



keeping your
product moving



EXCLUSIVE DISTRIBUTOR FOR



CONVEYOR BELTING



IMPROVED BELT PERFORMANCE

EXTENDED SERVICE LIFE

REDUCED OPERATIONAL DOWNTIME

COMMUNITY FOCUSED REGIONAL ENTITIES

Interflex Holdings has established several Regional Entities within the company structure where local community members are the majority shareholders.

The primary objective and strategic intent of this initiative is community upliftment through sustainable economic participation. This is achieved by means of:

- Quarterly financial contributions to the regional entities
- Skills development and training programs for local community members
- Employment opportunities for individuals within the communities surrounding mining and industrial operations.

These Regional Entities also operate as official distributors of the Interflex® Conveyor Belt brand within South Africa.

THE REGIONAL ENTITIES INCLUDE:

- Interflex Baroka: Limpopo Province
- Tlhabane Interflex: North West Province
- Interflex North West: North West Province
- Interflex Limpopo: Limpopo Province
- Interflex Mogwele: Limpopo Province
- Northern Cape Interflex: Northern Cape Province
- Interflex Tubatse: Gauteng Province

All of these entities qualify as either Exempted Micro Enterprises(EME) or Qualifying Small Enterprises (QSE) and maintain a Level 2 B-BBEE rating with Historically Disadvantaged South African (HDSA) ownership.

TABLE OF CONTENTS



Introduction to Interflex Holdings	1 - 2
Conveyor Belt Construction	3
Accreditations	3
General Purpose Conveyor Belt	4
Fireflex	5 - 6
Thermal Heat Conveyor Belt	7
Pipe Conveyor Belt	8
Chevron Conveyor Belt	9
Steel Cord Conveyor Belt	10
Steel Cord - Standard Specifications	11 - 12
Fire Retardant Conveyor Belt	13
Minimum Pulley Diameters	14
Carcass Thickness	15
Empty Belt Troughing	16
Load Support	17
Selection of Cover Rubber	18
Belt Weight and Diameters	19
Conveyor Problem Solving	20
Storage and Handling of Conveyor Belts	21 - 25
Warranty	26
Countries We have Supplied	27

DRIVING PERFORMANCE THROUGH CONVEYOR BELT EXCELLENCE

INTRODUCTION TO INTERFLEX HOLDINGS

Based in Nuffield, Springs, Gauteng, Interflex Holdings is a proudly black-empowered supplier of high-performance conveyor belting. We supply conveyor belting solutions to mining houses, sugar industries, and quarries throughout South Africa, with an established export footprint into international markets.

With over 30 years of industry experience, we have built our reputation as one of South Africa's largest suppliers and stockists of premium-quality imported conveyor belting. Our company was purpose-built from inception, developed and staffed by professionals with deep roots in conveyor belt technology. All shareholders and directors are actively employed within the business, holding strategic leadership roles that ensure hands-on involvement and accountability at every level.

Our unwavering commitment to supplying superior conveyor belting at competitive prices has positioned Interflex Holdings as a trusted and influential force across South Africa, Africa, and the global marketplace.

MANUFACTURING PARTNER

Our manufacturing partner is a privately funded enterprise that was established in 1986. The business is recognized as a leading conveyor belt manufacturer in China, distinguishing itself as a market leader among more than 80 competing manufacturers. Their quality standards conform to international benchmarks, including viz DIN (German) and J.I.S. (Japanese) specifications. This is further supported by their ISO 9001 certification, which they received in 1996.

With an annual production capacity of approximately 3,000,000 metres, the factory also boasts the widest belt production of steel-cord in China at 2,500mm. This level of capacity is matched or exceeded only by a select group of global leaders, including Phoenix (Germany), Continental (Germany), Brando (Japan), Yokohama (Japan), and Bridgestone (Japan).

STOCKHOLDING

We are the largest stockholders of conveyor belting in Southern Africa, carrying an extensive inventory ranging from Class 250 to Class 2000. Our product offering includes both Polyester-Nylon (fabric), PVC/PVG, and Steel-Cord belting, and is available in a wide range of specialised grades, including but not limited to:

- Oil Resistant
- Flame Resistant
- Heat Resistant
- Chemical Resistant
- Cut Resistant
- Gouge Resistant

TECHNICAL SERVICE AND SUPPORT

Our team provides comprehensive technical support, such as on-site belt assessments, recommendations, and maintenance planning. Using advanced conveyor analysis programs, we accurately identify the root causes of premature belt failure and determine optimal belt specifications for each application.

TRACEABILITY

All raw material suppliers, acquisition processes, and manufacturing controls are governed by the requirements of ISO 9001. This guarantees that all materials are sourced and supplied according to specified requirements, with complete traceability maintained in line with certification standards.

GENERAL

The superior adhesion properties of our conveyor belting are achieved through advanced material formulations and cutting-edge manufacturing processes. All belting supplied by Interflex is manufactured to customer-specific requirements and delivered with full Test Certificates.

Our conveyor belting can be manufactured to comply with a wide range of international specifications, including:

- JISK: Japanese
- DIN: German
- BS: British
- AS: Australian
- RMA: Rubber Manufacturers of America
- MSHA: International Standards and Canadian specifications
- SANS 1173:2024, 971:2013, 1366:2013

QUALITY

(Delivery, Price & Service)

DELIVERY: We consistently meet pre-determined delivery dates.

PRICE: We offer competitive pricing that is aligned with market trends.

SERVICE: We pride ourselves on being market leaders in service excellence.

Quality underpins every aspect of our manufacturing and supply process, as reflected by our ISO 9001 accreditation. In addition, we are in the process of achieving ISO 45001 (Occupational Health and Safety) and are actively working towards ISO 14001 (Environmental Management) certification.

We have been importing conveyor belts for over 29 years and have established long-standing partnerships with leading manufacturers worldwide. This has enabled us to become a global supplier, exporting successfully to Africa, Brazil, Uzbekistan, Ukraine, Sweden, and the USA, with proven results in extended belt life and reduced downtime. Our manufacturing partner operates a state-of-the-art facility utilizing the latest advancements in conveyor technology.

Our management philosophy is founded on partnership. When we bring a customer on board, we build a long-term relationship based on trust, collaboration, and shared success.

This approach enables our customers and us to:

- Work together as a team.
- Share a common agenda, with mutually agreed requirements (service, quality, and competitive pricing)
- Be proactive rather than reactive.
- Pursue a shared goal of total customer satisfaction.

Interflex has kept products moving worldwide for over 50 years and is committed to doing so for the next 50 - driven by new innovations and strategic market insight.

CONVEYOR BELT CONSTRUCTION

A standard rubber conveyor belt consists of a rubber cover, carcass, and rubber skim coats. Reinforced fabrics are incorporated to enhance strength and durability.

RUBBER COVER

Our rubber covers are manufactured in accordance with BS 490, DIN 22102 & SANS 1173:2024. Natural or synthetic rubber covers are designed to protect the carcass from abrasion, impact, deterioration, and other damaging influences. Compounds are formulated to suit specific service conditions, including abrasion resistance, oil resistance, heat resistance, fire resistance, chemical resistance, and antistatic properties.

CARCASS

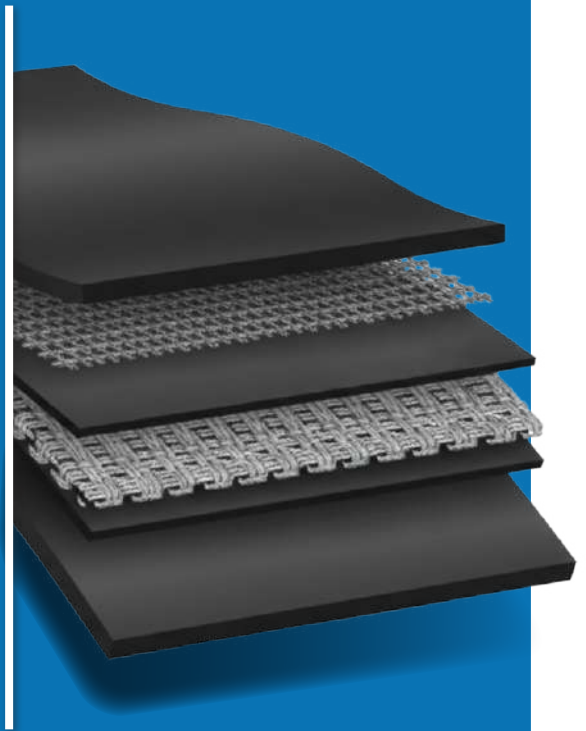
The carcass provides the belt's tensile strength and supports the conveyed load. It consists of multiple plies of rubber-impregnated fabric that are bonded together using friction and skim coats. The most commonly used fabrics are polyester and nylon.

RUBBER SKIM COATS

Rubber skim coats are compounded layers between plies that increase belt life and elasticity, ensuring strong fabric adhesion and preventing ply separation. Generous inter-ply rubber also improves impact absorption.

BREAKER FABRIC

This is a specially woven fabric layer placed between the cover and carcass to enhance impact resistance, load support, and tear resistance.



ACCREDITATIONS

We are accredited on all relevant conveyor belt specifications:

- SANS 1173: 2024 – Textile Reinforced Conveyor Belting
- SANS1366: 2013 – Steel Cord Reinforced Conveyor Belting
- SANS 971: 2013 – Fire Retardant Conveyor Belting
- ISO 9001 – Quality procedures and systems (Interflex Holdings & Factory)
- ISO 14001 – Environmental management (Factory)
- MASC Certification of Manufacturing and Testing



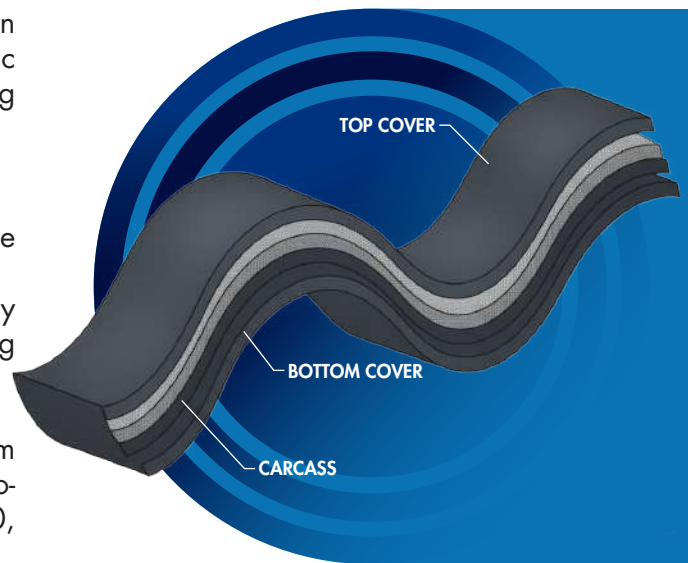
GENERAL PURPOSE CONVEYOR BELT

This illustration shows a typical conveyor belt construction conforming to international specifications. The all-synthetic fabric in the carcass is skim-coated with a cushioning layer of rubber.

Two cover qualities are available:

1. Rubber covers suitable for the conveyance of abrasive materials under average working conditions.
2. Rubber covers suitable for the conveyance of extremely sharp and abrasive materials under severe working conditions.

Conveyor belting is classified according to the minimum full thickness breaking strength of the finished belt in kilonewtons per meter of width, in accordance with BS490, DIN22102.



Belt class for number of plies Belt				Belt Modulus kN/m	Full thickness breaking strength			
2	3	4	5		Class	Longitudinal direction kN/m width minimum	Transverse direction kN/m width minimum	Recommended maximum operating tension (kN/m)
160				880	160	160	63	16.0
200				1111	200	200	80	20.0
250	250			1390	250	250	100	25.0
315	315	315		1750	315	315	125	21.5
400	400	400	400	2220	400	400	160	40.0
500	500	500	500	2780	500	500	not specified	50.0
630	630	630	630	3500	630	630		63.0
800	800	800	800	4440	800	800		80.0
	1000	1000	1000	5550	1000	1000		100.0
	1250	1250	1250	6940	1250	1250		125.0
		1600	1600	8890	1600	1600		160.0
					2000	2000		200.0
					2500	2500		250.0

COVER MASS										
Cover gauge (mm)	1.6	2.25	3.2	4.0	5.0	6.3	7.0	8.0	10.0	
Mass of cover (kg/m ²) - Grade 1	1.82	2.28	3.65	4.56	5.70	7.18	7.89	9.12	11.40	
Mass of cover (kg/m ²) - Grade 2	1.78	2.22	3.55	4.44	5.55	6.99	7.77	8.88	11.10	

COVER RATIO

The ratio between the top cover and bottom cover gauges must remain below the specified maximum values in the table to prevent belt curling.

Carcass Thickness (mm)	Maximum Ratio
up to 3.0	2.0 : 1
3.1 - 5.0	3.5 : 1
5.1 - 8.0	4.0 : 1
8.1 - 13.0	5.0 : 1

FIREFLEX

PVC/PVG SOLID WOVEN CONVEYOR BELT

Fireflex belts consist of solid woven fabric dipped in PVC paste, combined with PVC or nitrile rubber covers through vulcanisation. These belts offer excellent flame-retardant and antistatic properties with high tensile strength relative to weight, good integrity with no delamination, and outstanding impact and rip resistance.

Fireflex is ideally suited for applications requiring flame resistance and antistatic performance, including coal mines, power stations, chemical plants, and metallurgical industries. Applicable standards include DIN 22109, AS 4606, BS 3289, SANS 968:2024, and SANS 971:2013.

PVC refers to a solid woven belt with PVC covers. Non-pressed PVC belts are suitable for dry conditions with incline angles of up to 16 degrees, with cover thickness not exceeding 0.8 mm.

PVG refers to a solid woven belt with PVG cover (Nitrile Rubber). This improves trough-ability, moisture and slip resistance, low temperature resistance, elongation, and wear resistance. PVG belts may have PVG covers on both sides or PVC on the bottom cover.

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Class Rating	Min Tensile Strength N/mm (Warp)	Min Tensile Strength N/mm (Weft)	Carcass Thickness	Carcass Weight	Cover Grade Recommended Thickness mm (PVC)	Cover Grade Recommended Thickness mm (PVG)	Min Pulley Diameter mm
680	680	265	6.5	8.5	1.0 x 1.0	1.5 x 1.5	400
800	800	320	5.9	9	1.0 x 1.0	1.5 x 1.5	500
1000	1000	350	7.5	9.7	1.0 x 1.0	2.0 x 2.0	630
1250	1250	350	8.5	11	1.0 x 1.0	2.0 x 2.0	750
1400	1400	450	9	11.5	1.0 x 1.0	2.0 x 2.0	750
1600	1600	450	9.5	12.3	3.0 x 2.0	2.0 x 2.0	800
1800	1800	450	10	13	3.0 x 2.0	3.0 x 3.0	800
2000	2000	450	10.5	13.6	3.0 x 2.0	3.0 x 3.0	1000
2500	2500	450	12.5	14.5	3.0 x 2.0	3.0 x 3.0	1200
3100	3100	450	17	17	3.0 x 2.0	3.0 x 3.0	1500

Mechanical properties of cover (SABS 971-2003)			
Item	Tensile strength Mpa (min)	Elongation at break % (min)	Abrasive wear mm ³ (min)
PVG	9	350	250
PVC	9	250	250

*Refer to SANS 968

Additional Physical Properties					
Properties	Tensile strength at break (N/mm) >=		Elongation at break (%) >=		Tear strength
Grade	Longitudinal	Transverse	Longitudinal	Transverse	KN min
680S	680	265	15	18	1.0
800S	800	280	15	18	1.2
1000S	1000	300	15	18	1.6
1250S	1250	350	15	18	1.6
1400S	1400	350	15	18	1.6

APPLICATIONS

Fireflex conveyor belts are designed primarily for coal mining applications and are also suitable for power generation facilities and coal preparation plants. These belts meet all fire protection requirements, including SANS 971 and DIN 22102, while offering improved abrasion resistance (SANS 4649:2001) and antistatic properties in accordance with ISO 284:2012.

FEATURES

The belt carcass consists of multiple plies of EP (polyester, nylon) fabric separated by fire-resistant interlayers and protected by fire-resistant rubber covers. The antistatic rubber covers minimise the risk of fire propagation or explosion within underground mine environments.

ADVANTAGES

- Longer belt life.
- No carcass failure.
- Superior clip joint strength.
- The use of conventional multi-ply splicing techniques to improve splice life.
- Reduced pulley size requirements.

Reference	Pulleys on which belt wrap is more than 60° of rated tension			Belt wrap is less than 60° of rated tension		Recommended max operating tension kN/m
	60% - 100%	40% - 60%	40%	60% - 100%	60%	
630/3	400	315	250	315	250	63
800/3	400	315	250	315	250	80
1000/3	500	400	315	400	315	100
1250/4	630	500	400	500	400	125
1600/4	800	630	500	630	500	160



THERMAL HEAT CONVEYOR BELT

APPLICATIONS

A thermal heat conveyor belt is designed for conveying hot materials under varying temperature conditions. Most commonly used for the conveyance of coke, cement clinker, burnt lime, special chemical products, and other powdery materials.

FEATURES

- Constant temperatures up to 400°C.
- Excellent wear resistance.
- Resistant heat cracking or softening.
- High adhesion values.

Application	Type	Cover Compound	Temperature Range °C	Temperature Belt Surface °C	Materials
Medium to High Temperature	HR120	SBR	70 °C – 150 °C	120 °C	Low temperature, large lump materials
Medium to High Temperature	HR150	EPDM	100 °C – 200 °C	150 °C	High temperature, fine powder materials
High to Extreme High Temperature	HR400	EPDM	380 °C – 420 °C	400 °C	Extreme high temperatures, fines



PIPE CONVEYOR BELT

APPLICATIONS

A pipe conveyor belt is a new type of conveyor belt that utilises fabric, steel-cord, and bent carcasses with highly elastic, abrasion-resistant, and high-strength rubber as the working surface. They are primarily used to convey powdery and granular materials that may be harmful to the environment.

During operation, the belt transitions from a U-shape into a fully enclosed pipe, allowing material to be conveyed safely and cleanly.

CHARACTERISTICS

- Enclosed conveying of materials, protecting both the materials and the environment.
- Steep angled conveying, typically up to 30 degrees.
- Conveying line can be altered according to the curve of the respective space.



Pipe diameter (mm)	Belt width (mm)	Breaking strength (N/mm)	Fabric plies	Cover rubber thickness (mm)
100	430	250	1	3.0 x 1.5
150	600	160	2	3.0 x 2.0
		315	2	3.0 x 2.0
200	700	315	2	3.0 x 2.0
		500	2	3.0 x 2.0
		315	2	5.0 x 2.0
		500	2	5.0 x 2.0
250	1000	400	2	3.0 x 2.0
		500	2	3.0 x 2.0
		400	2	5.0 x 2.0
		500	2	5.0 x 2.0
300	1100	400	2	3.0 x 2.0
		500	2	3.0 x 2.0
		400	2	5.0 x 2.0
		500	2	5.0 x 2.0
350	1300	630	3	5.0 x 2.0
		800	4	5.0 x 2.0
400	1600	800	4	5.0 x 2.0
		1000	5	5.0 x 2.0

CHEVRON CONVEYOR BELT

APPLICATIONS

Chevron conveyor belts are designed to convey powdered, granulated, and small lump materials at gradients of up to 40 degrees. They are also suitable for conveying packaged goods.

SHAPE AND CHARACTERISTICS

- Available in various pattern designs, including those with “U” and “V” profiles.
- Patterned conveyor belts are composed of a belt carcass and a pattern. The pattern shape and height (depth) differ depending on the type of gradient required for the material being conveyed.

CHEVRON CONVEYOR BELT TYPES



TYPE – V6

Cleat Height: 6mm
Cleat Width: 400 – 1000mm
Pitch mm: 80mm
Belt Width: 500 – 1200mm



TYPE – V15

Cleat Height: 15mm
Cleat Width: 450mm
Pitch mm: 250mm
Belt Width: 500 – 1000mm



TYPE – OPEN V15

Cleat Height: 15mm
Cleat Width: 500mm
Pitch mm: 250mm
Belt Width: 500 – 1000mm



TYPE – Y17

Cleat Height: 17mm
Cleat Width: 550mm
Pitch mm: 330mm
Belt Width: 600 – 1200mm



TYPE – C25

Cleat Height: 25mm
Cleat Width: 750mm
Pitch mm: 330mm
Belt Width: 900 – 1200mm



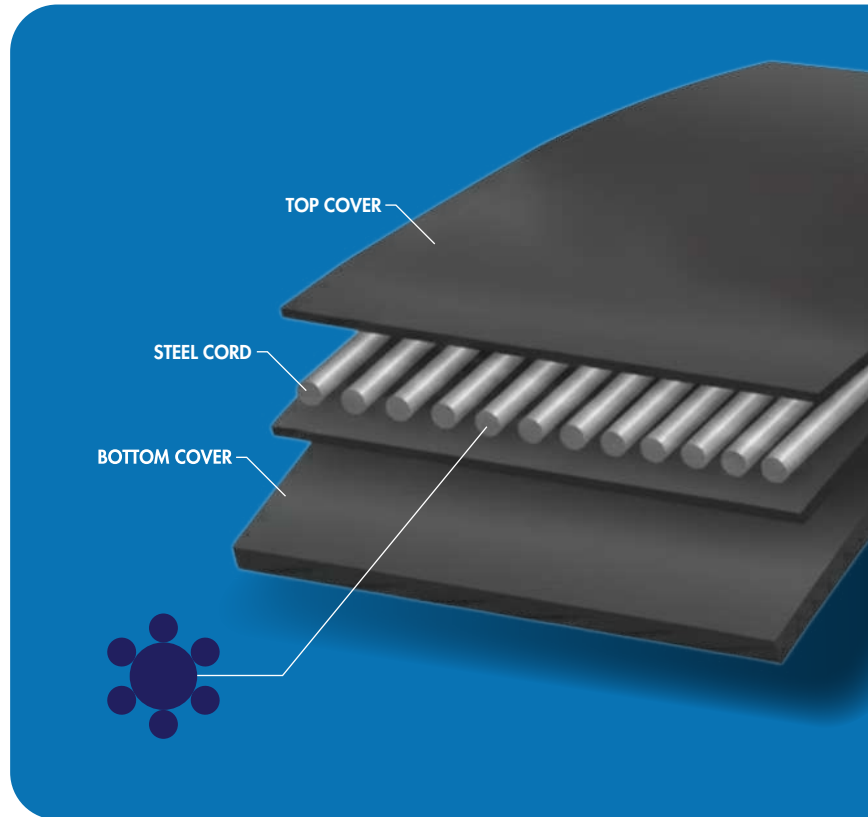
STEEL CORD CONVEYOR BELT

APPLICATIONS

Steel cord conveyor belts are widely used for high-strength, long-distance, and heavy-load material transport. They are also suitable for short-distance, high-strength transportation of materials on certain occasions.

FEATURES:

- High tensile strength for large span, long-distance transportation of materials.
- Low elongation, requiring a short take-up stroke distance.
- Smaller drive pulley diameters due to excellent fatigue resistance.
- Excellent penetration of rubber between the individual cord laments, ensuring superior adhesion.
- Uniform cord tension achieved through advanced manufacturing techniques.
- Excellent trough-ability, allowing increased load capacity and reduced spillage.



STEEL CORD - STD SPECIFICATIONS

ST NUMBER:

Guaranteed tensile strength of steel cord in kg x no. of steel cords
Belt width in cm

The ST number represents the guaranteed tensile strength of the steel cords per centimetre of belt width. Tensile strength varies according to cord diameter and pitch, allowing belts to be manufactured to suit specific operational requirements.

Maximum tension ratings indicated in the tables apply under optimal operating conditions and should be adjusted for site-specific applications. We are able to design and manufacture steel cord belts to special specifications upon request.

STEEL CORD - STD SPECIFICATIONS

ST Number	Breaking Strength	Maximum Tension Rating	Standard Cord Diameter	Standard Cord Pitch	Standard Cover Thickness		In case of Standard Cover	
					Top Cover	Bottom Cover	Belt Thickness	Belt Weight
	lbs / in kg / cm	lbs / in kg / cm	in mm	in mm	in mm	in mm	in mm	lbs / ft ² kg / m ²
ST-500	2,800 500	400 71.4	0.087 2.2	0.394 10	0.197 5	0.197 5	0.48 12.2	3.34 16.3
ST-600	3,360 600	480 85.7	0.096 2.45	0.394 10	0.197 5	0.197 5	0.49 12.5	3.46 16.9
ST-630	3,530 630	504 90	0.098 2.5	0.394 10	0.197 5	0.197 5	0.40 12.5	3.52 17.2
ST-700	3,920 700	560 100	0.106 2.7	0.394 10	0.197 5	0.197 5	0.5 12.7	3.6 17.6
ST-800	4,480 800	640 114.2	0.114 2.9	0.394 10	0.197 5	0.197 5	0.508 12.9	3.75 18.3
ST-900	5,040 900	720 128.5	0.122 3.1	0.394 10	0.197 5	0.197 5	0.516 13.1	3.67 17.9
ST-1000	5,600 1000	800 157.1	0.142 3.6	0.472 12	0.197 5	0.197 5	0.535 13.6	3.93 19.2
ST-1100	6,160 1,100	880 157.1	0.15 3.8	0.472 12	0.197 5	0.197 5	0.543 13.8	4.01 19.6
ST-1200	6,720 1,200	960 171.4	0.156 3.95	0.472 12	0.197 5	0.197 5	0.551 14	4.14 20.2
ST-1250	7,000 1,250	1,000 178.6	0.157 4	0.472 12	0.197 5	0.197 5	0.551 14	4.2 20.5
ST-1300	7,280 1,300	1,040 185.7	0.161 4.1	0.472 12	0.197 5	0.197 5	0.555 14.1	4.27 20.8
ST-1400	7,840 1,400	1,120 200	0.169 4.3	0.472 12	0.197 5	0.197 5	0.563 14.3	4.39 21.4
ST-1500	8,400 1,500	1,200 214.3	0.176 4.4	0.472 12	0.236 6	0.236 6	0.646 16.4	5 24.4
ST-1600	8,960 1,600	1,280 228.6	0.181 4.6	0.472 12	0.236 6	0.236 6	0.654 16.6	5.22 25.5
ST-1700	9,520 1,700	1,360 242.8	0.189 4.8	0.472 12	0.236 6	0.236 6	0.661 16.8	5.32 26
ST-1800	10,080 1,800	1,440 257.1	0.197 5	0.197 5	0.236 6	0.236 6	0.669 17	5.49 26.8
ST-1900	10,640 1,900	1,520 271.4	0.201 5	0.472 12	0.236 6	0.236 6	0.673 17.1	5.51 26.9
ST-2000	11,200 2,000	1,600 285.7	0.205 5.2	0.472 12	0.236 6	0.236 6	0.677 17.2	5.72 27.9
ST-2100	11,760 2,100	1,680 300	0.22 5.6	0.591 15	0.276 7	0.276 7	0.772 19.6	6.1 29.8
ST-2200	12,320 2,200	1,760 314.2	0.228 5.8	0.591 15	0.276 7	0.276 7	0.78 19.8	6.26 30.5
ST-2300	12,880 2,300	1,840 328.5	0.232 5.9	0.591 15	0.276 7	0.276 7	0.783 19.9	6.33 30.9
ST-2400	13,440 2,400	1,920 342.8	0.236 6	0.591 15	0.276 7	0.276 7	0.787 20	6.45 31.5
ST-2500	14,000 2,500	2,000 357.1	0.244 6.2	0.591 15	0.276 7	0.276 7	0.795 20.2	6.62 32.3

STEEL CORD - STD SPECIFICATIONS (CONTINUED)

ST Number	Breaking Strength	Maximum Tension Rating	Standard Cord Diameter	Standard Cord Pitch	Standard Cover Thickness		In case of Standard Cover	
					Top Cover	Bottom Cover	Belt Thickness	Belt Weight
	lbs / in kg / cm	lbs / in kg / cm	in mm	in mm	in mm	in mm	in mm	lbs / ft ² kg / m ²
ST-2600	14,560 2,600	2,080 371.4	0.248 6.3	0.591 15	0.276 7	0.276 7	0.799 20.3	6.7 32.7
ST-2700	15,120 2,700	2,160 385.7	0.248 6.4	0.591 15	0.276 7	0.276 7	0.803 20.4	6.76 33
ST-2800	17,680 2,800	2,240 400	0.26 6.6	0.591 15	0.276 7	0.276 7	0.811 20.6	6.95 33.9
ST-2900	16,240 2,900	2,320 414.2	0.26 6.6	0.591 15	0.276 7	0.276 7	0.819 20.8	7.11 34.7
ST-3000	16,800 3,000	2,400 428.5	0.27 6.9	0.591 15	0.315 8	0.276 7	0.862 21.9	7.46 36.4
ST-3150	17,640 3,150	2,520 450	0.28 7.1	0.591 15	0.315 8	0.276 7	0.87 22.1	7.66 37.4
ST-3500	19,600 3,500	2,800 500	0.29 7.5	0.591 15	0.315 8	0.276 7	0.866 22.5	8.06 39.4
ST-4000	22,400 4,000	3,100 571.4	0.31 8.1	0.591 15	0.315 8	0.276 7	0.909 23.1	8.65 42.2
ST-4500	25,200 4,500	3,600 642.8	0.331 8.4	0.591 15	0.315 8	0.276 7	0.921 23.4	9.24 45.1
ST-5000	28,000 5,000	4,000 714.2	0.354 9	0.591 15	0.315 8	0.276 7	0.944 24.0	9.93 48.5



FIRE RETARDANT CONVEYOR BELT

APPLICATIONS

Widely utilised in fiery mines, whereby the compound and carcass are suppressed to significantly reduce or delay the combustion of material.

We have recently expanded our South Africa-based laboratory to perform mid-scale gallery and drum friction testing in accordance with SANS 971:2013 and BS EN 12881-1:2014 Method C.

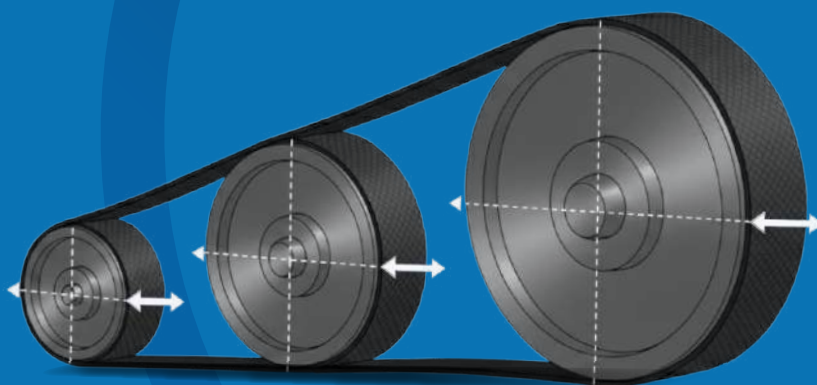
Our fire-retardant conveyor belt range includes textile reinforced, steel cord reinforced, PVC, and PVG belts. With mine safety as our highest priority, all products are manufactured with precision and subjected to rigorous quality control and testing procedures.



Type	Cover Compound Properties Tensile Mpa	Cover Compound Properties Elongation	Cover Compound Properties Abrasion Loss	Cover Compound Properties Drum Friction	Cover Compound Properties Electrical Resistance
F	14	400	180	No Flame / Glow	$<3 \times 10^8 \Omega$
PVC	9	250	250	No Flame / Glow	$<3 \times 10^8 \Omega$
PVG	9	350	250	No Flame / Glow	$<3 \times 10^8 \Omega$



MINIMUM PULLEY DIAMETERS



Reference	Pulleys on which belt wrap is more than 60° of rated tension			Belt wrap is less than 60° of rated tension	
	60% - 100%	40% - 60%	40%	60% - 100%	60%
160/2	315	250	200	250	160
200/2	315	250	200	250	160
250/2	315	250	200	250	160
250/3	400	315	250	315	200
315/2	315	250	200	250	160
315/3	400	315	250	315	200
315/4	630	500	400	400	315
400/2	315	250	200	250	200
400/3	500	400	315	400	250
400/4	630	500	400	500	315
400/5	630	500	400	500	400
500/2	400	315	250	315	200
500/3	500	400	315	400	250
500/4	630	500	400	400	250
500/5	800	630	500	500	400
630/2	500	400	315	400	250
630/3	630	500	400	500	315
630/4	630	500	400	500	315
630/5	800	630	500	500	400
800/2	630	500	400	500	315
800/3	630	500	400	500	315
800/4	800	630	500	630	400
800/5	800	630	500	630	400
1000/3	800	630	500	630	400
1000/4	800	630	500	630	500
1000/5	1000	800	630	630	500
1250/3	1000	800	630	630	500
1250/4	1000	800	630	800	500
1250/5	1000	800	630	800	500
1600/4	1250	1000	800	1000	630
1600/5	1400	1250	1000	1000	800
2000/5	1500	1350	1000	-	-

CARCASS THICKNESS

MASS OF BELT CARCASS IN KG/²

Class / Type	2 Ply	3 Ply	4 Ply	5 Ply	6 Ply
EP 200	2.9				
EP 250	2.1	2.79	3.72		
EP 315	2.4	3.0	4.0		
EP 400	2.6	3.2	4.0	4.62	
EP 500	3.1	3.9	4.0	5.0	
EP 630	3.4	3.6	4.8	5.3	6.0
EP 800	5.0	4.7	5.2	6.5	6.7
EP 1000		5.1	6.2	6.5	7.8
EP 1250		7.5	6.8	8.1	8.4
EP 1600			10.0	10.8	10.2
EP 2000			12.4	12.5	12.9

CARCASS THICKNESS

Class	Plies			
	2	3	4	5
EP 160	2.0			
EP 200	2.0		4.0	
EP 250	2.0	3.0		
EP 315	2.3	3.0	3.7	
EP 400	2.6	3.2	4.0	4.8
EP 500	2.9	3.5	4.0	5.0
EP 630	3.2	3.6	5.2	5.5
EP 800	-	4.4	5.5	5.8
EP 1000	-	4.9	6.0	6.5
EP 1250	-	5.3	6.4	7.3
EP 1600	5.0	6.0	7.4	8.75
EP 1800	-	-	-	11.5
EP 2000	-	-	11.0	9.3
EP 2500	-	-	9.3	10.3

* 315 / 3 Ply 3,2 + 1,6 + 3 = 7,8mm

STANDARD COVERS

1.6mm; 2mm; 2,5mm; 3,2mm; 4mm; 5mm; 6,3mm; 8mm; 10mm

EMPTY BELT TROUGHING

Reference	Reference Recommended minimum width (mm) for correct load support		
	Trough 20°	Trough 35°	Trough 45°
160/2	300	350	350
200/2	300	350	350
250/2	300	350	400
250/3	350	350	400
315/2	300	400	400
315/3	350	400	350
315/4	400	450	500
400/2	350	400	450
400/3	400	400	450
400/4	450	450	500
400/5	400	500	500
500/2	400	400	450
500/3	400	450	500
500/4	450	450	500
500/5	450	750	750
630/2	400	450	450
630/3	450	500	450
630/4	450	500	750
630/5	600	750	750
800/2	400	500	500
800/3	450	500	600
800/4	450	750	750
800/5	600	750	750
1000/3	500	600	600
1000/4	500	750	750
1000/5	750	900	900
1250/3	600	750	750
1250/4	600	750	900
1250/5	750	900	900
1600/4	600	750	900
1600/5	750	900	900

LOAD SUPPORT

Recommended maximum width (mm) for correct load support					
Duty	Light duty	Light to medium	Medium duty	Heavy duty	Extra heavy duty
Reference	Density up to 800 kg/m ³ and lumps up to 20mm	Density up to 1200 kg/m ³ and lumps up to 50mm	Density up to 1600 kg/m ³ and lumps up to 100mm	Density up to 2400 kg/m ³ and lumps up to 250mm	Density up to 2400 kg/m ³ and lumps up to 250mm
160/2	600	450	300	Not recommended	Not recommended
200/2	750	600	450	Not recommended	Not recommended
250/2	900	750	750	400	Not recommended
250/3	1050	900	750	500	Not recommended
315/2	900	900	750	450	Not recommended
315/3	1200	1050	1050	750	450
315/4	1350	1200	1050	750	600
400/2	1200	1050	900	750	500
400/3	1200	1050	1050	750	500
400/4	1500	1500	1350	900	750
400/5	1800	1650	1500	1200	900
500/2	1200	1050	1050	750	600
500/3	1200	1050	1050	750	600
500/4	1650	1500	1500	1200	900
500/5	1800	1800	1800	1500	1350
630/2	1350	1350	1350	1200	1050
630/3	1650	1500	1500	1350	1200
630/4	1350	1200	1200	1050	900
630/5	1500	1350	1350	1200	1050
800/2	1350	1200	1200	1050	750
800/3	1800	1650	1500	1200	750
800/4	2200	1650	1500	1500	1200
800/5	1500	2500	2200	1800	1500
1000/3	2200	1650	1500	1200	1050
1000/4	2500	1800	1800	1500	1350
1000/5	2500	2500	2200	1800	1500
1250/3	2200	1800	1800	1350	1200
1250/4	2500	2200	2200	1650	1500
1250/5	2500	2500	2500	1800	1800
1600/4	2500	2500	1800	1800	1800
1600/5	2500	2500	2500	2200	1800

SELECTION OF COVER RUBBER

The most suitable rubber is selected based on the type and size of material being conveyed, as well as operating conditions such as impact height, impact conditions, belt life, etc.

GENERAL SERVICE							
Cover Rubber Grade	Application Grade	Application			Physical Properties		
		Characteristics	Reference Material	Material Temp. Range	Min. Tensile Strength	Min. Elongation	Max. Abrasion
M	DIN-X BS-M24 RMA-1 AS-M SANS 1173	Not only high tensile strength, but also superior in abrasion, cut and gauge resistance. Suitable for transporting sharp and rugged material. Black.	Iron ore Copper ore Stone Rock Etc.	45°C (50°F) to 60°C (140°F)	250kg/cm ² (3,550 PSI)	450%	120mm ³
N	DIN-W BS-N 17 JIS-S AS-N SANS 1173	Most widely used abrasion resistant cover. Suitable for transporting moderately abrasive materials. Black.	Lime Stone Coal Etc.	35°C (30°F) to 60°C (140°F)	180kg/cm ² (2,550 PSI)	400%	150mm ³
	DIN-Y	Most widely used abrasion resistant cover. Suitable for transporting moderately abrasive materials. Black.	Lime Stone Coal Etc.	45°C (50°F) to 60°C (140°F)	200kg/cm ² (2,800 PSI)	400%	150mm ³
	JIS-A (Japanese standard grade)	Our standard cover rubber. Most widely used abrasion resistant cover rubber. Black.	Lime Stone Coal Etc.	35°C (30°F) to 60°C (140°F)	140kg/cm ² (2,000 PSI)	400%	250mm ³

GENERAL SERVICE							
Cover Rubber Grade	Application Grade	Application			Physical Properties		
		Characteristics	Reference Material	Material Temp. Range	Min. Tensile Strength	Min. Elongation	Max. Abrasion
SWR	JIS-A	Super wear resistance cover rubber. Suitable for transporting excellent wear materials. Black.	Foundry Sand etc.	45°C (50°F) to 60°C (140°F)	140kg/cm ² (2,000 PSI)	400%	90mm ³

REMARKS:

- Testing method of abrasion: DIN53516
- For alternative cover requirements, please consult us.



BELT WEIGHT AND DIAMETERS

BELT CONVERSION WEIGHT

Belt width (mm)	Total belt thickness (mm) - Approx. kg/m																	
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
300	1.9	2.3	2.6	3	3.3	3.7	4.2	4.5	4.9	5.2	5.6	6	6.4	6.8	7.1	7.5	8.2	8.9
350	2.2	2.6	3	3.5	4	4.4	4.8	5.2	5.7	6.1	6.6	7	7.4	7.9	8.3	8.7	9.6	10.5
400	2.5	3	3.5	4	4.5	5	5.5	6	6.4	7	7.5	8	8.5	8.9	9.5	10	11	12
450	2.8	3.3	4	4.5	5	5.6	6.1	6.8	7.3	7.9	8.4	8.9	9.6	10	11	11.2	12	14
500	3.1	3.7	4.3	5	5.6	6.2	6.9	7.5	8.1	8.7	9.4	10	11	11.2	11.9	12.5	13.7	15
550	3.4	4.2	4.8	5.5	6.1	6.9	7.6	8.2	8.9	9.6	10.2	11	11.7	12.4	13	13.7	15	16.4
600	3.7	4.5	5.2	6	6.7	7.5	8.2	8.9	9.8	10.5	11.2	12	12.7	13.5	14.2	15	16.4	18
650	4	4.9	5.7	6.4	7.3	8.1	8.9	9.8	10.5	11.3	12.1	13	13.8	14.6	15.4	16.2	17.9	19.4
700	4.3	5.2	6.1	7	7.9	8.7	9.3	10.5	11.3	12.3	13.1	13.9	14.9	15.7	16.6	17.4	19.2	21
750	4.7	5.6	6.6	7.5	8.4	9.4	10.3	11.2	12.2	13.1	14	14.9	16	16.8	17.8	18.7	20.6	22.5
800	5	6	7	8	8.9	10	11	12	13	13.9	15	16	17	18	19	19.9	21.9	23.9
900	5.6	6.8	7.9	8.9	10	11.2	12.3	13.5	14.6	15.7	16.8	18	19.1	20.1	21.3	22.4	24.7	36.9
1000	6.6	7.5	8.7	10	11.2	12.5	13.7	15	16.2	17.5	18.7	20	21.3	22.5	23.7	25	27.5	28
1200	7.5	8.9	10.5	12	13.5	15	16.4	18	19.4	21	22.5	24	25.5	26.9	28.5	30	33	36
1350	8.4	10.1	11.8	13.5	15.2	16.8	18.6	20.3	21.9	23.6	25.3	27	28.7	30.4	32	33.8	37.1	40.5
1400	8.7	10.5	12.3	13.9	15.7	17.5	19.2	21	22.8	24.4	26.5	28	29.7	31.4	33.3	34.9	38.5	41.5
1500	9.4	11.3	13.1	15	16.8	18.8	20.6	22.5	24.4	26.3	28.1	30.3	31.8	33.8	35.6	37.5	41.3	45
1600	10	12	14	16	18	20	22	24	26	28	30	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
1800	11.25	13.5	15	18	20.3	22.5	24.8	27	29.3	31.5	33.8	36	38.3	40.5	42.8	45	47.3	49.5
2000	12.5	15	17.5	20	22.5	25	27.5	30	32.5	35	37.5	40	42.5	45	47.5	50	52.5	55
2200	13.8	16.5	19.3	22	24.8	27.5	30.3	33	35.8	38.5	41.3	44	46.8	49.5	52.3	55	57.8	60

DIAMETER OF BELTING IN ROLLS - READY FOR DELIVERY

Belt length (m)	Drum core diameter OK = 0.2 m Belt thickness d = mm							Drum core diameter OK = 0.5 m Belt thickness d = mm						
	4	6	8	10	12	14	16	18	20	22	24	26	28	30
10	0.3	0.34	0.38	0.41	0.44	0.65	0.67	0.69	0.71	0.73	0.75	0.76	0.78	0.78
20	0.38	0.44	0.49	0.54	0.59	0.78	0.81	0.84	0.87	0.9	0.93	0.96	0.98	1.01
40	0.49	0.59	0.67	0.74	0.81	0.98	1.03	1.08	1.13	1.17	1.21	1.25	1.29	1.33
60	0.59	0.71	0.81	0.9	0.98	1.15	1.21	1.27	1.33	1.39	1.44	1.49	1.54	1.59
80	0.67	0.81	0.93	1.03	1.12	1.29	1.37	1.44	1.51	1.58	1.64	1.7	1.76	1.82
100	0.74	0.9	1.03	1.15	1.25	1.42	1.51	1.59	1.67	1.75	1.81	1.89	1.95	2.02
120	0.81	0.98	1.12	1.25	1.39	1.55	1.64	1.73	1.82	1.9	1.98	2.06	2.13	2.2
140	0.87	1.05	1.21	1.35	1.48	1.66	1.76	1.86	1.95	2.04	2.13	2.21	2.29	2.37
160	0.92	1.12	1.28	1.43	1.57	1.75	1.87	1.97	2.07	2.17	2.26	2.35	2.44	2.53
180	0.98	1.19	1.37	1.53	1.67	1.86	1.98	2.09	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.49	2.58	2.67
200	1.03	1.25	1.44	1.61	1.76	1.96	2.08	2.2	2.31	2.42	2.52	2.62	2.72	2.81
220	1.08	1.31	1.51	1.69	1.84	2.04	2.18	2.3	2.42	2.53	2.64	2.74	2.84	2.94
260	1.17	1.42	1.64	1.83	2	2.21	2.35	2.49	2.62	2.75	2.86	2.98	3.09	3.2
280	1.21	1.47	1.7	1.9	2.08	2.29	2.44	2.58	2.72	2.84	2.97	3.08	3.19	3.3
300	1.25	1.53	1.76	1.97	2.15	2.37	2.52	2.67	2.81	2.94	3.07	3.19	3.31	3.42
320	1.29	1.58	1.81	2.03	2.22	2.44	2.6	2.75	2.9	3.04	3.16	3.3	3.41	3.53
340	1.33	1.62	1.87	2.09	2.29	2.51	2.68	2.84	2.99	3.12	3.26	3.39	3.52	3.64
360	1.37	1.67	1.93	2.15	2.36	2.58	2.75	2.92	3.07	3.21	3.36	3.49	3.62	3.74
380	1.41	1.72	1.98	2.21	2.42	2.65	2.83	3	3.15	3.3	3.45	3.58	3.72	3.84
400	1.44	1.76	2.03	2.27	2.48	2.72	2.9	3.07	3.26	3.37	3.53	3.69	3.81	3.94

CONVEYOR PROBLEM SOLVING

Problem		Cause and Remedy					
A	Conveyor runs to one side at given point on structure.	5	4	1	2	3	44
B	Particular section of belt runs to one side at all points of conveyor.	6	7	-	-	-	-
C	Belt runs to one side for long distances or entire conveyor length.	39	8	5	1	2	3
D	Belt runs off at tail pulley.	39	10	1	-	-	-
E	Belt runs off at head pulley.	33	10	1	3	-	-
F	Belt slips.	34	33	31	10	-	-
G	Belt slips on starting.	34	31	33	-	-	-
H	Excessive belt stretch.	41	42	43	12	32	35
I	Grooving, gouging or stripping of top cover.	13	14	15	16	-	-
J	Excessive top cover wear, uniform around belt.	19	20	10	8	36	-
K	Severe, pulley cover wear.	4	9	10	17	11	27

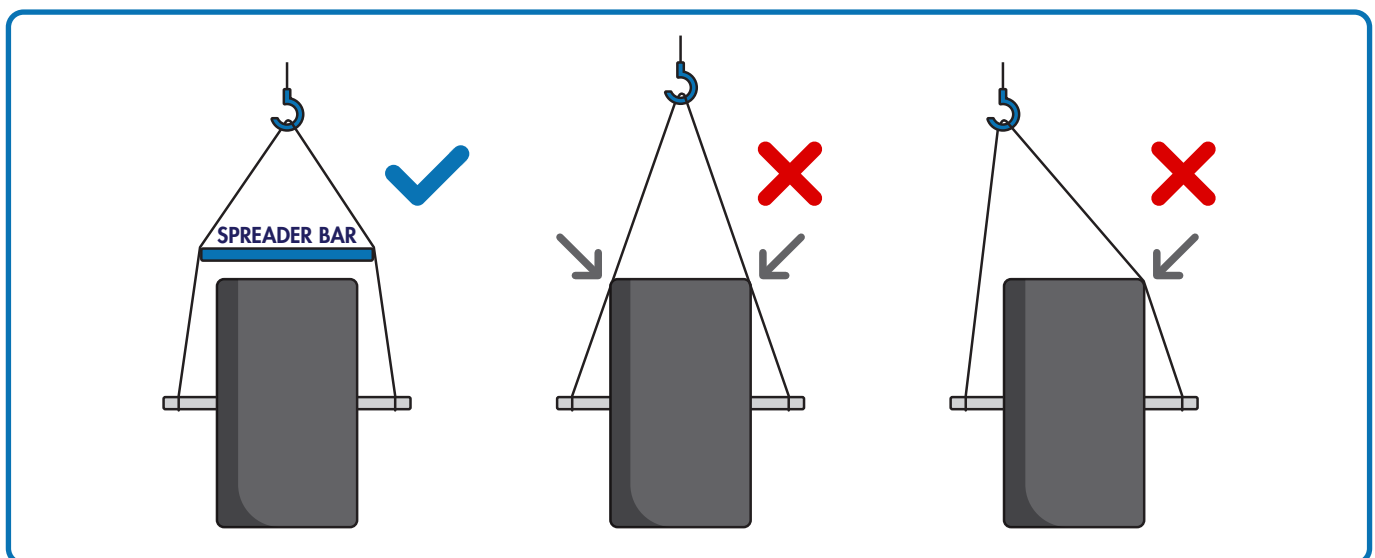
Problem		Cause and Remedy					
L	Longitudinal grooving or cracking of bottom cover	4	10	9	33	-	-
M	Covers harden or crack	23	37	-	-	-	-
N	Covers swell in spots or streaks	21	-	-	-	-	-
O	Belt breaks at or behind fasteners; fasteners pull out	24	22	12	23	-	-
P	Vulcanized splice separation	38	10	40	7	-	-
Q	Excessive edge wear - broken edges	8	10	40	7	-	-
R	Transverse breaks at belt edge.	18	25	26	-	-	-
S	Short breaks in carcass parallel to belt edge, star breaks in carcass.	16	17	-	-	-	-
T	Ply separation.	29	30	23	-	-	-
U	Carcass fatigue at idler junction.	25	26	27	28	29	-
V	Cover blisters or sand blisters.	45	21	-	-	-	-

- Idlers or pulleys cut-off square with center line of belt. Re-adjust in affected area.
- Conveyor frame of structure crooked. Straighten affected area.
- Idler stands not centered on belt: readjust in affected area.
- Sticking idlers: free idlers and improve maintenance and lubrication.
- Build up of material on idlers: remove accumulation; improve maintenance, install scrapers or other cleaning devices.
- Belt not joined squarely; remove affected splice and re-splice.
- Bowed belt: for new belt this condition should disappear during break-in, in rare instances belt must be straightened or replaced; check storage and handling of belt rolls.
- Off center loading or poor loading: adjust chute to replace load on center of belt; discharge material in direction of belt travel at or near belt speed.
- Slippage on drive pulley: increase tension through screw take up or add counterweight; lag drive pulley; increase angle of wrap.
- Material spillage and build-up: improve loading and transfer condition; install cleaning devices, improve maintenance.
- Bolt heads protruding above lagging: tighten bolts; replace lagging; use vulcanized lagging.
- Tension too high: increase speed; same tonnage; reduce friction with better maintenance and replacement of damaged idlers; decrease tension by increasing angle of wrap or install pulley lagging. Reduce CWT to minimum amount.
- Skirt-board improperly adjusted or wrong material: adjust skirt-board supports to minimum 25mm between metal and belt with gap increasing in direction of belt travel; use skirting rubber (not old belt).
- Impact of material under loading area: install cushion idlers.
- Material hanging up in or under chute: improve loading to reduce spillage; install baffles; widen chute.
- Impact of material on belt: reduce impact by improving chute design; install impact idlers.
- Material trapped between belt and pulley: install plows or scrapers on return in front of tail pulley.
- Belt edges folding up on structure: same corrections as 1, 2, 3, install limit switches; provide more clearance.
- Dirty, stuck or misaligned return idler rolls: remove accumulations; install cleaning devices; use self cleaning return idler rolls; improve maintenance and lubrication.
- Cover quality too low: replace with belt of heavier cover gauge or higher quality rubber.
- Spilled oil or grease: over lubrication of idlers; improve housekeeping; reduce quantity of grease used; check grease seals.
- Wrong type of fasteners. Too tight or too loose: use proper fasteners and splice technique. Set up schedule for regular fasteners inspections.
- Heat or chemical damage: use belt designed for specific condition.
- Fastener plates too long for pulley size: replace with smaller fasteners; increase pulley size.
- Improper transition between troughed belt and terminal pulleys: adjust transition.
- Severe convex (hump) vertical curve: decrease idler spacing in curve; increase curve radius.
- Excessive forward tilt of trough idler rolls: reduce forward tilt of idlers to no more than 2° from vertical.
- Excess gap between idler rollers: replace with heavier belt.
- Insufficient transverse stiffness: replace with the proper belt.
- Pulleys too small: use larger diameter pulleys.
- Counterweight too light: add counterweight or increase screw take-up tension to value determined from calculations.
- Counterweight too heavy: lighten counterweight to value required by calculations.
- Pulley lagging worn: replace pulley lagging.
- Insufficient traction between belt and pulley: lag drive pulley; increase belt wrap; install belt cleaning device.
- Insufficient belt tension: re-calculate belt tensions and select proper belt.
- Excessive sag between idlers causing load to work and shuffle on belt as it passes over idlers; increase tension if unnecessarily low; reduce idler spacing.
- Improper storage or handling.
- Belt improperly spliced: re-splice using proper method.
- Belt running off-center around the tail pulley and through the loading area: install training idlers on the return run prior to tail pulley.
- Belt hitting structure: install training idlers on carrying and return run.
- Improper belt installation causing apparent excessive belt stretch: pull belt through counterweight with tension equal to at least empty running tension; run belt in with mechanical fasteners.
- Improper initial positioning of counterweight in its carriage cause excessive belt stretch.
- Insufficient counterweight travel.
- Structure not level: level structure in affected area.
- Cuts on the belt cover. Punctures allow fines to penetrate between the cover and the carcass, causing damage. Make spot repairs with a vulcanizer or self curing repair material.

STORAGE AND HANDLING OF CONVEYOR BELTS

Correct storage and handling of conveyor belts is critical to maintaining belt integrity, performance and service life. Stored conveyor belts should be monitored at three-month intervals, and all belts must be inspected prior to storage to identify any damage that may have occurred during loading or transportation.

OFF-LOADING THE CONVEYOR BELTS



When off-loading conveyor belts using an overhead crane, a spreader bar must always be used. This prevents slings or chains from contacting and damaging the belt edges. Damage of this nature may result in the loss of ten metres or more of usable belting.

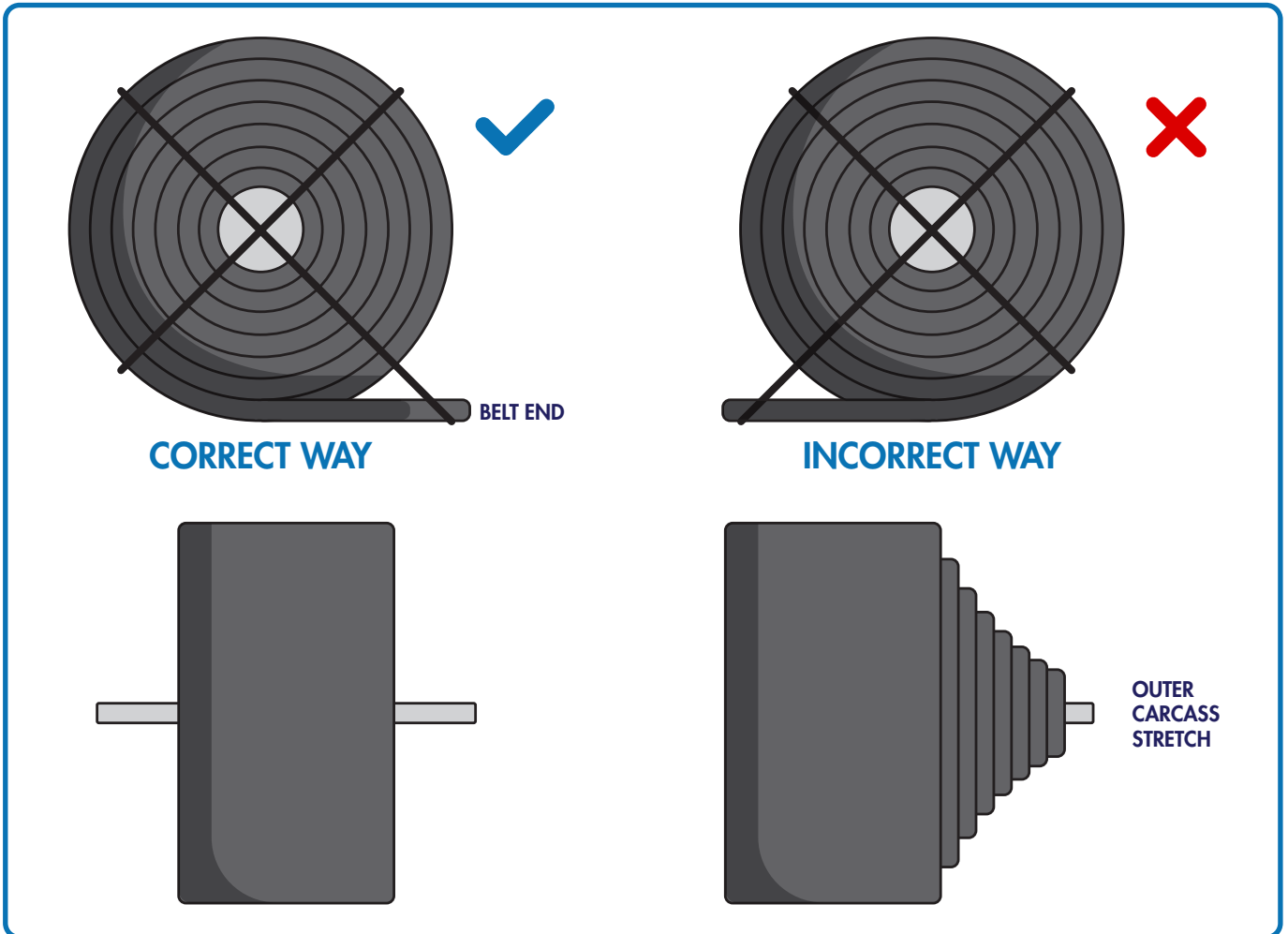
Always use slings or chains of equal length to ensure the load is evenly balanced. This will assist with preventing the sling or chain from damaging the belt edges.

Conveyor belts are a high-value product and must be handled accordingly. Use the correct lifting equipment at all times, and fit stop blocks on the shaft to prevent slings or chains from slipping. The shaft must be solid and structurally capable of supporting the full load. Never use round pipe, as it may bend under load, causing the slings or chains to pull away from the pipe.

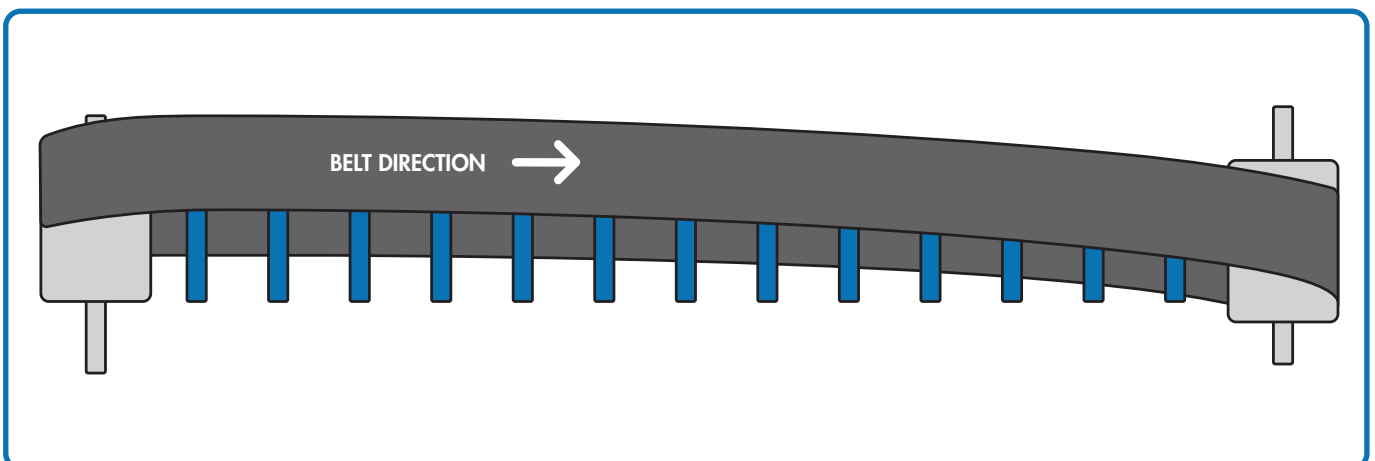
It is important to never rush the off-loading process.

ROLLING SMALLER CONVEYOR BELTS

When rolling smaller conveyor belts for storage, always roll in the direction of the belt wrap. This prevents telescoping of the belt while it remains strapped.



Rolling against the wrap direction causes the outer carcass to stretch, resulting in a bowed belt. In most cases, this bowing is permanent and makes the belt difficult to train on the conveyor structure. This will cause the belt to track into the structure, causing damage to both the belt and the structural components.



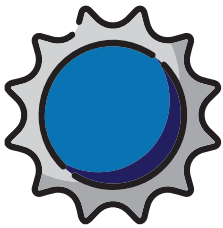
STORING CONVEYOR BELTS

Conveyor belts should be stored in a cool, dry environment. Storage under roofing is ideal; however, where this is not possible, belts stored outdoors must be fully covered with shade cloth or canvas sheeting.

Whitewashing belts can assist in deflecting direct sunlight, but this protection is temporary and often degrades quickly during rainy seasons.

AVOID THE FOLLOWING CONDITIONS:

ATMOSPHERIC CONDITIONS



Direct Sunlight



Electrical Storms



Steam



Fumes

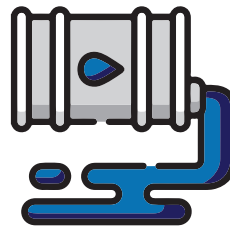
SURFACE CONDITIONS



Electrical Sources



Grease

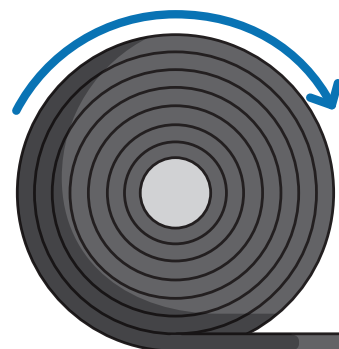
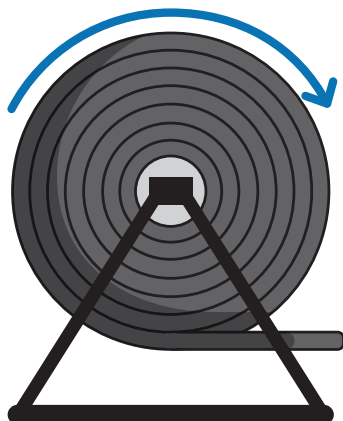


Diesel and Chemical Spills

Avoid Storing on:
Bare concrete
flooring, muddy
sand, water and
chemicals

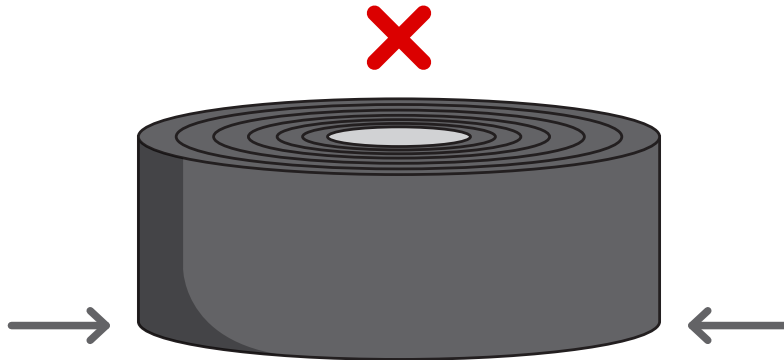
Even when stored under cover or outdoors, conveyor belts stored in rolls must be rotated every three to four months. A rotation of 90 degrees over this period is sufficient.

Belts stored on stands must be rotated in the direction of the wrap. Belts stored on the floor must follow the same rotation direction as outlined before.

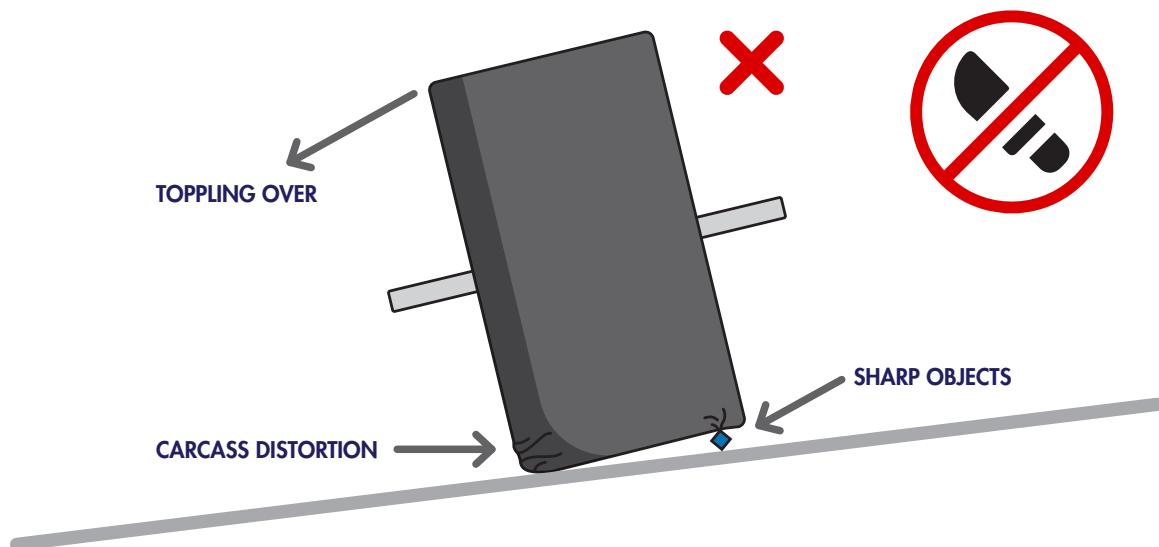


STORING CONVEYOR BELTS (CONTINUED)

Under no circumstances should conveyor belts be stored lying flat on the floor. This will affect the outer edges of the carcass and increase the risk of belt bowing.



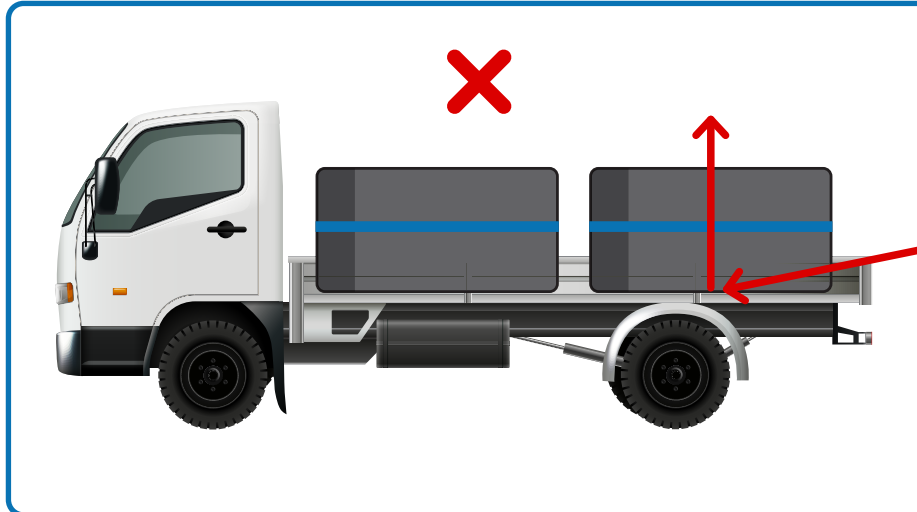
Conveyor belting must not be stored on uneven surfaces or in areas containing sharp objects such as stones, rocks or metal off-cuts.



TRANSPORTING CONVEYOR BELTS

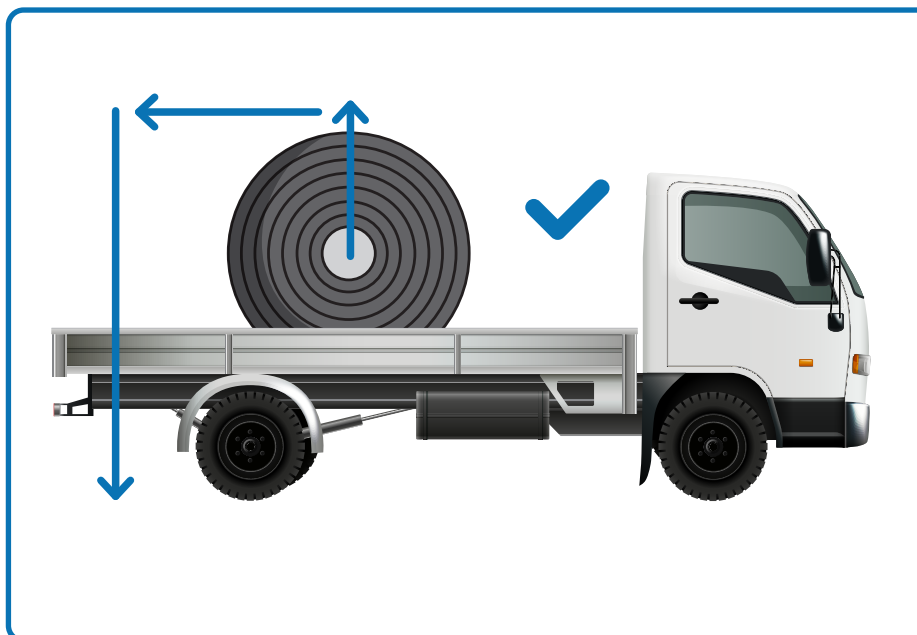
Correct loading and transportation practices are essential to prevent belt damage and to ensure the safety of personnel during handling and off-loading.

INCORRECT METHOD



Transporting conveyor belts in this manner is incorrect. This approach is time-consuming and carries a high risk of damaging belt edges. It also presents a serious safety hazard to those who are offloading the belts.

CORRECT METHOD



Loading conveyor belts in this manner is the correct and recommended approach. It allows for the easy installation of a solid round bar and the safe use of a spreader bar above the belt.

Conveyor belts must always be secured using appropriate chains and stop blocks to prevent movement during transport.

Take the time to load conveyor belting correctly. Proper loading results in faster, more efficient off-loading on site, and also reduces the risk of injury.

WARRANTY

Interflex Holdings' Textile Reinforced, Steel Cord, PVC, and PVG conveyor belting is guaranteed to be free from defects in material and workmanship for a period of **18 months from the date of delivery** to your receiving depot on site, or **12 months from the date of installation**, whichever occurs first. The total warranty period shall not exceed **18 months** in any case.

To maintain the validity of this warranty, proper storage, handling, and maintenance procedures must be strictly adhered to, in accordance with the Interflex Conveyor Maintenance and Storage Manual.

In the event that any belting is found to be defective, and such defect is confirmed by our works, the belt will be replaced at a value not exceeding the original supply price. The replacement value will be determined based on the service conditions and may be applied on a **pro rata basis**.

Any warranty claim will be limited to the maximum value of the belting under claim. The original warranty period will remain unchanged and will continue to be calculated from the original date of delivery.

This warranty does not cover damage or failure resulting from:

- Conveyor system malfunctions
- Poor maintenance practices
- Mechanical damage

Conveyor belting is an engineered product, and it is the responsibility of the purchaser to ensure that the specified belt is suitable for the intended application.

We trust the above meets with your approval. Should you require any further information, please do not hesitate to contact us.

Yours faithfully,



Darren Keulder

MANAGING DIRECTOR

COUNTRIES

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- Guinea-Conakry

keeping your
product moving





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