

## Procedure at first installation

- Before fitting the flat-belt the parallelism of the shaft and the alignment of the pulley has to be proved and if necessary adjusted.
- Apply gauge marks in distance of e.g. 1000 mm on the untightened but not sagging belt. If the shaft centre distance is shorter draw gauge marks in distance of e.g. 500 mm or 200 mm.
- Clamp the belt by multiplying the distance of the shaft until the distance among the gauge marks is heightened about the value of the initial tension  $\varepsilon$ .
- Example (Fig.1):
  - initial tension  $\varepsilon = 2\%$
  - gauge marks distance at untightened belt = 1000 mm.
  - gauge marks distance at  $\varepsilon = 2\%$  is 1020 mm.
- For checking the belt drive the gear has to race manual a few times. In case of a change of the rotating direction the belt shouldn't drift off. Adjustment by moving the angle of the spindle  $\alpha$  (Fig.2)
- After a running time of approx. 1 hour check the dimension and re-tension if necessary.

**Attention ! Please never clamp the flat belt after your feeling. The stated respectively calculated support expansion must be strictly adhered.**

- The belt must run with non-slip and shouldn't drift off. To check this use two air lever respectively two tracks. The angled as well as axial adjustment is readily identifiable.
- With the cross adjustable motor mounting MP-FA-X it is possible to revise the angled adjustment with tight belt.
- The vertical alignment of the pulleys has to be proved too. If necessary it is possible to reach the vertical alignment with distance plates under the motor base.
- After reaching the initial tension the parallelism of the pulleys must be checked again.
- If the stability of the base frame disallows a clamp as aforementioned the belt can be clamped staged. i.e. for the time being clamp the belt at 70% of the expansion and approx. after 1 hour clamp it at the definitive support expansion.

### Declaration:

$\alpha$  = angle of the spindle

↓↑ = drift off tendency of the belt

←  $\alpha$  → = necessary correction at the motor by adjusting the angle of the spindle

Fig.1 (Example)

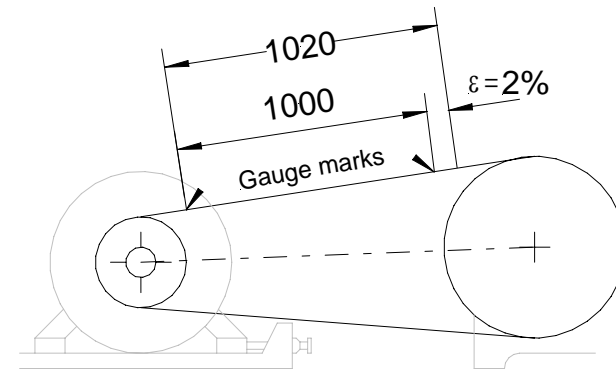


Fig.2 (Example)

