





SL-M5302

for Logistics and General Conveyance Applications

No. of Plies	Weight (Kg/m²)	Total Thickness (mm)	Minimum pulley diameter (mm) Knife edge			Belt support			Top friction	Backside friction	Unpackaged	Non-	incline	Low	Applicable operating	Maximun applicable	Previous product
			Finger	Hot lap	Cold lap	Table	Roller	Trough	coefficient	coefficient	food	fray	IIICIIIIE	noise	temperature (°C)	width (mm)	product ramarks
1	0.5	0.5	25/R3	30/R5	35	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	×	0.15	0.15	\circ	-	-	-	-10 ~ 80	600	4PGE SS

○: Suitable (functional) △: May be suitable. Please contact Bando or your distributor. ★: Not suitable —: Not functional Hot joint is recommended. Delicate fabric material is used, and unprocessed belt edge and cold joint may result in unstable joint strength.

M Series Belts for Logistics and General Conveyance Applications

Inclined conveyance

Belts with coarse or friction-resistant surfaces are available for inclined conveyance without cleats. Normally, belts with higher friction coefficients can convey at higher angles, but exposure to dust, dirt and moisture may lower performance. SL-MC300 and SL-MC400 ("Mr. Climber") have a high friction coefficient and are resistant to dirt

Low noise capability

The low noise specification uses a softened belt backside to reduce the abrasive sound generated when the belt touches the belt support, such as an iron plate. The effect is normally about 5db, but this depends on the conveyor, the operating environment and peripheral equipment. Please consider these factors, and consult with Bando or your distributor for effectiveness in a specific application.

Sliding of objects on belts

High-hardness polyurethane-covered models and models with an uncoated canvas surface are often used in applications where the object being transported must be able to slide on the belt, for example to allow alignment, ejection, or quantity-based arrangement of objects. Anti-stick polyurethane models are also sometimes used in such applications. The ease with which transported objects slide on the belt is affected by factors such as the belt's s surface material and shape. If necessary, you can use a sample to check the ease with which your application's transported object slides on the belt.





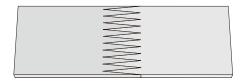
Front Side Back Side

Joining Methods

SUNLINE Belts can be joined using hot or cold jointing methods. Joint types include finger, overlap, lace (fastener), but most common are finger or overlap.

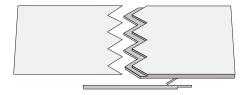
Finger joints

Small pulleys and knife edges require flexibility, so smooth belt surfaces and precision thickness is required. This type of joint is not appropriate for high temperature areas or for roller applications with clinging matter on the belt.



Double finger joints (specialty)

Combination finger and overlap joint. Easy use on small pulleys, and strong against foreign matter. Applicable for 2 ply belts.



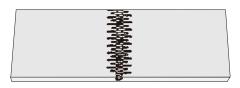
Overlap joints

Overlap joints include hot joint and cold joint. Hot joint is more durable. Hot wrap is generally used where heat and humidity resistance is required. With one ply belts, finger joint is recommended because of better appear ance and higher flexibility compared to hot joint and cold joint, which may cause unevenness on belt surface.



Lace joints

Simple joining method using metal clips or fasteners to easily join and replace belts. However, joint strength is inferior to hot and cold joints.



■ Skiver joints are also possible. Please contact Bando or your distributor.

V-Guide Processing

V-guides can be used to prevent snaking. They can also be used to prevent products from falling off a conveyor by attaching them to the top of the belt, as V-guides are longitudinally flexible.

Features

- Effective in snaking and spillage prevention
- Heat vulcanization allows for use on small pulleys
- Nontoxic and odorless
 Standard PU and humidity and heat resistant PU meets Article
 370 standards of the Food Sanitation Act of the Health and
 Welfare Ministry

