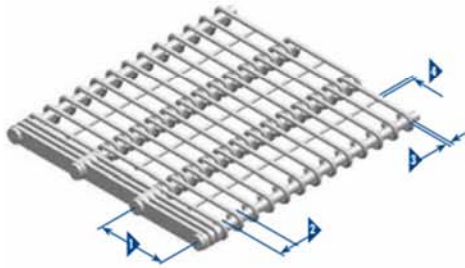


## SPECIFICATIONS



### Explanation of Twentebelts specification method

For example: DL-LK 6-50-2,5-5 location wires 1

- DL-LK => welded eyelink belt - welded edges
- 6 => cross pitch mm. (centre-to-centre distance of eyelinks)
- 50 => pitch mm. (centre-to-centre distance of cross bars)
- 2,5 => wire Ø mm
- 5 => cross bar Ø mm.  
location wires 0-8

- ▶ pitch: centre-to-centre distance of cross rods (15,9 to 76,2 mm)
- ▶ cross pitch: centre-to-centre distance of eyelinks (3 to 50mm)
- ▶ wire Ø (1,6 to 3,2 mm)
- ▶ number of location wires (0-8)

## DIMENSIONS

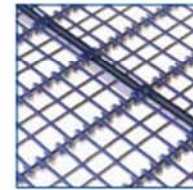
The table below presents the most common dimensions

Pitch mm	Wire diameter	Cross rod diameter	Minimal centre - to - centre distance between 2 eyelinks	Minimal centre - to - centre distance between 2 eyelinks in welded version
15,9	1,8	3,2	3,6	-
25,4	1,6 2	5	3,2 4	3,25 3*
30	1,6 2	4	3,2 4	3,25 4,05
38,1	2 2,5 3	8	4 5 6	4,05 5,05 6,05
50	1,6 2 2,5 3,2	5 5 5-7 6	3,2 4 5 6,4	3,25 3* 5,05 6,45
50,8	2 2,5 3	5-8 5-8 8	4 5 6	3* 5,05 6,05
75	2,5 3	5-8 8-10	5 6	5,05 6,05
76,2	3	10-13	-	6,05

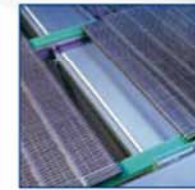
Of course, deviating specifications are possible. In collaboration with our customers we will always be able to offer an adequate solution.

\* Pressed and welded, type DPL

## SUPPORT



Row of plate links

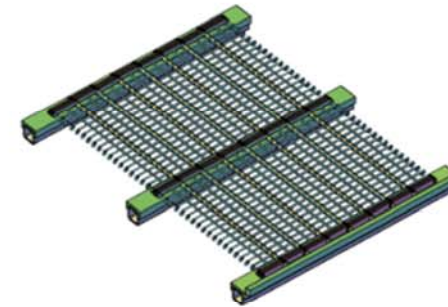


Support sections

Generally two configurations are possible to provide eyelink belts with support: longitudinal support or herringbone support.

### Longitudinal support

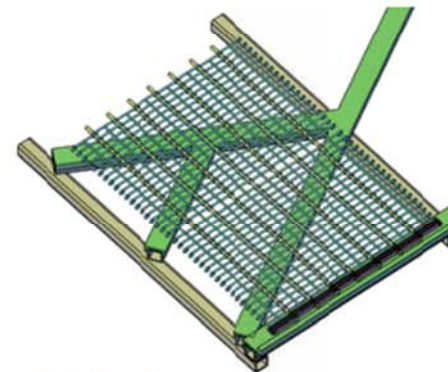
The longitudinal support consists of support sections fitted in the longitudinal direction of the installation. These sections are placed at both sides and depending on the width and the load, about every 300 mm right across the width of the belt (see drawing). At the height of those support sections, rows of plate links must be fixed, which will convey the load to the underlying support sections. Depending on the load these rows will consist of one or more plates.



Longitudinal support

### Herringbone support

In a herringbone support structure the support sections (as the name suggests and the drawing illustrates) are positioned in the form of a fish bone. In this case it will be sufficient to place rows of plate links at the edges only. The bearing function will be taken over by the eyelinks. As all eyelinks hit the support strips some time or other, the wearing pattern will be equally spread across the full width of the belt. With this support the product will be equally processed across the full width of the belt. Possible shadow zones, as is the case in longitudinal support structures, will not occur here.



Herringbone support

If hygiene is even a more important issue than usual, we advise you to provide the belt with plate links at the edges only. Because of their round shape eyelinks are easier to clean than plate links. In such a construction the frame will be constructed with a herringbone support, so that filth falling through the belt will immediately be pushed away from the support strips.

### Support return path

The return path only carries the weight of the belt. This is why a lighter support structure is sufficient here. In the longitudinal construction one of two profiles can be left out. The herringbone support can be executed in a less compact form.



EyeLink, plate link, cross rods

## ► CONSTRUCTION

An eyelink belt is composed of calibrated eyelinks, plate links and cross rods. Eyelinks are wire elements produced with great precision, whose far ends are eye-shaped, which explains the name. By assembling the eyes on to cross rods a hinge construction is created. Plate links transfer the load to underlying support sections, and are installed in rows at a regular distance.

## ► MATERIALS

- Steel (bright)
- Stainless steel AISI 304
- Stainless steel AISI 316

Other materials are available on demand and/or on advice.

## ► VERSIONS



### ► Full eyelinks (DO)

The basic principle of all eyelink belt versions. On a full eyelink belt the eyelinks lie against each other, and the opening is equal to the wire diameter. This method can best be used for products likely to fall, or for applications that require small openings.



### ► Pressed eyelinks (DP)

Some applications require the smallest opening possible. By flattening the eyes of the eyelinks the opening between the links becomes smaller. This method is very appropriate for small and fine-structured products.



### ► Welded eyelinks (DL)

The eyelinks are welded on to a location wire, so that a module is created. Very narrow and very wide openings can be created, depending on the processing of the products concerned. The eyelinks can be set according to European or American assembly, depending on the requirements of hygiene. The standard method is the use of one location wire. The use of more than one location wire will not make the belt more solid. Its only function is related to the dimensions of the product (the desired drain). Modular eyelink belts are stable, also in dimensional respect. The minimal opening is equal to the eyelink diameter + 0,05 mm.



### ► Pressed and welded eyelinks (DPL)

Some applications require a stable belt in combination with a small opening/drain. The accuracy of our welding process allows us to produce modules with very small intervals between the eyelinks. The modular structure makes the assembly of very broad belts possible.



### ► Eyelinks with springs (DV)

The placement of springs between the eyelinks ensures that they are positioned at regular intervals. The result is a relatively light belt with specific qualities, such as a good shock resistance and resistance to lateral forces. This is important in situations when the conveyor belt is loaded manually and/or laterally.



### ► Eyelinks with bushings or washers (DB)

Bushings or washers are also meant to create an opening between the eyelinks. When bushings or washers are added the belts become heavier and more rigid.