveyed are purely converted into heat in the motor. This results in the thermal balance of a drive such as this being additionally impacted by the braking. It has been possible with the EC310 to remove this energy from the drive and reuse it. Under the best conditions in cyclical operation, this provides an energy saving of approx. 30%.

At the same time the drive heats up considerably less. The braking and acceleration power of the RollerDrive EC310 is also significantly superior to other 24 V drives. In order to prevent harmfully high voltage building up in the DC mains and thereby possibly damaging other connected components, all Interroll controls (DriveControl 20, DriveControl 54 and ZoneControl) include brake choppers. A brake chopper is a voltage-switched load resistance that is activated when a DC bus voltage of 27 V is exceeded and prevent the voltage from rising above 30 V. In the majority of applications, the chopper does not become active as there are several consumers on a power unit and the energy that is fed back is absorbed and does not lead to an increase in voltage in the DC mains.

DRIVES

Fixed drive

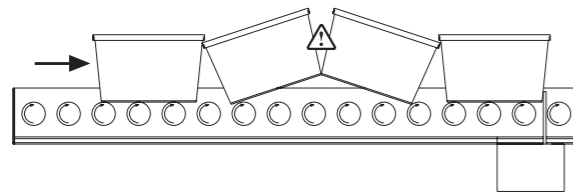
The fixed drive is characterised by a form-fit and force-fit connection between the drive head and the load-bearing tube. There is no friction, the drive torque is fully transmitted. Slippage within the power transmission is not anticipated.

Friction drive

The friction drive is based on the principle of the slip coupling. It offers the option of setting up an accumulation conveyor very cost-effectively with minimal accumulation pressure.

The construction thus requires very few drives, with segmentation being provided by mechanical stoppers. The bearing housing of the Series 3800 is designed as a greased-for-life slip coupling and thus guarantees the roller's constant conveyor force. The tangential chain drive has proved itself to be especially economical when used on friction conveyors. A central drive drives a long chain underneath the conveyor so that all of the rollers are operated.

If an accumulation should occur, then the rollers under the material to be transported stand still and only the drive heads continue to rotate. It should be noted that the accumulation pressure is cumulative with the length of the accumulated material to be transported. In this way the containers are able to absorb the accumulation pressure without becoming deformed. The design should also prevent the containers from being prised out owing to the increasing accumulation pressure. The friction drive is available for straight conveyor segments and also for curves.



Conveyor force of the friction drive

The conveyor force produced by friction by the friction roller regulates itself relative to the weight of the material to be transported. The conveyor force is seriously affected by the following factors:

- Weight of the material to be transported
- Condition of the base of the material to be transported
- Humidity
- Temperature
- Percentage of accumulation mode over the entire running time

These factors have, to an extent, a considerable effect on the operation and operational lifespan of the conveyor roller. Accumulation mode should only be used for as long as is necessary. When it can be seen that no conveyance will take place, then the central drive should be switched off. No energy will be used and the lifespan of the conveyor system will be increased. We would recommend discussing your individual application with Interroll experts and also conducting an operational test with the original materials to be transported.

The following conveyor values are non-binding and relate to a normal environment (65 % relative air humidity and a temperature of +20 °C) and to the material to be transported sitting centrally on the conveyor rollers. The figures will be markedly different if the load centre is not central. The figures will fall the further the load centre is from the drive element. Even and stable bases of the materials to be transported are ideal so that each roller carries the material evenly.

The following conveyor power is produced depending on the roller load:

- 4 to 6 % with one-sided friction coupling and Ø conveyor roller 50 mm
- 2 to 5 % with one-sided friction coupling and Ø conveyor roller 60 mm
- 8 to 13 % with two-sided friction coupling and Ø conveyor roller 50 or 60 mm
- 4 to 6 % with load-dependent conveyance, adjustable up to approx. 12 % of the roller load by additional axially adjustable friction coupling

The permissible conveyor speed is 0.5 m/s. Flanges and other side guides are not recommended with friction rollers as the static friction produced may not be overcome by the conveyor force of the friction coupling. Accumulation in curves with friction rollers should always be avoided. If accumulation is to occur in curves, then only zero pressure accumulation systems, such as RollerDrives can be employed.

SHAFTS

All Interroll uncoated steel and zinc-plated shafts are manufactured from cold drawn steel.

Zinc-plated shafts are cut from galvanized zinc-plated rod material, thus the front faces of the female threaded or spring-loaded shafts are always without zinc plating. Zinc plated male threaded or flatted shafts with a diameter of 17 mm or more are only zinc-plated as a component after machining. Male threaded or flatted shafts with smaller shaft cross-sections are not zinc-plated but rather manufactured from stainless steel.

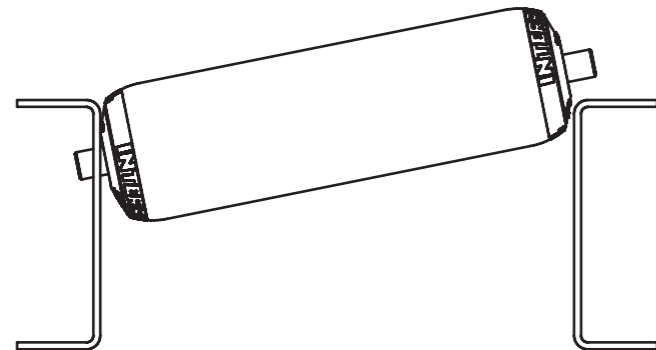
All shafts are sawn and milled to ensure that the shaft ends are perfect. This avoid problems when fitting the shafts or from deformed shaft ends caused by trimming the shafts with cutters.

With threaded holes, the centring holes are drilled in a first step to ensure the precise centring of the threaded hole in the shaft.

Frame Profiles, Hole Dimensions and Shaft Selection

The following should be considered in relation to the selection of a shaft and construction of the frame profiles:

- The hole dimension of the frame profile should be as small as possible on rollers with female threaded shafts to minimise the height difference of the conveyor rollers. This enhances the operation of the roller conveyor.
- With aluminium profiles, female threaded shafts with as large a diameter as possible and as small a thread as possible should be selected. This minimises the risk of the shaft penetrating the aluminium profile.
- On conveyor rollers with spring-loaded shafts, it must be ensured when drilling the profile hole that the conveyor rollers will, by necessity, have to be fitted diagonally. Too small a hole could make installation significantly more difficult.



Standard Shaft Versions



Conveyor rollers with spring-loaded shafts are the simplest version of shaft and are extremely quick to fit and remove. Suitable crosslinks have to be provided between the frame profiles to reinforce the conveyor.



Compared with spring-loaded shafts, female threaded shafts have a very stable frame construction and are significantly quieter than loosely assembled conveyor rollers. The roller shafts and profiles stabilise each other resulting in the conveyor rollers having a greater load capacity than loosely fitted rollers. These shafts take longer to fit and remove than spring-loaded shafts.

Spring-loaded
shaft

Female
threaded shaft

SHAFTS

**Shafts with
shaft shuttle**



The spring-loaded, tapered shaft shuttle combines the advantages of spring-loaded and female threaded shafts: quick to fit and a very low noise level.

The shaft shuttle permits the roller to be fitted free of play into conveyor profiles with 11 mm (+0.3 / 0.8 mm) hexagonal holes. The maximum reference length is 1,000 mm and the maximum load capacity is 350 N.

- Fits free of play, without wear and tear, in the profile (as with female threaded shafts)
- Minimal installation (as with spring-loaded shafts)
- Exceptionally low-noise operation
- Conductive material to discharge static charges
- Counter-aligned shuttles
- Both shafts ends are pressed in

Further Shaft Versions



**Male threaded
and flattened
shafts**

Flatted shafts have lateral, parallel milled sections at the shaft ends, which fit into corresponding profiles, for example into profiles with open longitudinal holes. They are therefore quicker to fit and remove but provide less stability than threaded shafts.

If corrosion protection is required, male threaded shafts and flatted shafts up to a diameter of 14 mm can be manufactured throughout from stainless steel material. The alternative to this would be piece zinc-plating following mechanical machining to provide complete corrosion protection for the shaft. Interroll provides this alternative with shafts above a diameter of 17 mm.

The following shaft versions for platforms 1100, 1200 and 1700 can be supplied with an extended shaft projection:

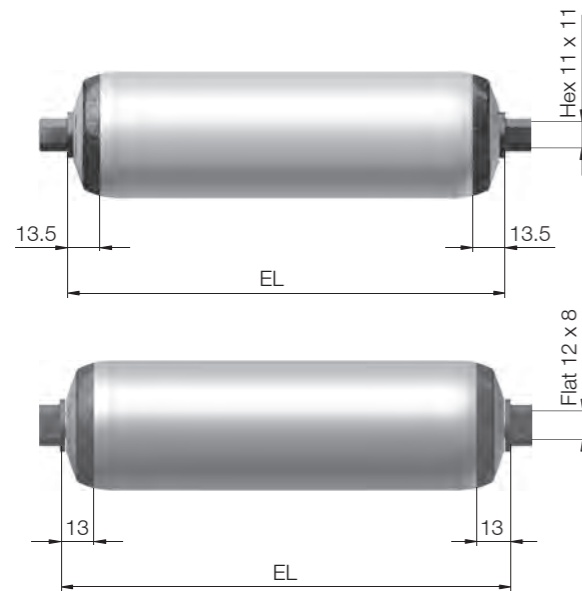
- Spring-loaded shaft
- Female threaded shaft
- Male threaded shaft
- Flatted shaft

Axial support by the seal can no longer be guaranteed with a variable shaft projection. With greater axial forces, for example where there is lateral displacement, suitable replacement structures, such as spacing tubes, may possibly have to be fitted.

**Shaft
extensions**

SHAFTS

Shaft adapter



Shaft adapters reduce the noise level, especially with platform 1100 and 1700 conveyor rollers. The adapters have a join, by means of which the installation length can be increased. Shaft adapters are suitable for rigid shafts in conjunction with profiles with open longitudinal holes. With these profiles, the conveyor rollers are laid in loosely from above. Interroll provides polymer adapters made of POM, which are designed to be conductive and thus prevent electrostatic charges.

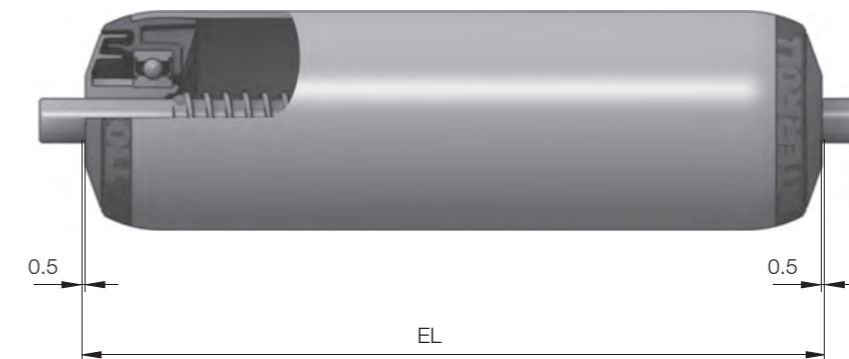
Adapter version for a shaft with diameter	For profile holes
8 mm	11 mm hex
10 mm	Flat 12 x 8

The differential dimension of the installation length (installation length (EL) to reference length (RL)) increases by 5 mm for an 8 mm shaft, and by 4 mm for a 10 mm shaft.

Shaft adapters are not a substitute for shaft shuttles.

Axial Play

Axial play must be taken into consideration when fitting conveyor rollers so that the conveyor rollers can only move a minimal amount in an axial direction when under tension.



Interroll recommends a total axial play of 0.5 mm per roller side. This dimension has already been taken into account in calculating the reference length/ordering length.

With conveyor rollers with female threaded shafts, axial play is produced by the shaft projection towards the body of the roller.

The axial play stated by Interroll is only a guideline figure. There may be slight deviations from this figure in individual cases when production tolerances are added. Interroll guarantees the axial play and thus the operation of a correctly fitted and operated conveyor roller is not impaired.

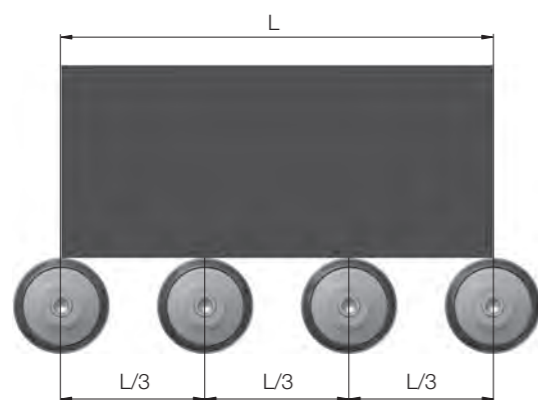
STRAIGHT CONVEYOR SECTIONS

Determining the Number of Conveyor Rollers

The number of conveyor rollers required is calculated from the total length of the conveyor section, divided by the pitch + 1. The pitch is the spacing between two conveyor rollers.

The pitch is determined by the length and type of materials to be transported and the load capacity of the conveyor rollers.

In principle at least three rollers must always sit under the material to be transported in order to ensure that it is conveyed smoothly. The pitch should therefore be at most one third of the length of the shortest material to be transported.



This rule of thumb only applies to the conveyance of materials to be transported with flat bases and to rollers with adequate load capacity. When pallets are to be conveyed, for example, the load is only carried by around 1/3 to 2/3 of the conveyor rollers underneath the pallet, owing to the properties of the pallet.

It is therefore necessary to check whether the load capacity of the conveyor rollers is adequate, taking into consideration the pitch and the properties of the materials to be transported (cf. Planning Basics p 170). A narrower pitch or conveyor rollers with a higher load capacity may possibly have to be opted for.

All other decisions relating to the choice of the optimum pitch are the responsibility of the plant constructor and can possibly only be answered by conducting tests.

Determining the Load of the Conveyor Rollers

The load capacity of the conveyor rollers depends on the load capacity of the roller assemblies - tube, shaft and bearing.

The load capacity of the weakest assembly in each case determines the load capacity of the entire conveyor roller. The individual assemblies are compared in terms of their load capacity and calculated together to determine the load capacity of the conveyor roller.

The load capacity of the roller is decisively affected by its length, load distribution and shaft fixing.

The permissible load figures for conveyor rollers can be found in the corresponding tables on the product pages or alternatively calculated using the Interroll roller calculation program:

www.interroll.com/roller_calculation/

The load capacity of driven conveyor rollers is often limited by other load limits, e.g. by the permissible loading on the drive chain and other drive elements or by the torque of the drive motor.

The maximum load capacity of a tube depends on two conditions:

- The flexural stress of the tube must be below the permitted material limit value
- The maximum deflection of the tube should not exceed 0.1 % of the installed length.

The flexural stress and deflection can be calculated using the following formulae:

$$\text{Flexural stress } \sigma = M_b / W = F \cdot EL / (8 \cdot W)$$

$$\text{Deflection } f_t = 5 \cdot F \cdot EL^3 / (384 \cdot E \cdot I)$$

M_b	Bending torque
W	Section modulus
F	Load
EL	Installation length
E	Modulus of elasticity
I	Moment of inertia

The formulae and information on the load capacity relate to an even distribution of the load on the surface of the tube. Concentrated or even point loading must be taken into special consideration when selecting the tube.

**Maximum load
capacity of the
tube**

STRAIGHT CONVEYOR SECTIONS

Maximum load capacity of the shaft

The maximum load capacity of a shaft depends on two conditions:

- The flexural stress of the shaft must be below the permitted material limit values
- The deflection of the shaft must be below the permitted material limit value

The figures on load capacity only differentiate between two shaft versions: shafts positioned loosely in the frame profile (e. g. spring-loaded shafts) and shafts threaded into the frame profile (e. g. female threaded shafts).

The figures on the load capacity of threaded shafts do not take into account any possible deflection of the frame profile or the side flanges. Should there be deflection, this will impair the load capacity of the shafts.

Maximum load capacity of the bearing assembly

The load capacity of the bearing assembly takes into account the ball bearing, bearing housing and the seal/end cap. The limit values are determined empirically and are only achieved with very short conveyor rollers.

Concentric Precision of the Conveyor Rollers

Interroll manufactures conveyor rollers from tubes which comply with the DIN standard. This standard permits deviations in concentric precision.

The concentric deviation is the maximum radial deviation of the diameter of the tube from a perfect circle. Thus, for example, a concentric deviation of $t = 0.3 \text{ mm}$ means that the maximum radial deviation is 0.3 mm over the entire tube.

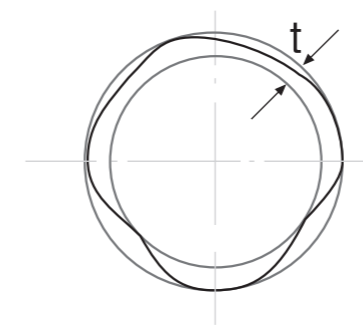


Fig.: Concentric deviation (t)

Concentric deviation depends first and foremost on the length and material of the tube. It is all the greater the longer a tube is, especially with polymer tubes.

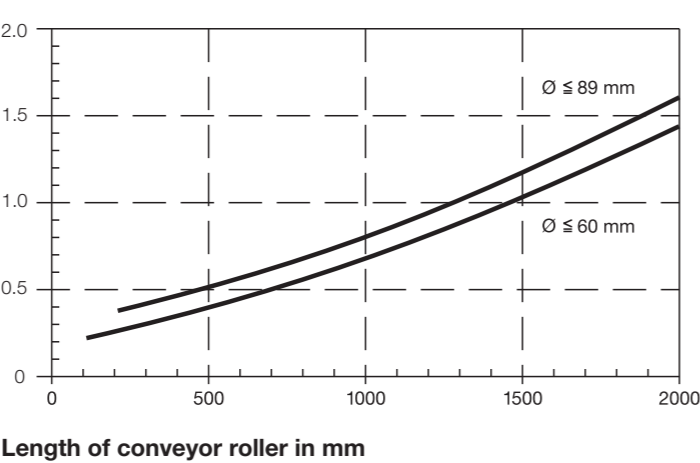
The following section outlines the concentric deviations for complete conveyor rollers for the different tube materials. The graphs show the average concentric deviation according to the tube length for a certain tube diameter.

Please note that DIN-compliant tubes are permitted significantly higher concentric tolerances than are shown in the following diagrams. For this reason, the guideline values presented can be exceeded in individual cases.

STRAIGHT CONVEYOR SECTIONS

Steel tubes

Concentric deviation in mm

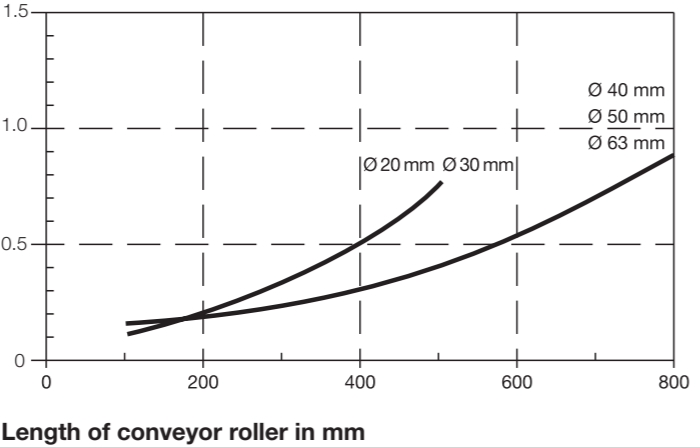


Polymer tubes

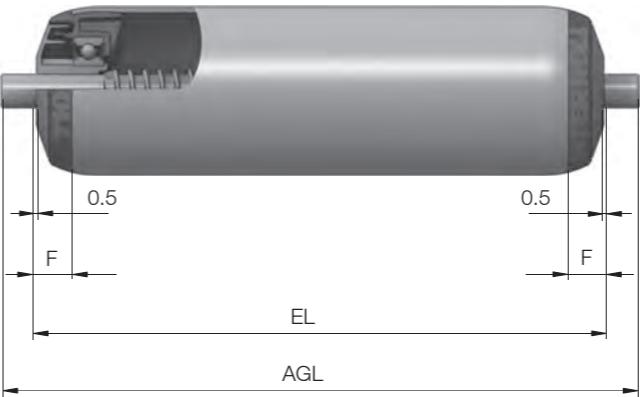
With polymer tubes the concentric deviation increases disproportionately to the length of the tube.
The following lengths should not be exceeded:

Tube diameter mm	Maximum tube length mm
20	400
30	500
40/50	600
63	800
90	1,000

Concentric deviation in mm



Length Dimensions of Conveyor Rollers



EL	Installation length: The clearance between the side profiles
AGL	Total length of shaft
F	Length of the bearing assembly, including axial play

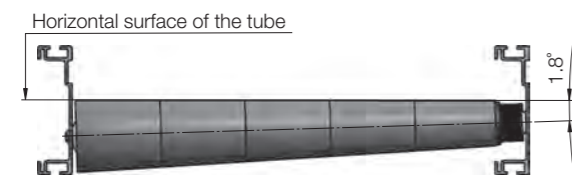
The total shaft length corresponds to the installation length with female threaded shaft rollers.

The installation length can only be measured on the conveyor roller with female threaded shafts, as then EL is at one and the same time the length of the shaft. With all other shaft versions, the EL cannot be measured on the conveyor roller as an axial play of 0.5 mm has to be taken into account for each side of the roller.

The reference length/ordering length RL does not have any reference points on the conveyor roller for the following Series: 1100, 1700, 1700 light, 1700KXO, 3500, 3500 light, 3500KXO, 3560, 3800, 3860 and 3870. RL cannot be shown in the dimensional drawing but can be taken from the table of dimensions on the respective product page.

CURVES

Tapered conveyor rollers convey materials to be transported safely in curves. With tapered conveyor rollers, the conveyor speed increases according to the radius of the curve so that the materials to be transported maintain their alignment between the side profiles. Side guides are recommended but are not imperative.



When designing the curve it is essential to ensure that the tube surface of the tapered elements is horizontal. The shaft of the conveyor roller is inclined by 1.8°.

Interroll's Tapered Conveyor Rollers are suitable for use with curve internal radii of 800/850 mm/770/820 mm where the drive head is on the internal radius.

Platform 1700 Tapered Conveyor Rollers can also be used for an internal curve radius of 650 mm.

Should the specified internal curve radii not be adhered to then the user has to count on the materials not being conveyed smoothly.

The actual clearance of the conveyor should be approx. 50 mm greater than the calculated width to ensure smooth conveyance of the materials around curves. Please select the next higher standard installation length.

Interroll offers two types of Tapered Conveyor Roller, which are both designated as KXO. The first roller is based on the Series 1700 Universal Conveyor Roller and the second on the Series 3500 Fixed Drive Conveyor Roller.

- Tapered polymer tube sleeves:
 - Abrasion-proof
 - Sound reduction
 - Impact-resistant
 - Weather- and temperature-resistant
- Lightweight, hence good running and starting properties
- End cap for tapered elements on the side with the largest diameter
- Load capacity 500 N

Tapered Conveyor Roller Versions

Tapered conveyor rollers with curved internal radii of 800/850 mm are available in the following versions and materials:

Version	
Reference length	From 250 to 900 mm in increments of 50 mm
Shaft	Female threaded shaft (M8 x 15)
Shaft diameter	12 or 14 mm
Bearing	Precision ball bearing 6002 2RZ Precision ball bearing 6002 2RZ stainless steel
Material	
Inner tube	Zinc-plated steel or stainless steel
Tapered elements	Polypropylene (grey) on a cylindrical inner tube made of zinc-plated steel / stainless steel with an external diameter of 50 mm
Shaft	Uncoated steel or stainless steel
Bearing	Bearing housing made of polyamide (black) Bearing seal made of polypropylene (yellow) End cap for the side with the largest diameter made of polypropylene (yellow)

Drives Combinable with Tapered Conveyor Rollers

Drives can be combined with an internal curved radius of 800 and 850 mm (or 770/820 mm when the drive head is on the internal radius), providing nothing else is specified. The internal radius of the curve is measured to the internal edge of the internal bearing profile, that is to the beginning of the installation length EL.

The following drive elements are available:

- PolyVee drive head made of high-grade polyamide 6.6 form PJ, ISO 9981, for flexible PolyVee belts



- Round belt head made of high-grade polyamide 6.6 for standard round belts with a diameter of 4, 5 and 6 mm, optional grooving on the extended inner tube on the internal radius of the curve



Drive elements

CURVES

- Double sprocket head made of high quality polyamide 6.6 with 14 teeth, measuring 1/2" on the external radius of the curve



Calculating the installation length (PolyVee/round belt head)

The installation length of curved sections must be longer than that of straight sections to ensure that the material to be transported does not touch the side profiles in the curve. The following steps are necessary to calculate the minimum installation length:

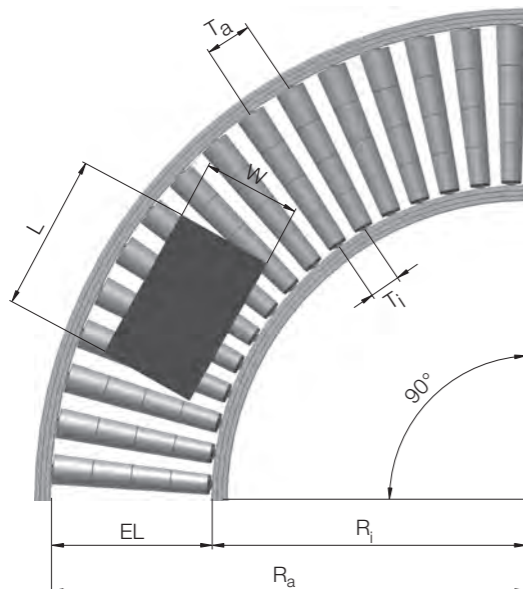
- Calculate the minimum external radius

$$R_a = 50 \text{ mm} + \sqrt{(R_i + W)^2 + (L/2)^2}$$
- Calculate the minimum installation length $EL_{\min} = R_a - R_i$
- Adjust the EL_{\min} to standard length (next higher dimension in increments of 50 mm):
 - From 286 to 936 mm for curves with PolyVee or round belt heads
 - From 312 to 962 mm for curves with 2 sprockets
 - from 250 to 900 mm for non-driven curves
- Calculate the actual $R_a = EL + R_i$ with the standard EL selected

Calculating the roller pitch on the external diameter

The roller pitch T_a is measured on the internal edge of the external profile and is calculated as follows:

$$T_a = T_i \cdot R_a / R_i$$



EL	Installation length of the conveyor roller
L	Maximum length of material to be transported
W	Maximum width of the material to be transported
R_a	External radius of the curve
R_i	Internal radius of the curve
T_a	Roller pitch on the external diameter
T_i	Roller pitch on the internal diameter

Internal radius of curve for non-driven roller curves

The internal radius of the curve depends on the length of the roller and is:

- 800 mm with a reference length of 300, 400, 500 mm etc.
- 850 mm with a reference length of 250, 350, 450 mm etc.

Calculating the internal radius of the curve for driven roller curves (PolyVee/round belt head)

The internal radius of the curve depends on the length of the roller and is:

- 770 mm with a reference length of 300, 400, 500 mm etc.
- 820 mm with a reference length of 250, 350, 450 mm etc.

Using a RollerDrive as the drive for driven roller curves has established itself as the most cost-effective and attractive of all drive solutions. Curves with a RollerDrive combined with the aforementioned tapered conveyor rollers are silent, compact and have a simple design.

The average diameter of the tapered elements must be used to calculate the necessary torque and conveyor speed when RollerDrive is used as the drive.

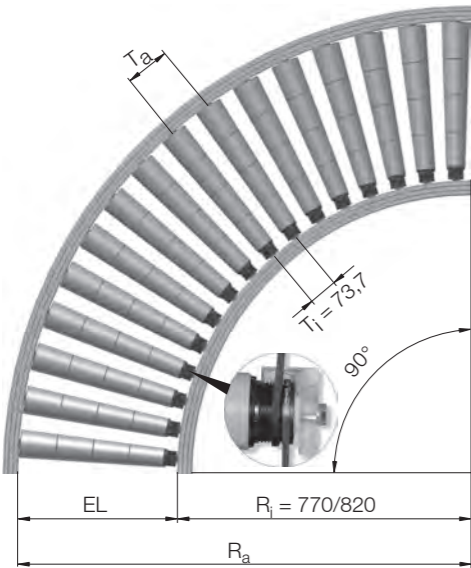
Internal curve radius

RollerDrive

CURVES

PolyVee torque transmission

Only flexible PolyVee belts with three ribs combined with Fixed Drive Rollers Series 3500 and PolyVee drive heads can be used as torque transmission.



The projected drive head (RL = EL - 36 mm) produces internal curve radii of 770 and 820 mm.

When PolyVee belts (2-ribbed) are used, the roller pitch on the internal radius is defined as $T_i = 73.7$ mm. If this roller pitch is not feasible, a drive with a round belt or chain will have to be selected.

Round belt torque transmission

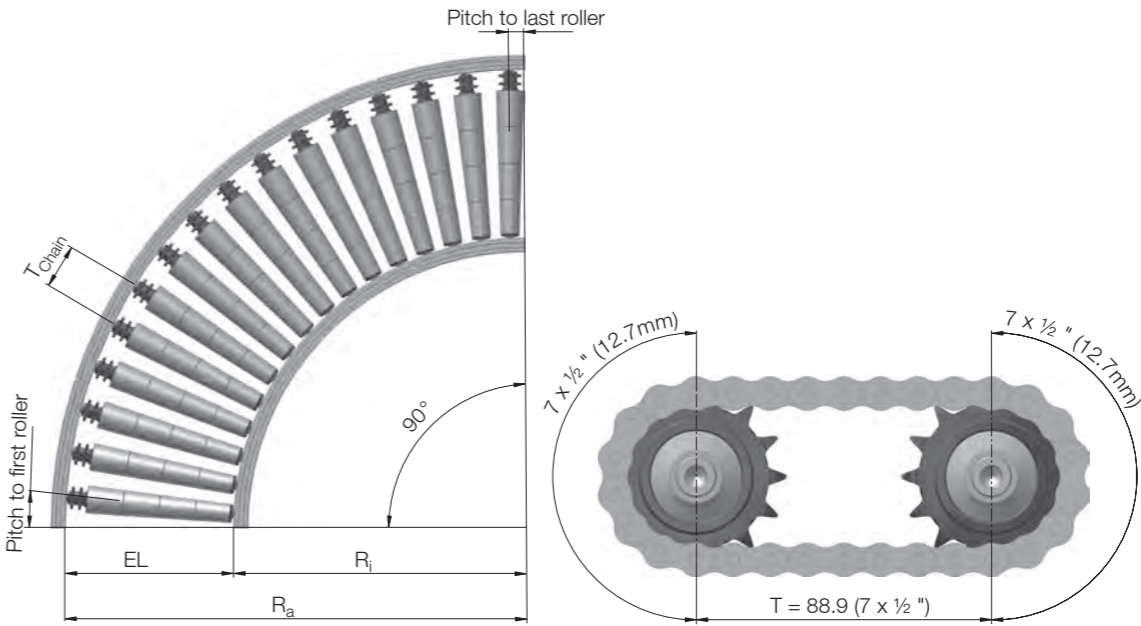
The pitch for round belt drives and for non-driven curves can be selected at will providing the following conditions are adhered to:

- Safe conveyance of the material to be transported
- No contact between the tapered elements
- First and last conveyor roller has approx. half of the roller pitch (internal radius) at the end of the curve
- Possible standard belt lengths are taken into account

Torque transmission with chains

Using a chain as a drive medium only allows a limited number of roller pitches, which always have to be a multiple of the chain pitch of $\frac{1}{2}$ ". Chain drive is only feasible in a curve using the roller-to-roller method. The pitches from conveyor roller to conveyor roller on the internal and external radius must be calculated individually according to the length and pitch of the roller.

The calculation of the pitch spacings always begins at the external radius in order to guarantee the correct chain tension. Please note when doing so that the sprockets in contact change from roller to roller (internal/external sprocket) and that the pitch only repeats on every second roller. The pitch on the internal radius is determined by the respective reference length .



The following theoretical pitches (measured on the sprocket Z14) have proved themselves in practice:

Number of chain links	Pitch measured on the sprocket mm
28	88.9
30	101.6
32	114.3
34	127.0
36	139.7
38	152.4

The number of conveyor rollers changes according to the length and, thereby, the greater radian on the external radius.

The following information on the number of conveyor rollers required relates to a 90° curve on which a projection to the 90° angle of the side profile has been designed in for equalisation.

Reference length in mm	Chain pitch in mm					
	88.9	101.6	114.3	127.0	139.7	152.4
250/300	19	16	14	13		
350/400	20	18	16	14	13	
450/500		19	17	15	14	13
550/600		21	18	17	15	14
650/700			20	18	16	15
750			21	19	17	16
800				19	17	16
850/900				20	18	17

ROLLERDRIVE AND DRIVECONTROLS

RollerDrive

The RollerDrive is based on the Universal Conveyor Roller series 1700. Its external dimensions are identical. Conveyor installations can therefore be designed more simply with RollerDrives than with conventional AC drives.

The RollerDrive also has the benefits of the Universal Conveyor Roller Series 1700 and its different versions, e. g. the same drive heads are used on the RollerDrive. This drive is ideal for integrating into installations.

**RollerDrive in
operation**

The excellent flexibility of conveyor designs using RollerDrives is supported by the design of the controller software and hardware. RollerDrives can be integrated into a number of existing or new installations using universal interfaces.

Electronically and mechanically commutated electric motors form the very heart of the RollerDrive. RollerDrives are extremely quiet owing to the reliable vibration decoupling of the drive unit. This decoupling protects the gears from impact stress. This protection minimises stress on the tooth bases of the gear wheel and thus extends the service life of the RollerDrive.

The motor is coupled to a planetary gear box. The planetary gear box has one to three stages and different reductions. The torque is reliably transmitted to the cylindrical roller sleeve by means of a coaxial compression tube coupling. The RollerDrive is mounted on two bearing housings, which are pressed into the roller sleeve opposite each other. The bearing housings come from the standard parts range or are derived from this.

**Planning using
RollerDrives**

Please consult your Interroll customer consultant for the RollerDrives ideal for your application. The following factors are critical in offering the correct solution:

- Weight and dimensions of the material to be transported
- Conveyor speed, throughput and cycles per minute
- Material on the underside of the item to be transported (determines the coefficient of friction of the roller)
- Special ambient conditions, such as extremes of temperature, humidity, chemical effects etc.
- Type of RollerDrive control
- Maximum over run of material to be transported

The over run is the distance, which the transported items will travel once the start signal has been cancelled due to its mass inertia on the conveyor.

**Electrostatic
protection**

The bearing housings of the RollerDrives are made of conductive polymer. This conducts electrostatic charge into the side profile. It is imperative that the entire conveyor is properly grounded.

**Selecting the
conveyor speed**

In the first step, the conveyor speed is selected using the gear speed, ensuring that a maximum of power is always available. In the second step, fine adjustments can be made using the controller.

**Load capacity
of the
RollerDrive**

Usually it is not the load capacity that limits the conveyor options but rather the maximum torque of the RollerDrive.

RollerDrives correspond statically to conveyor rollers without continuous shafts with fixed shaft pins. The torque is transmitted only on the fixed motor side.

The RollerDrive must be fixed and able to withstand the following starting torque:

RollerDrive	Starting torque of the fixing nut
BT 100	40 N/m
BT 100 IP66	15 N/m
EC 310	35 N/m
EC 310 IP66	35 N/m

The side opposite the motor can have an 11 mm hex spring-loaded shaft or an M8 shaft pin.

For safe and reliable conveyance, at least one RollerDrive and two conveyor rollers without their own drives, so-called idlers, have to be located under the material to be transported.

A calculation program for the load capacity can be downloaded on the Interroll website **www.interroll.com**. The shaft type has to be specified as **Round** and the shaft location as **Stub Axle** in the program.

The tube material is principally 50 x 1.5 mm.

The following section presents examples and basic correlations for calculating the output.

If the item to be transported is to be moved on a conveyor perpendicular to the direction of the roller shaft, that is free of transverse force, then the static friction and rolling friction have to be overcome.

The following equation applies to materials to be transported, which are moved at a constant speed along a conveyor track:

$$F = m \cdot g \cdot \mu$$

F	Required tangential force in N
m	Mass in kg
g	Gravitational acceleration 9.81 m/s
μ	Coefficient of friction

Sample calculation:

Weight of the material to be transported	30 kg
Containers	Polymer box, coefficient of friction μ = 0.04
Speed	0.5 m/s

$$F_t = 30 \text{ kg} \cdot 9.81 \text{ m/s} \cdot 0.04 = 11.77 \text{ N}$$

The required tangential force is thus 11.77 N. A roller radius of 25 mm thus requires a torque (Force × Distance) of 0.3 N/m. The required mechanical output (Force × Speed) is 5.9.

**Calculating the
roller resistance
and output**

ROLLERDRIVE AND DRIVECONTROLS

Coefficient of friction for container materials:

Material	Coefficient of friction μ
Steel	0.03
PVC, smooth	0.04
Polymer, profiled	0.05
Wood	0.05
Cardboard, rigid	0.06
Cardboard, soft	0.08



The required drive force to convey an item at a constant speed along a conveyor track depends on the material and condition of its underside. A minimal force has to be exerted for a rigid, difficult to deform underside, such as a steel container.

A steel container tends, however, towards slippage on the tube sleeve when accelerating and slowing down. Approx. 3 % of the weight of the material is applied as propelling force during constant travel. μ is approx. 8 % with a cardboard container. This can be explained by the soft and malleable underside. With a cardboard container, the differential figure is applied to the steel container for the deformation of the underside of the container and is therefore no longer available for the forward motion.

As a conveyor cycle consists of acceleration, constant travel and braking, acceleration is critical for assessing the output.

In the acceleration phase, the static friction is overcome and a transition to significantly lower roller friction takes place. For this reason a power surge can be witnessed at the start of every conveyor cycle.

DriveControls for RollerDrive

Conveyor sections can be controlled in two ways: centrally controlled or by means of decentrally distributed logic. Interroll has systems for both approaches to ensure the extremely flexible use of RollerDrives.

Motor and zonal control

A differentiation is made between two types of controller:

- DriveControl (I/O-based motor starter)
- ZoneControl and Z-Card (decentralised conveyor logic)

The ZoneControl is used for simple, I/O-based control of the RollerDrive. The ZPA Controller enables the very straightforward set-up of a zero pressure accumulation conveyor and incorporates the functions of the DriveControl.

The RollerDrive BT100 does not require an external controller. An integral thermal element switches off the RollerDrive in the event of it overheating and switches it on automatically when it has cooled down. This does not constitute complete protection from overloading but is rather basic protection.

The BT Z-Card should be used as ZoneControl for BT100. This enables a simple ZPA conveyor to be easily set up. For details on the BT Z-Card refer to p 112.

The DriveControl is the ideal control for the RollerDrive EC310. Protection classes IP20 and IP54 are achieved by the use of two different housing designs. The IP54 version of housing is moulded.

All inputs and outputs have their own common signal mass and are therefore separated from the load current mass. The voltage supply can be looped from one DriveControl to the other to simplify cabling (max, 2 DriveControls linked).

The speed of the RollerDrive can be adjusted in two different ways using the DriveControl: On the one hand using a DIP switch. There are four DIP switches available that permit 15 different speeds. On the other hand from outside, by means of three digital inputs, with which eight different speeds can be set. It is thereby possible simply and easily, for instance with two digital PLC outputs to set and dynamically change two different speeds during operation.

The ZoneControl enables a self-controlling zero pressure accumulation conveyor to be set up. Every zone and thus every RollerDrive is connected to a ZoneControl. The individual ZoneControls communicate with each other via CAT5 standard network cables. This cable is available worldwide in different lengths and guarantees excellent connection quality. It is effectively the cable that is used in IT for ethernet connections and it can also be installed quickly and safely.

Two sensors can be connected: a zone sensor in each zone and also a start sensor at the start of the conveyor system. The speed and direction of rotation can be set by means of DIP switches at each ZoneControl and this only affects the individual RollerDrive. An analogue target value input (0 to 10 V) is also available if the speed of the entire conveyor system is also dynamically adjusted during operation. The speed can also be adjusted by means of an analogue PLC output.

A status signal and a start input are available to fit the ZoneControl conveyor system into an existing layout. The configuration of the zone sensor can be tapped externally on the status signal. The start input can be used to start the first and/or last zone of the conveyor. This ensures the transition of the materials being conveyed. The zone status and start signal constitute the "handshake I/Os" of the upstream and downstream systems.

It is possible with especially heavy materials that require two RollerDrives as zone drives, to control a second RollerDrive by means of the DriveControl of the ZoneControl. A system-wide error signal reports error functions as a group message. The error can be localised by an error LED and be analysed by different flashing frequencies.

DriveControls for BT100

DriveControls for EC310

ZoneControl

MATERIAL SPECIFICATION

Tubes

Material	Standards	Specification
Uncoated steel and zinc-plated steel	DIN EN 10305-3	Limited tolerances and material specifications by Interroll
Zinc plating	DIN EN 12329 DIN 50961	Galvanized zinc sleeve with additional blue passivation (chromium IV-free) Sleeve complies with RoHS regulations Layer thickness 6 to 15 µm
Stainless steel	DIN 17455	1.4301 (X5CrNi18-10) Limited tolerances by Interroll
Aluminium	–	AW 6060 T66 (AlMgSi 0.5 F22) For 16 mm and 20 mm E6/EV1 , stained, natural and anodised Surface layer thickness 20 µm, isolating and non-conductive For 50 mm mill-finished, unfinished, thus conductive
PVC	2002/95/EC	PVC-U (rigid polyvinyl chloride, softener-free, silicon-free, highly impact-proof) Contains only materials, which have been tested and registered to comply with the REACH Directive (EC No. 1907/2006) Dust grey, RAL 7030

For concentric tolerances refer to p 206

Bearing

Precision ball bearings, lubricated (6002 2RZ, 6003 2RZ, 6204 2RZ, 6205 2RZ, 689 2Z)

Standard	DIN 625
Material	Rings and balls are made of stainless steel of material grade 100Cr6 Hardness: 61 ± 2 HRC, with metal cages
Bearing play	C3
2RZ Seal	Non-grinding 2-lip seal with labyrinth effect manufactured from steel-reinforced acrylonitrile-butadiene rubber (NBR)
2Z Seal	Non-grinding cover discs made of sheet steel
Lubrication	Multi-grade grease, silicon-free
Temperature range	-30 °C to +177 °C

Precision ball bearing, lubricated (6002 2RZ)

Standard	DIN 625
Material	Rings and balls are made of stainless steel of material grade 100Cr6 Hardness: 61 ± 2 HRC, with metal cages
Bearing play	C3
2RZ Seal	Non-grinding 2-lip seal with labyrinth effect manufactured from steel-reinforced acrylonitrile-butadiene rubber (NBR)
Lubrication	Multi-grade oil, silicon-free
Temperature range	-30 °C to +80 °C

Precision ball bearings made of stainless steel, lubricated (6002 2RZ)

Standard	DIN 625
Material	Rings and ball made of stainless steel, material 1.4125 (X105CrMo17), with a material grade to comply with AISI 440C Hardness: 56 ± 2 HRC, with polyamide cages
Bearing play	C3
2RZ Seal	Non-grinding 2-lip seal with labyrinth effect manufactured from steel-reinforced acrylonitrile-butadiene rubber (NBR)
Lubrication	Multi-grade grease, silicon-free
Temperature range	-30 °C to +177 °C

Steel cone bearing 50 x 1.5 , lubricated

Material	Wheel body material DX53D + Z, zinc-plated Bearing parts, hardened
Lubrication	Multi-grade grease, silicon-free
Temperature range	-30 °C to +110 °C

Polymer bearing

Material	External ring and cone made of polypropylene Balls made of carbon steel or stainless steel
Lubrication	Multi-grade grease, silicon-free
Temperature range	-30 °C to +40 °C

MATERIAL SPECIFICATION

Shafts

Material	Standards	Specification
Uncoated steel and zinc-plated steel	DIN EN 10277-3	1.0715 (11SMn30) Limited tolerances and material specifications by Interroll
Zinc plating	DIN EN 12329 DIN 50961	Galvanized zinc sleeve with additional blue passivation (chromium IV-free) Sleeve complies with RoHS regulations Layer thickness 6 to 15 µm
Stainless steel	DIN EN 10088-23	1.4305 (X5CrNi18-9) Limited tolerances by Interroll

For concentric tolerances refer to p 206

Drives

The technical data on the Interroll PolyVee belt is outlined in the following section.

Please contact the relevant manufacturer for information on all other drives.	
Standards	ISO 9982 (DIN 7867) profile PJ for 2- and 3-ribbed V-ribbed belts (PolyVee)
Material	Complies with the 2002/95/EC (RoHS) Directive Contains only materials, which have been tested and registered to comply with the REACH Directive (EC) No. 1907/2006) Halogen-free, silicon-free, PVC-free, flame-resistant
Certification	UL-certified
Hardness	Rear 82 Shore A, Ribs 55 Shore A
Electrical conductivity	< 7 MΩ
Temperature range	-20 to +90 °C
Dimensions	In accordance with ISO 9982 (DIN 7867) profile PJ

PolyVee Belts

MATERIAL SPECIFICATION

Technical Polymer

Benefits Interroll uses parts made of polymer in almost all conveyor elements. Polymer has many advantages over steel:

- Sound reduction
- Limited food-compatibility
- Easy to clean
- Excellent impact strength
- Corrosion resistance
- Lower weight
- High quality design

Properties and applications

Polymer	Properties	Uses
Polyamide (PA)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Outstanding mechanical properties• Excellent wear resistance• Low coefficient of friction• Good chemical resistance	Sprocket heads, seals and bearing seats
Polypropylene (PP)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Low specific weight• Excellent heat resistance• Not hygroscopic• Good chemical resistance	Wheels, seals and bearing seats
Polyvinyl chloride (rigid PVC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Scratch-resistant• Impact-resistant• Good chemical resistance	Tubes for polymer conveyor rollers
Polyoxymethylene (POM)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Outstanding mechanical properties• Excellent wear resistance• Low coefficient of friction• Very dimensionally stable• Minimal absorption of water• Used on parts which require a very high level of precision	Toothed belt heads and slide bearings

Resistance Polymer is sub-divided according to its chemical resistance:

Symbol	Meaning	Explanation
++	Very good resistance	Continuous exposure to the medium causes no damage
+	Generally resistant	Continuous exposure to the medium can cause damage, which is reversible when no longer exposed to the medium
-	Mostly non-resistant	Only resistant if there are optimum ambient and application conditions but generally some damage is to be expected
--	Completely non-resistant	The medium may not come into contact with the polymer

The information given in the following tables is intended only as a guideline, as many factors can have an effect on a plastic's resistance including

- Duration of exposure and concentration of the medium
- Temperature
- Exposure to force
- UV exposure

A thorough suitability test of the polymer to be used by the user is indispensable.

	Polyamides	POM (polyoxy- methylene)	Soft PVC	Rigid PVC	Polypro- pylene
Ethers	++	++	-	++	-
Alcohols, lower	++	++	++	-	++
Petrol	++	+	--	++	-
Esters	++	--	--	--	-
Fats	++	++	-	++	+
Hydrofluoric acid	--	--	-	-	-
Ketones	++	-	--	--	++
Hydrocarbons, aliphatic	++	++	--	++	++
Hydrocarbons, aromatic	++	+	--	--	-
Hydrocarbons, chlorinated	-	++	--	--	--
Hydrocarbons, unsaturated, chlorinated	+	++	--	--	--
Brine, weak	+	++	++	++	++
Brine, strong	-	++	-	++	++
Mineral oil	++	++	-	++	-
Oils	++	++	-	++	+
Acids, oxidising	--	--	-	--	--
Acids, weak	--	-	++	++	++
Acids, strong	--	--	++	-	--
Acids, strong, organic	-	++	-	+	++
Saline solutions, inorganic	++	++	++	++	++
Turpentine	-	-	--	--	--
Fuel mixture	+	++	--	--	-
Water	++	++	++	++	++