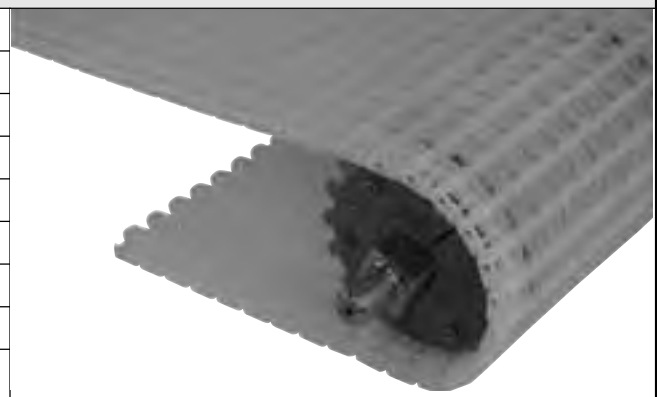


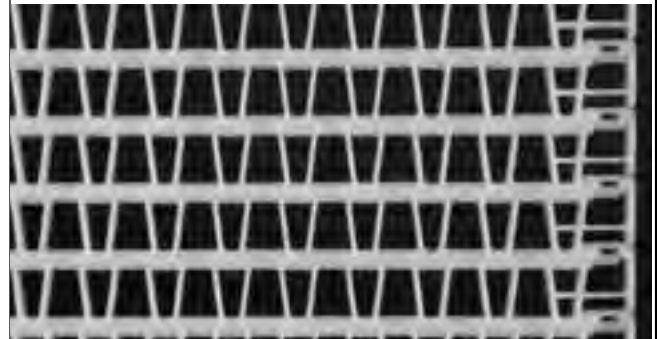
Flush Grid

	in.	mm
Pitch	1.01	25.7
Minimum Width	6	152.4
Width Increments	1.00	25.4
Opening Sizes (approx.)	0.7 x 0.5	17.8 x 12.7
Open Area	58%	
Hinge Style	Closed	
Drive Method	Center/Hinge-Driven	



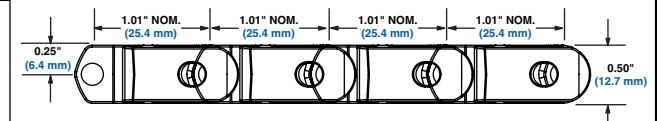
Product Notes

- Always check with Customer Service for precise belt width measurement and stock status before designing a conveyor or ordering a belt.
- Easy to retrofit from existing steel belting with virtually no conveyor changes
- Split steel sprockets available; longer sprocket life and easier replacement
- PVDF material is a polymer proven for long term use in washer environments
- Open surface enhances spray-through cleaning performance



Additional Information

- See "Belt selection process" (page 5)
- See "Standard belt materials" (page 18)
- See "Special application belt materials" (page 18)
- See "Friction factors" (page 31)



Belt Data

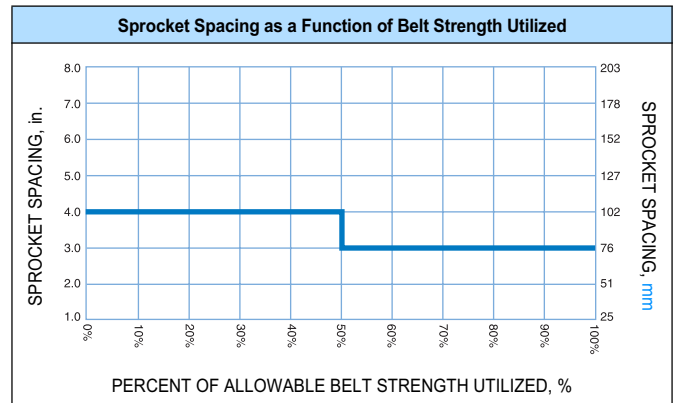
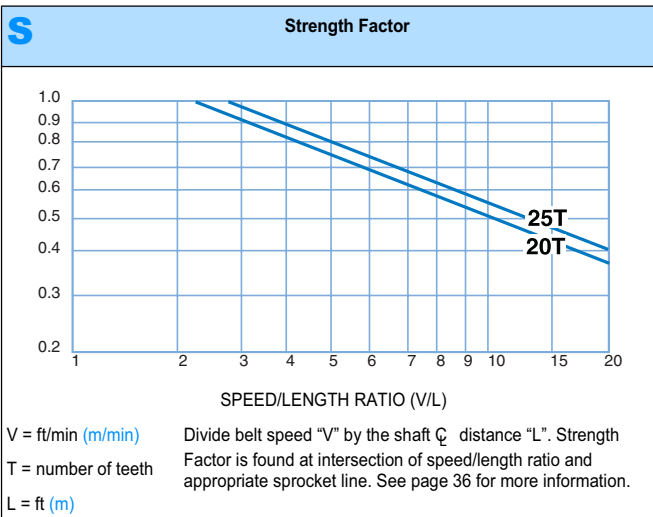
Belt Material	Standard Rod Material Ø 0.18 in. (4.6 mm)	BS	Belt Strength	Temperature Range (continuous)		W	Belt Weight	Agency Acceptability 1-White, 2-Blue, 3-Natural, 4-Grey								
				lb/ft	kg/m			°F	°C	lb/ft ²	kg/m ²	FDA (USA)	USDA Dairy ^a	CFA ^b	A ^c	J ^d
PVDF	PVDF		1000	1490	34 to 200	1 to 93	1.57	7.64								

a. USDA Dairy acceptance requires the use of a clean-in-place-system.
 b. Canada Food Inspection Agency
 c. Australian Quarantine Inspection Service
 d. Japan Ministry of Health, Labour, and Welfare
 e. MAF-New Zealand Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry. MAF acceptance requires the use of a clean-in-place system.
 f. European Migration Certificate providing approval for food contact according to EU Directive 2002/72/EC and all its amendments to date.

Sprocket and Support Quantity Reference

Belt Width Range ^a		Minimum Number of Sprockets Per Shaft ^b	Wearstrips	
in.	mm		Carryway	Returnway
12	305	3	2	Minimum 3 in. (76.2 mm) diameter rollers.
24	610	6	4	
36	914	9	6	
48	1219	12	8	
60	1524	15	10	
72	1829	18	12	
84	2134	21	14	
96	2438	24	16	
For Other Widths, Use Odd Number of Sprockets ^c at Maximum 4 in. (102 mm) ϕ Spacing				

- If your belt width exceeds a number listed in the table, please refer to the sprocket and support material minimums for the next larger width range listed. Belts are available in 1.00 in. (25.4 mm) increments beginning with minimum width of 6 in. (152.4 mm). **If the actual width is critical, consult Customer Service.**
- These are the minimum number of sprockets. Additional sprockets may be required for heavily loaded applications.
- The center sprocket should be locked down. With only two sprockets, fix the sprocket on the drive journal side only. See Center Sprocket Offset chart for lock down location.



Split Sprocket Data^a

No. of Teeth (Chordal Action)	Nom. Pitch Dia. in.	Nom. Pitch Dia. mm	Nom. Outer Dia. in.	Nom. Outer Dia. mm	Nom. Hub Width in.	Nom. Hub Width mm	Available Bore Sizes			
							U.S. Sizes		Metric Sizes	
							Round in.	Square in.	Round mm	Square mm
20 (1.23%)	6.5	165	2.94	75	2.98	766	3-7/16	2.5		
							2-7/16, 2-11/16			
25 (0.8%)	8.1	206	3.75	95	3.78	96	3-7/16	2.5		
							2-7/16, 2-11/16			



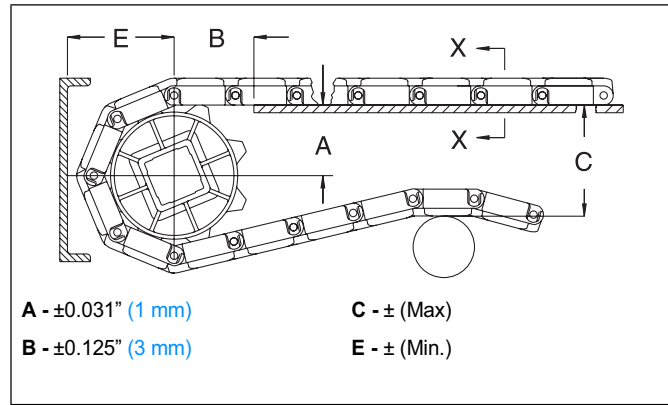
a. Contact Customer Service for lead times.

Conveyor Frame Dimensions

Regardless of type or configuration, all conveyors using Intralox belts have some basic dimensional requirements. Specifically, dimensions “A”, “B”, “C” and “E” listed below should be implemented in any design.

For general applications and applications where end transfer of tip-sensitive product is not critical, use the “A” dimension at the bottom of the range.

Conveyor frame dimensions are established using the top of the roller as the top of the belt and the bottom of the module as the bottom of the belt. “B” dimension is based on a 0.5 in. (12.7 mm) thick carryway.

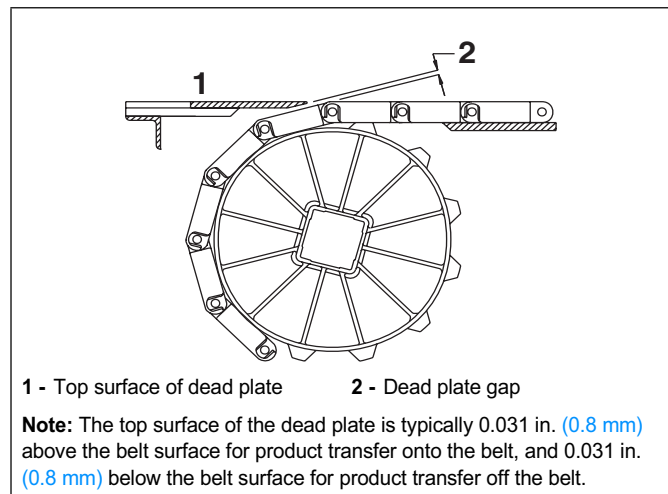


Sprocket Description			A		B		C		E	
Pitch Diameter		No. Teeth	Range (Bottom to Top)		in.	mm	in.	mm	in.	mm
in.	mm		in.	mm						
FLUSH GRID										
6.5	164	20	2.94-2.98	75-76	2.35	60	6.46	164	3.54	90
8.1	205	25	3.75-3.78	95-96	2.66	67	8.06	205	4.34	110

Dead Plate Gap

Where there is a transfer point from a belt without finger transfer plates to a dead plate, there should be a gap between the surfaces to allow for the chordal action of the belt. As the belt engages its sprockets, chordal action causes the modules to move past a *fixed* point (the tip of the dead plate) with *varying* clearances. The table below shows the minimum amount of gap which occurs at the “low point” of the modules if the tip of the dead plate just comes in contact with the “high point” as the modules pass.

In some installations it may be desirable to keep the tip of the dead plate in contact with the belt, rather than allow a gap to occur. This can be done by hinging the mounting bracket for the dead plate. This allows the dead plate to move as the modules pass, but results in a small oscillating motion which may present tipping problems for sensitive containers or products.



Sprocket Description			Gap	
Pitch Diameter		No. Teeth	in.	mm
in.	mm			
6.5	164	20	0.040	1.0
8.1	205	25	0.032	0.8

Center Sprocket Offset

Number of Links	Offset	
	in.	mm
even	0.5	12.7
odd	0.5	12.7

