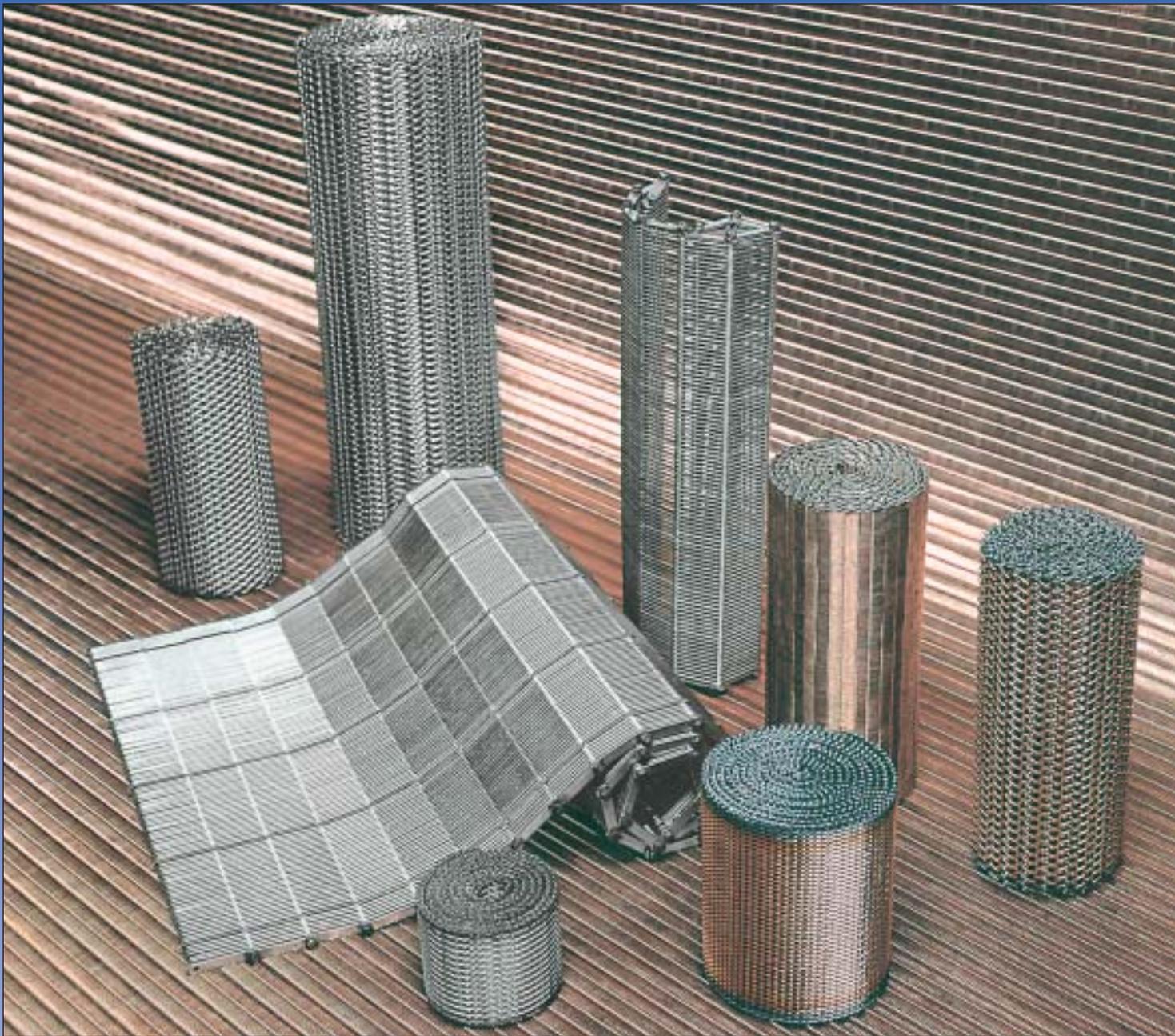


KÅGE BELT AB

Wire Belts



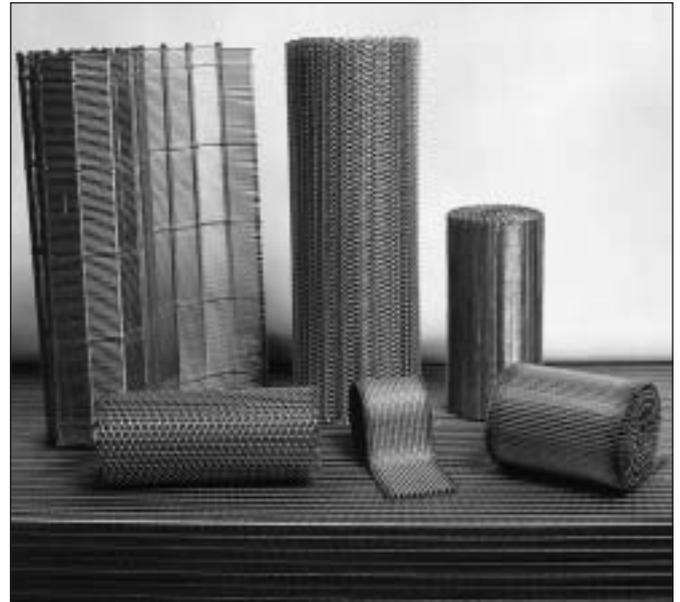
WIRE BELTS

Introduction

When transporting and handling goods under special conditions such as hot, cold or aggressive environments, or when there is need for the free release of air or liquids etc, a wire conveyor belt, with its open structure, often provides the optimum solution. In many cases such belts are indispensable, providing the only feasible alternative.

KÅGE BELT is a company wholly specializing in the manufacture of wire belts. It has enabled us to gain considerable experience within this particular field, yet we are open to any possibility of further development and improvement of the product.

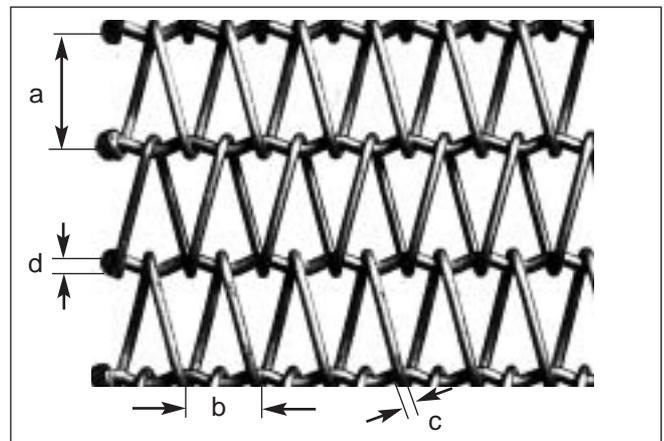
This brochure shows a survey of the most common types available. By varying the wire thickness, mesh sizes, pitch of crossroads and coils, the range is practically infinite.



Examples of materials which are used for the manufacture of wire belts:

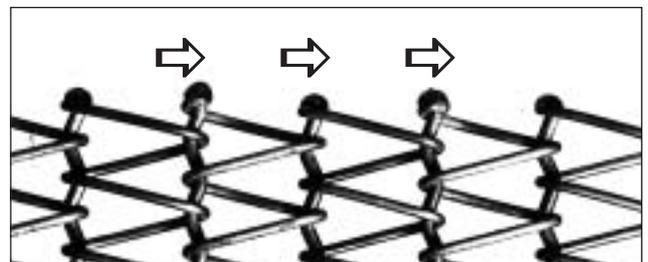
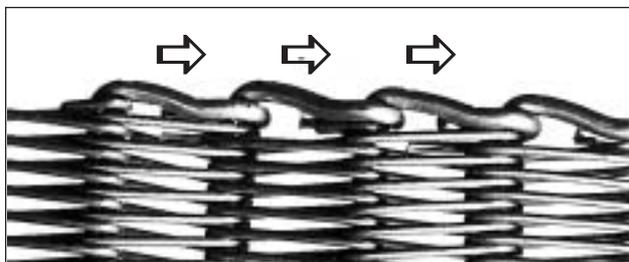
The material must be chosen on the basis of the environment in which and the temperature at which the belt is to be used.

| <u>Steel</u> | <u>Max. working temp. °C</u> |
|----------------------------|------------------------------|
| Bright/coppered | 450 °C |
| Galvanized | |
| <u>Stainless wire</u> | |
| SS 2333 (AISI 304) | 800 °C |
| SS 2343 (AISI 316) | 800 °C |
| <u>Heat resistant wire</u> | |
| 253MA | 1100 °C |
| INCOLOY DS 37/18 | 1100 °C |

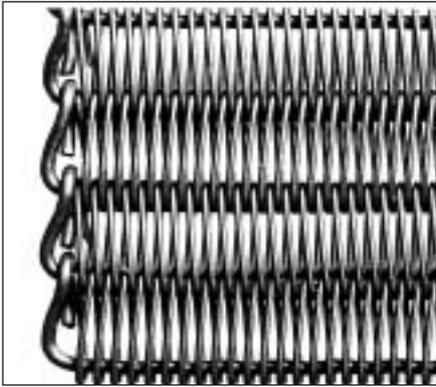


Ex: GS 15-10 / 1,5-2
a b c d

a = pitch of cross rods
b = pitch of coils
c = gauge of coil wire
d = gauge of cross rods

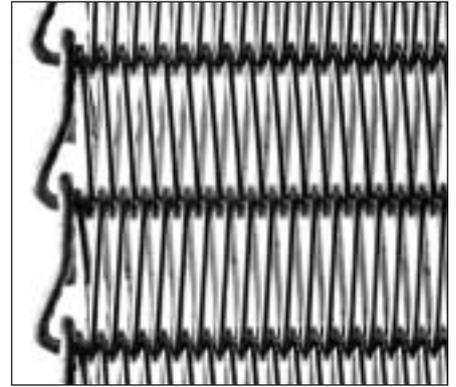


Group T

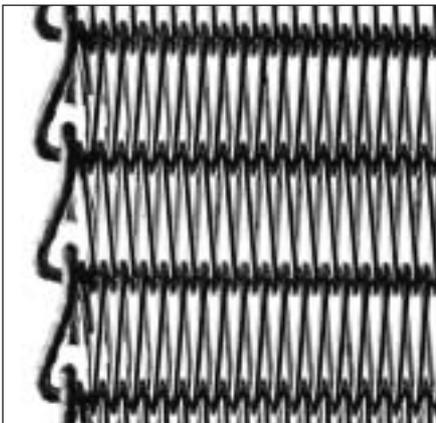


TB 12/1-2

This group consists of narrow-wound belts. Alternate coils wound to the left and to the right bound together by means of grooved cross rods which prevents coils from clogging. These belts are used in tunnel ovens in bakeries, among other applications.



TB 20/1,4-2,5



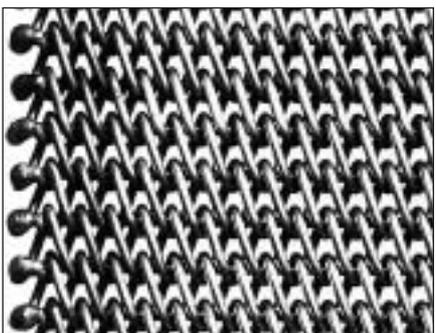
TB 16/1,2-2,5



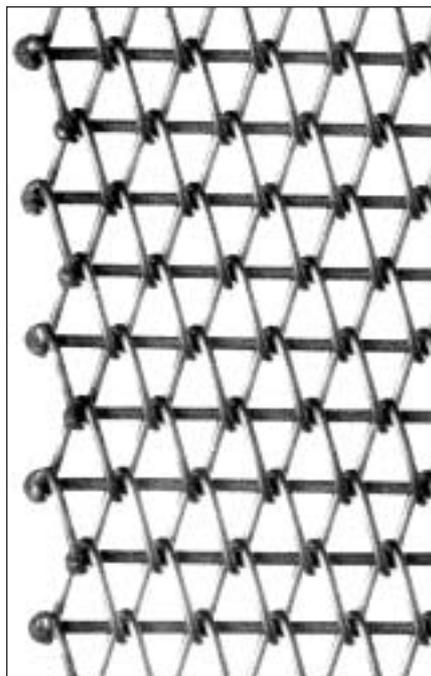
TB 16/1,2-2,5. Used as baking belt.

Group V

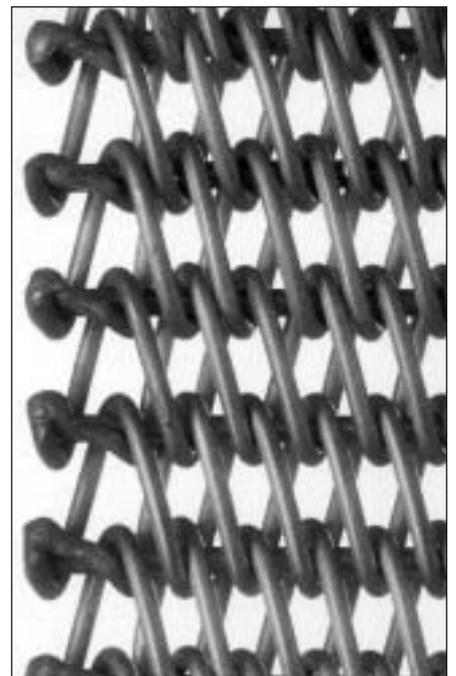
In this group the coil wires are plaited together and provided with cross wires which are welded at the edges. These belts are used mainly as conveyor belts in furnaces with high temperatures and high stresses, for example hardening furnaces.



DVS 6-4/1,5-1,6

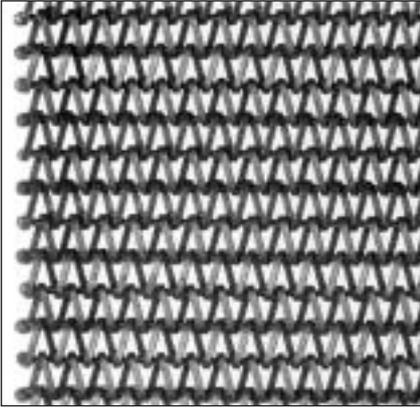


EVS 10-10/1,6-2

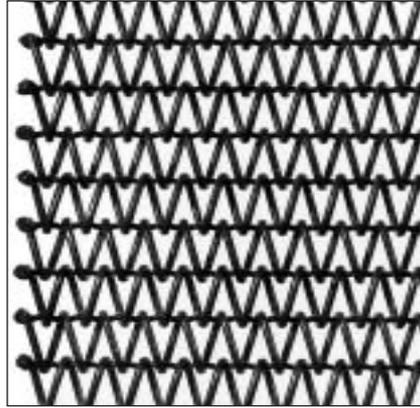


DVS 18-8,5/3-4

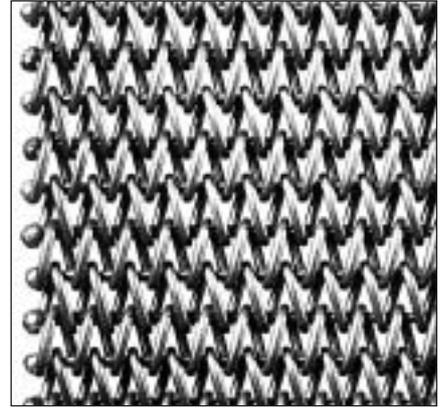
Group G



GS 4,5-4/1,2x0,7-1,2



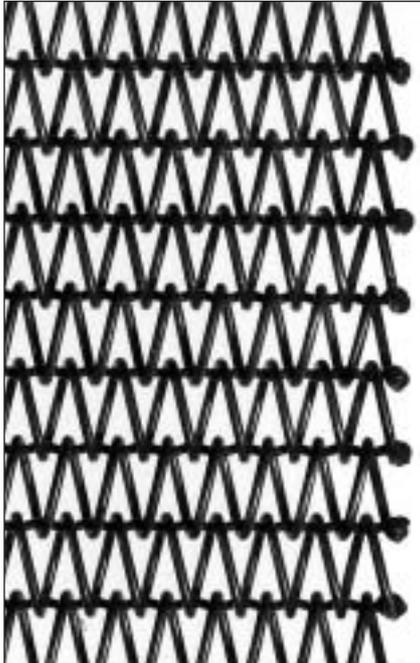
GS 6-5/1-1,2



GS 6-5/1,5-1,5

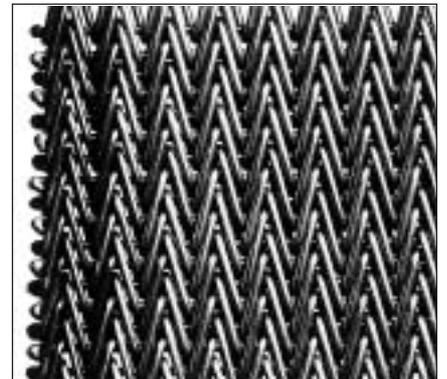
The belts in this group consist of alternate coils wound to the right and to the left which are joined with crimped cross rods. The crimped cross wire causes the original belt structure to be retained as it prevents the coils from moving sideways when the belt is stretched. The edge of the belt in type GS is formed by the ends of the coil wire and the cross wire being welded together.

It is possible to manufacture these belts with a very small pitch of cross rods, which makes it possible to use drive and turning rollers with very small diameters. This is essential when transporting small products. To achieve maximum closeness these belts can be manufactured with multiple coils and crossrods per pitch.

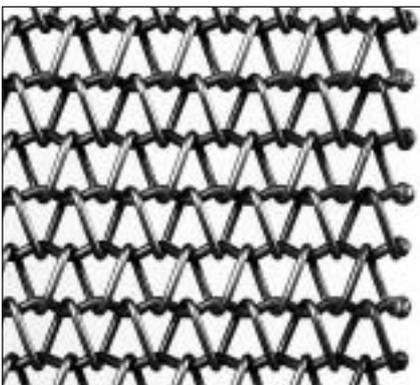


GS 10-6,5/1,5-1,5

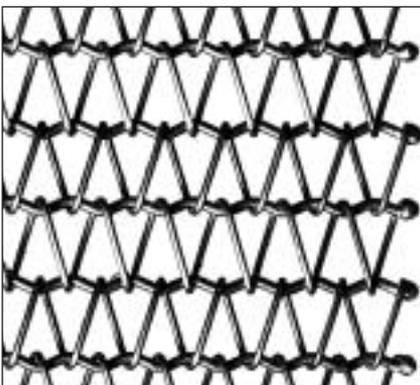
In order to obtain belts with the maximum density, belts in group G are also manufactured with more coils and cross wires per pitch of cross rods.



GS-4T 10-6,5/1,2-1,5



GS 8-8/1,2-1,5

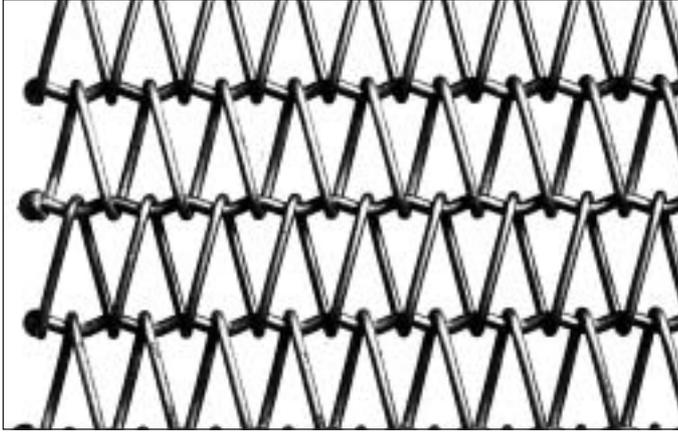


GS 10-8/1-1,5

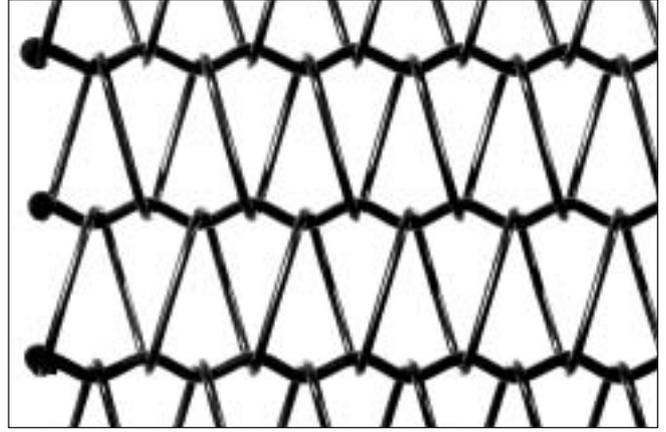


GS 10-10/1,5-2

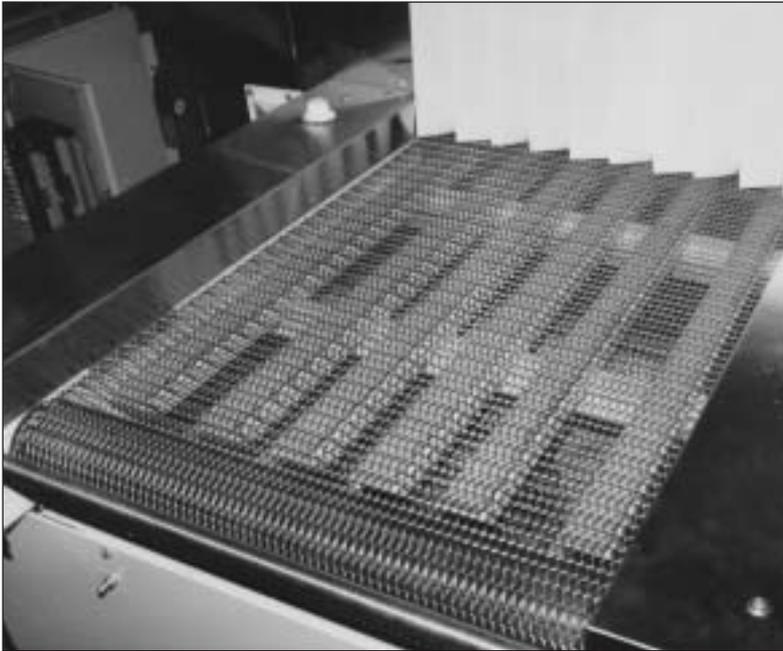
Group G



GS 15-10/1,5-2



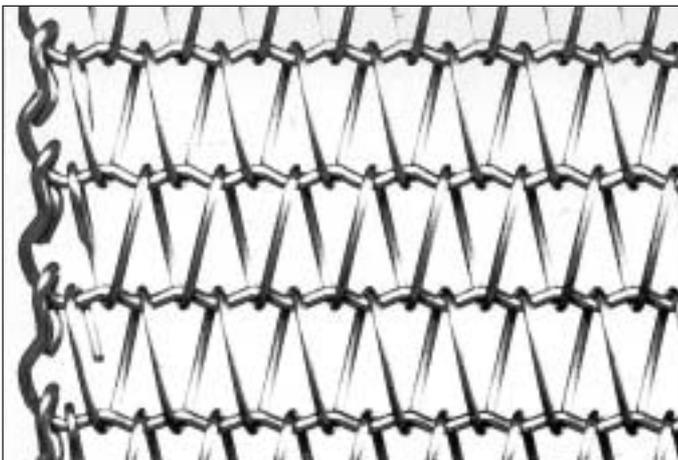
GS 20-13,5/1,5-2



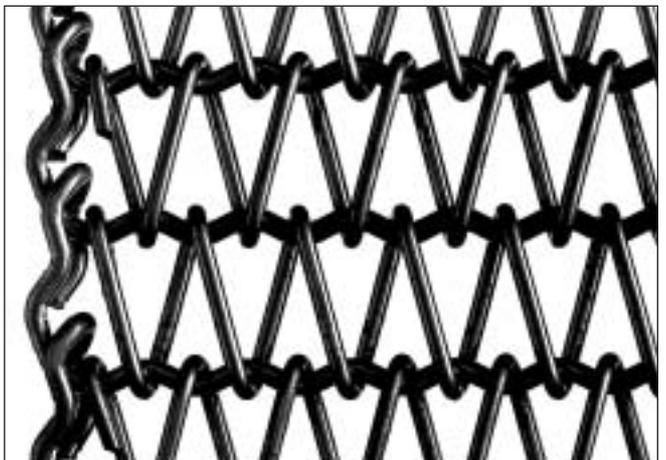
Shrink tunnel equipped with belt type GB15-10/1,5-2

On account of the advantageous properties of the belts such as straight motion, flexibility and high air permeability, they are used in many applications in, for example, bakeries, the food industry, the packaging industry, foundries, the glass industry etc.

In type GB the cross wires are bent, i.e. the cross wires are connected together along the edge of the belt via S-shaped loops. This results in a reinforced, straight and smooth belt edge.



GB 15-10/1,5-2



GB 20-13,5/2,5-3

Group K

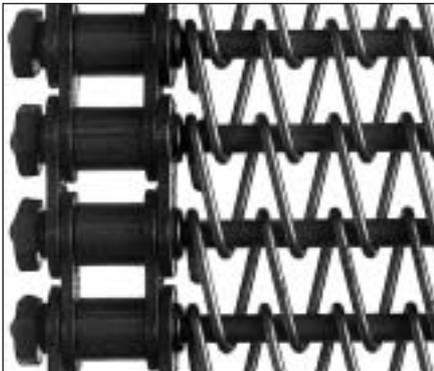


KV 32-22/1,5-5

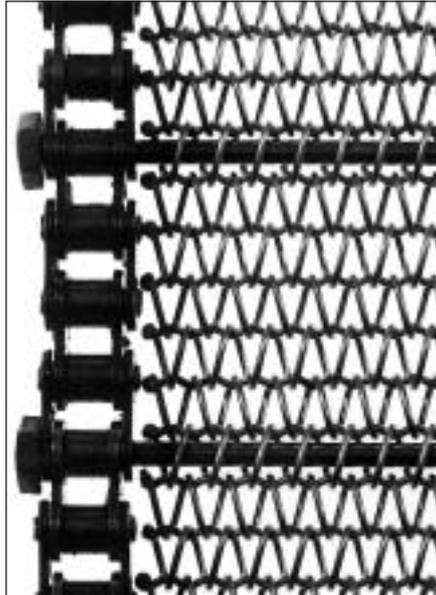
The belts in this group are open meshed or narrow wound wire belts furnished with chains along the edges. In most cases hollow pin chains are being used but also other types of chains and links are available, as well as side plates and fingers.



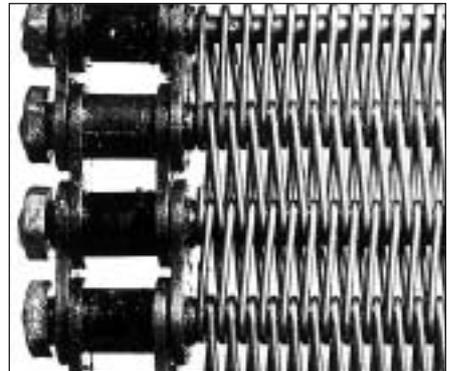
KV 25-15/1,5-3,8



KV 12,5-10/1,5-3,8



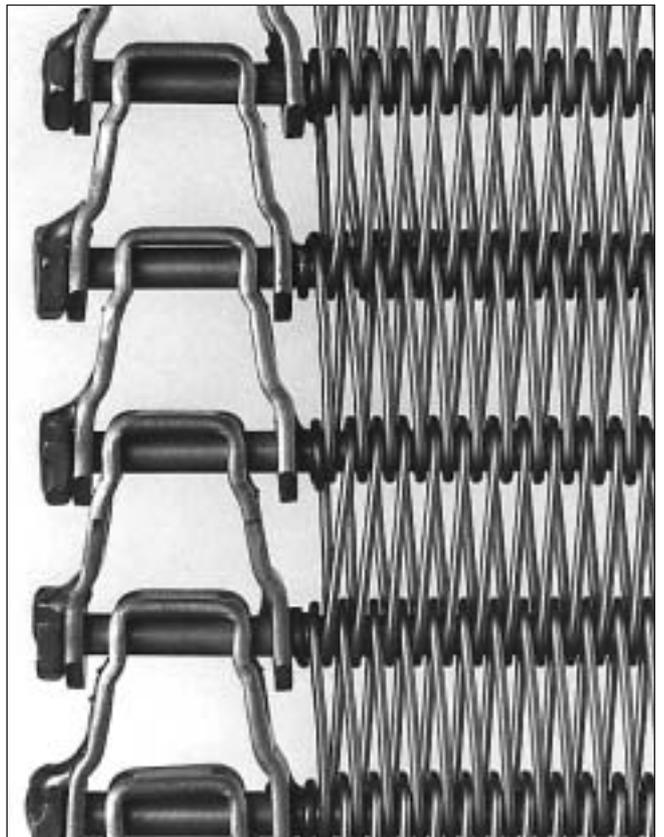
GS 6-5/1-1,2
with 3/8" rollerchain



KT 12,5/1,2-3,8



KV 50,8-8/2,5-8

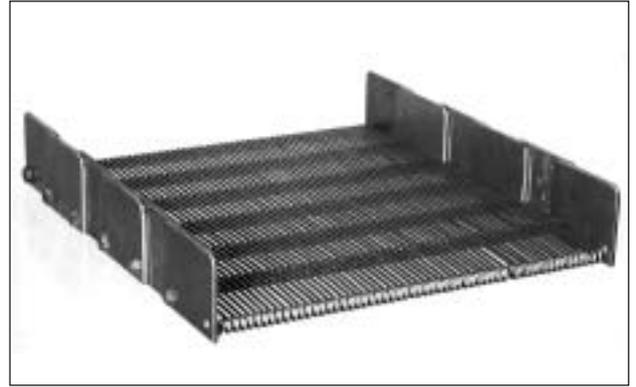


KLT Flex 19,05/1,2-5

Group OGB

This type of belt is also called a wire loop belt, as the belt consists of bent wire loops, which are connected together with cross rods. These belts are manufactured with reinforcement plates at the edges and inside the belt if required. The belt can also be manufactured with fingers and/or high edge plates. The drive wheels or drive rollers have milled grooves where the driving takes place across the full width of the belt with positive driving.

In order to increase the opening between the wire loops, the OGB belt can be provided with distance springs or bushes. These belts with open area are used in cooling and drying systems where this is of great advantage as it promotes the circulation of the air.



OGB-belt with side plates.



OGB 50-2,5/2,5-5



OGB 50-7,5/2,5-5



OGB 75-20/2,5-5

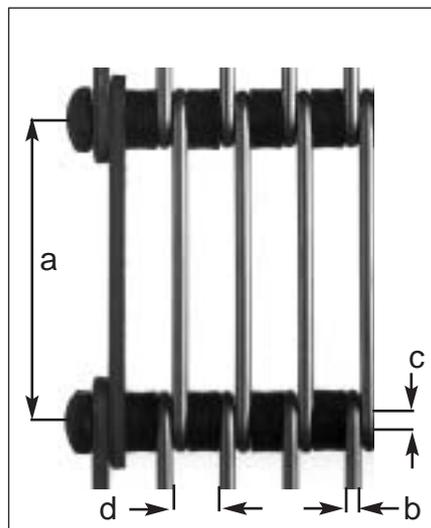
Standard dimensions:

| Pitch | Loop wire | Cross rod |
|-------|-----------|-----------|
| 50 | 2-2,5 | 5-7 mm |
| 75 | 2,5 | 5 mm |
| 100 | 3,0 | 8 mm |

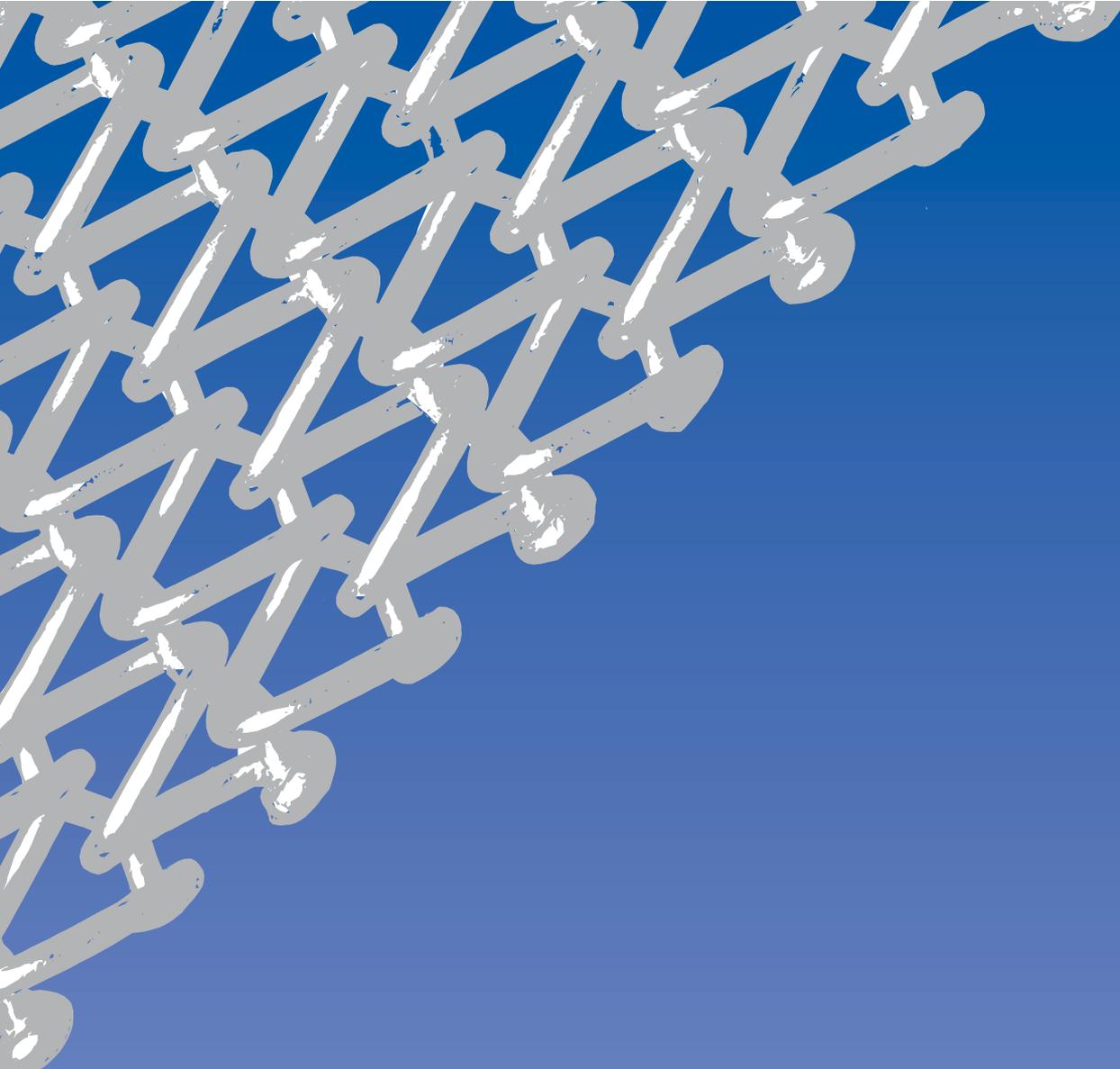
Other dimensions on inquiry.

Belt specification:

- a = pitch of cross rods
- b = gauge of loop wire
- c = gauge of cross rod
- d = mesh size (opening between the loop wires)



Sprocket wheel for OGB-belt.



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Wire Belts

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