

# INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

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## Conveyor belts — Guidelines for storage and handling

*Courroies transporteuses — Lignes directrices pour le stockage et la  
manutention*



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## Foreword

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

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

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

ISO 5285 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 41, *Pulleys and belts (including veebelts)*, Subcommittee SC 3, *Conveyor belts*.

This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition (ISO 5285:1978), which has been technically revised.

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# Conveyor belts — Guidelines for storage and handling

## 1 Scope

This International Standard gives guidelines for creating the most suitable conditions for the storage and handling of conveyor belts. It is not applicable to light conveyor belts as described in EN 873.

## 2 Normative references

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

ISO 2230, *Rubber products — Guidelines for storage*

## 3 Packing

### 3.1 Coiling

Belting is generally packed in a coiled form. Core inserts are not always necessary but for large, heavy belts or where stacking or excessive handling is anticipated (e.g. for overseas delivery), the cores used should be capable of withstanding the loads without damage or collapse. Cores made of wood or steel are recommended, having a square hole in the centre to accept a mounting bar. The diameter of the centre core, and the hole for the bar, depends on the mass, width and physical characteristics of the belting in the roll. Preferred hole sizes accommodate bars 50, 100, 150 and 200 mm square. It is important that the coil be wound

- a) tightly enough to prevent telescoping of the layers in subsequent handling and storage, and
- b) “square and true”, i.e. the top and bottom of the roll have a flat profile across the width of the belt — the edges of the belt in each layer of the coil should all be in line and at 90° to the outer surface.

### 3.2 Strapping

**3.2.1** Coiled belting should be bound circumferentially by textile, plastic or steel strapping. For double coiled belts the configuration should be as shown in Figure 1.

**3.2.2** Textile/plastic strapping should not be used for underground belting unless the material is acceptable to the purchaser after suitable risk assessment.

**3.2.3** It should be noted that textile or fabric strapping may be subject to stretch or “creep” causing gradual instability of the coil, or a tendency to burst open if the coil is dropped. The possibility and consequence of these occurrences should be assessed before selection of the strapping type.

**3.2.4** Strapping should have a suitable guaranteed minimum breaking load, be resistant to degradation for the storage life/conditions envisaged and be of sufficient width to prevent damage of the belt surface due to cutting.