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**NATIONAL STANDARD OF THE
PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA**

GB/T 7983-2013

Replacing GB/T 7983-2005

**Conveyor belts -- Transverse flexibility (troughability) -- Test
method**

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Quarantine of the People's Republic of China, Standardization
Administration of the People's Republic of China**

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Foreword

This standard was drafted in accordance with GB/T 1.1-2009 given rules.

This standard replaces GB/T 7983-2005 "flexible conveyor transverse grooves and test methods to", and GB/T 7983-2005 phase

Ratio, the main technical changes are as follows.

- Modify the standard name;
- Increased introduction;
- Modify the scope (see Chapter 1, Chapter 1 of the 2005 edition);
- Modify the normative references (see Chapter 2, Section 2 of the 2005 edition);
- Modify the thickness of the sample letter code (see Chapter 3, Section 3 of the 2005 edition);
- Modify the size of the holder (see 52, 2005 version 5.2.);
- Increasing the sample width limit deviation (see 61, 2005 version 6.1.);
- Modify the state regulator (see 62, 2005 6.2.);
- Increased by reference.

This standard uses redrafted law revision using ISO 703.2007 "laterally flexible conveyor (troughability) test method" (English Version).

This standard and ISO 703.2007 technical differences exist compared to the terms of these differences have been involved in the blank position by its outer margin

Vertical single line (|) have been marked, and the technical differences for the following reasons.

--- Normative references add "GB/T 5753 Determination of total thickness and cover thickness of steel cord conveyor belt" to

Steel cord conveyor belt adapted to be standard reference (see Chapter 2);

--- Delete the words "(including measured according to ISO 583 overlay)" [see 6.1d)];

--- Program adds "or GB/T 5753" (see Chapter 7).

This standard also made the following editorial changes.

--- Use the "standard" instead of "this International Standard";

--- Delete foreword international standards;

--- Added "This standard applies to textile and steel cord conveyor belt conveyor belt" in scope.

The standard proposed by China Petroleum and Chemical Industry Association.

This standard by the National Standardization Technical Committee pulley and the belt conveyor Technical Committee (SAC/TC428/SC1) centralized.

This standard was drafted. Zhejiang Double Arrow Rubber Co., Ltd. Fuxin Huanyu Rubber (Group) Co., Ltd., Qingdao Shinkansen technology consultative

Advisory Ltd., Dah Sing Qingdao Branch Rubber Technology Services Limited, Qingdao University of Science and Technology.

Drafters of this standard. people will Shen, ZHANG Chun-lei, Lvgui Qin, Yang Ye Zheng, Li Cheng Cheng, Zhang Jingwei.

This standard replaces the standards previously issued as follows.

--- GB/T 7983-1987, GB/T 7983-2005.

Introduction

Many work in the conveyor trough state. If the lateral stiffness of the belt is too large, when it unloaded, it will not be able to contact with the center roller

Touch, then the equilibrium is unstable, prone to lateral movement, causing belt body injury.

The lifting of the side edges of the belt section, under its own weight with the rendered geometry. However, this does not necessarily indicate that the conveyor belt load

When rendering state.

However, the results obtained by the test method specified in this standard may allow for the assessment of whether the conveyor belt into the groove characteristics suitable for the intended

application.

Flexible (troughability) Test Method for Transverse conveyor

1 Scope

The standard provides for the determination of flexible conveyor belt (troughability) Test Method for Transverse, it can use a ratio F/L to represent.

This standard applies to textile and steel cord conveyor belt conveyor belt.

This standard does not apply to ISO 21183-1 [1] Light conveyor requirements.

Note. The lateral flexibility measured by this method is only indirectly related to the reciprocal of the flexural modulus ISO 178 [2] regulations. And does not consider the Three point and four-point bending

Flexible presentation of the differences, but it is considering bending strain and thickness of the sample.

2 Normative references

The following documents for the application of this document is essential. For dated references, only the dated version suitable for use herein

Member. For undated references, the latest edition (including any amendments) applies to this document.

GB/T 5753 Steel cord conveyor total thickness and cover thickness measurement method (GB/T 5753-2013, ISO 7590.

2009, IDT)

ISO 583 fabric conveyor belt and the total thickness of the layers with a thickness of the test method (Conveyorbeltswithatextile

carcass-Totalbeltthicknessandthicknessofconstitutiveelements-Testmethods)

ISO 18573 conveyor test environment and conditioning time (Conveyorbelts-Testatmospheresandcondi-

tioningperiods)

3 Symbol

The following symbols apply to this document.

F --- vertical deflection of the sample as a correction tape thickness, in millimeters (mm);

F1 --- vertical deflection of the sample, in millimeters (mm) (see Figures 1 and 2);

L --- length of the specimen when laid flat (equal to the full width of the conveyor belt to be tested), millimeters (mm);

D --- thickness of the specimen in millimeters (mm) (see FIG. 2).

Principle 4

Take some lateral full width of the tape (bandwidth L) as a sample, the sample will be hung up at both ends. Suspension should be facing and the bearing on the make

Located on the edge of the same horizontal plane ends.

Under the weight of the sample itself, to determine the lateral flexibility band (trough ability) by measuring the maximum deflection of the sample (F). In F/L ratio

Value to represent.

Means 5 (see FIG. 1)

5.1 two levels of rigid rod and easily support. Each of the rods from the two support points is greater than the length of the test specimen (L).

5.2 two holders, to clamp specimen ends. With hooks and hanging wire connected to the hook holder ends. The structure should allow the holder