

### 3 Troughing sets



#### 3.2 - Choice of troughing sets

When choosing the troughing sets and their arrangements during the project phase of the construction of a belt conveyor the following factors must be considered:

- total load capacity in tons/hour of conveyed material
- belt speed
- belt, single directional or reversible
- lump size of material and its angle of repose
- temperature and environmental challenge
- characteristics of load, humidity and material abrasiveness
- type, flexibility and weight of rubber belt.

The development of detail concerning the above considerations is contained in chapter 1 - technical information.

Defining the belt width, in relation to the flow of conveyed material and establishing the speed, allows the choice to be made of the type of truss support and the correct roller series, matching the working conditions.

Above all when the rollers are subjected to a corrosive environment or materials (salt, chemical substances, etc.) very careful attention should be paid in their choice.

In the same way the transoms that carry the rollers must be protected with a suitable galvanised treatment.

The weight of the material determines the dynamic load which the troughing set has to sustain and also defines the pitch of the sets in the upper carrying sections of the belt.

In practice the type of troughing set is chosen that meets the criteria of load together with the use of the minimum rubber belt width to provide the most economic solution.

The choice of the return sets is also important, in that they take account of the belt centralising and cleaning conditions.

In fact on the return sets the rollers are in contact with the dirty side of the belt and thus face a variety of problems.



The residual material remains attached to the return section of the belt and may deposit onto the rollers in a non uniform way that promotes belt drifting and premature wear.

This material may act to abrade the roller shell in a serious way and place a critically high demand on the protection qualities of the sealing system of the roller bearings.

Therefore the solution must be to put in place the very best belt cleaning system, utilising the auto centralising system (self centralising troughing sets) and in the use of rollers with rubber rings that permits residual material to fall freely to the ground without build-up on the rollers.

The conveyed material deposits onto rollers and increases their diameter in an uneven way, usually less at the roller ends.



To choose the right troughing sets to suit the load see the chapter on rollers page 78 "Dynamic Load, on the carrying sets  $Ca_1$ , on the return sets  $Cr_1$ ".

The load on the troughing set is given by the material load added to the weight of rollers; and using **Tab. 23** the transom may be chosen, that has a greater load capacity than the load thus calculated; finally adding the weight of the transom itself, taking account the roller capacity and diameter that may be utilised in the frame and the following general considerations:

- the load capacity of the transom in **Tab. 23** is given by the admissible load on the base angle leaving aside the type of attachments and the characteristics of the side and central bracket supports.

- the transoms A2S, A3L, and A3M, belong to the light and medium series and are fixed to the structure by means of a single hole per side. Their side supports are relatively light and are used therefore on conveyors with regular loads and small lump size of material and low speed so that damaging vibrations are avoided.

They are preferably not to be used at the loading points as impact sets especially when large lump size material exists and the loading heights are excessive.

- the transoms A3P and A3S, form the heavy series for the iron and steel industry and are fixed to the structure by plates with two holes in each plate, and have side brackets reinforced by shaping them as channels. They are therefore more adapted to be used in the transport of irregular loads, large material lump size, high speeds even if in the presence of vibrations.

They are most suitable for the positioning of the heaviest roller series up to the maximum capacities designed.