

Glossary of terms used in

Materials handling —

**Part 2: Terms used in connection with
conveyors and elevators (excluding
pneumatic and hydraulic handling)**

Co-operating organizations

The Mechanical Engineering Industry Standards Committee, under whose supervision this British Standard was prepared, consists of representatives from the following Government departments and scientific and industrial organizations:

Associated Offices' Technical Committee	Institution of Heating and Ventilating Engineers
Association of Consulting Engineers	Institution of Mechanical Engineers
Association of Mining Electrical and Mechanical Engineers	Institution of Mechanical Engineers (Automobile Division)
Board of Trade	Institution of Production Engineers
British Chemical Plant Manufacturers' Association	Locomotive and Allied Manufacturers' Association of Great Britain
British Compressed Air Society	London Transport Board
British Electrical and Allied Manufacturers' Association	Machine Tool Trades Association
British Gear Manufacturers' Association	Ministry of Defence, Army Department*
British Internal Combustion Engine Manufacturers' Association	Ministry of Defence, Navy Department
British Iron and Steel Federation	Ministry of Labour (H.M. Factory Inspectorate)*
British Mechanical Engineering Federation	Ministry of Power
British Railways Board*	Ministry of Public Building and Works
Crown Agents for Oversea Governments and Administrations	Ministry of Technology — National Engineering Laboratory
Electricity Council, the Generating Board and the Area Boards in England and Wales	Ministry of Transport
Engineering Equipment Users' Association	National Coal Board
Gas Council	National Physical Laboratory (Ministry of Technology)
Institute of Marine Engineers	Radio Industry Council
Institution of Civil Engineers	Royal Institute of British Architects
Institution of Gas Engineers	

The Government departments and scientific and industrial organization marked with an asterisk in the above list, together with the following, were directly represented on the committee entrusted with the preparation of this British Standard:

Association of Crane Makers	National Joint Council on Materials Handling
Chain Testers Association of Great Britain	United Kingdom National Committee of the International Cargo Handling Co-ordination Association
Cranfield Work Study School	Individual firms
Excavator Makers Association	
Lifting Equipment Manufacturers Association	
Mechanical Handling Engineers Association	

This British Standard, having been approved by the Mechanical Engineering Industry Standards Committee and endorsed by the Chairman of the Engineering Divisional Council, was published under the authority of the General Council on 31 December 1965

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The following BSI references relate to the work on this standard:
Committee reference MEE/159
Draft for comment D64/13113

ISBN 0 580 03539 5

Amendments issued since publication

Amd. No.	Date	Comments
5989	January 1967	Indicated by a sideline in the margin

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Foreword

This British Standard has been prepared at the request of the National Joint Council on Materials Handling under the authority of the Mechanical Engineering Industry Standards Committee. It is intended to cover the whole field of materials handling in a number of parts of this standard.

A British Standard does not purport to include all the necessary provisions of a contract. Users of British Standards are responsible for their correct application.

Compliance with a British Standard does not of itself confer immunity from legal obligations.

Summary of pages

This document comprises a front cover, an inside front cover, pages i to iv, pages 1 to 24 and a back cover.

This standard has been updated (see copyright date) and may have had amendments incorporated. This will be indicated in the amendment table on the inside front cover.

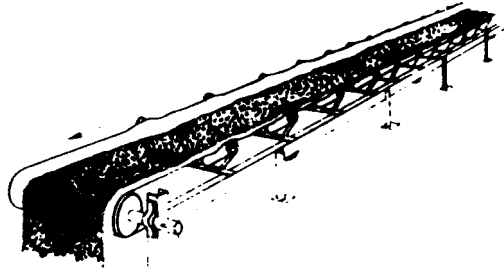
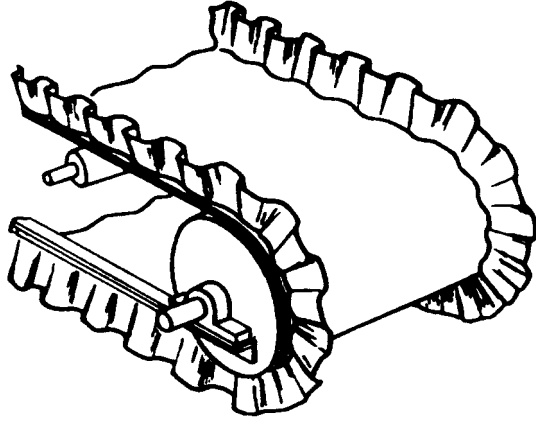
Glossary

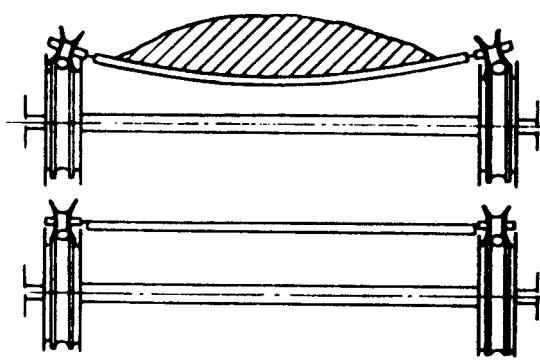
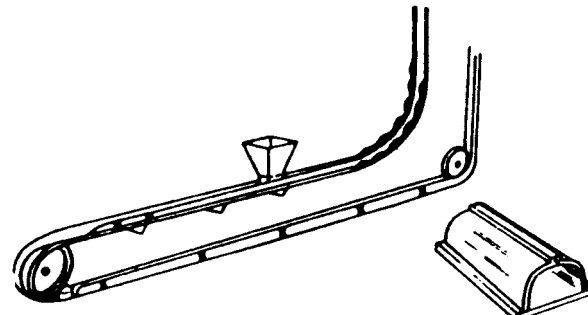
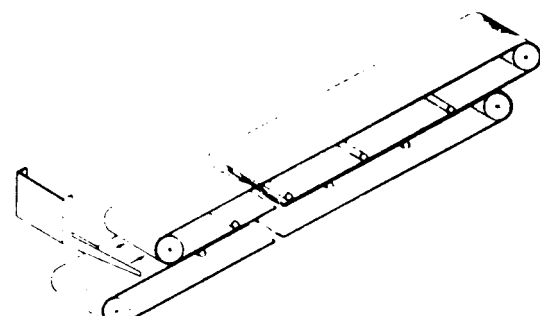
General

20001	Portable conveyor. A conveyor designed to be lifted and moved manually as a unit from one position to another.
20002	Mobile conveyor. A conveyor on wheels, crawlers or pontoons.

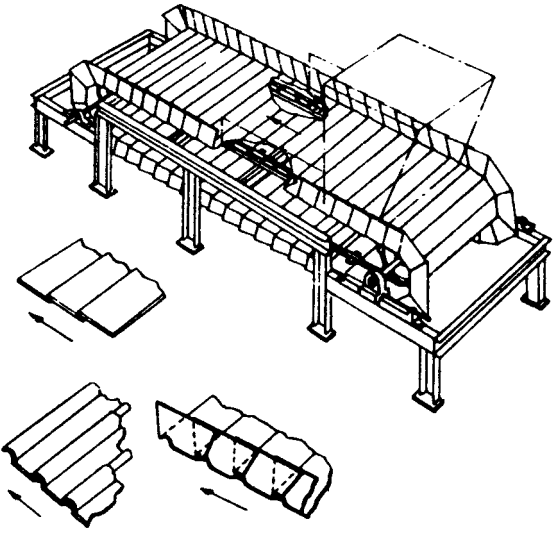
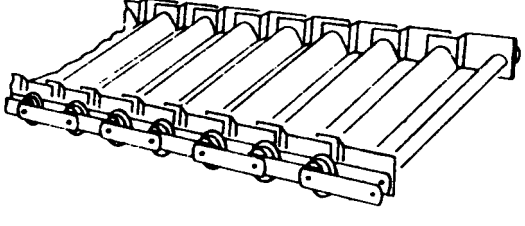
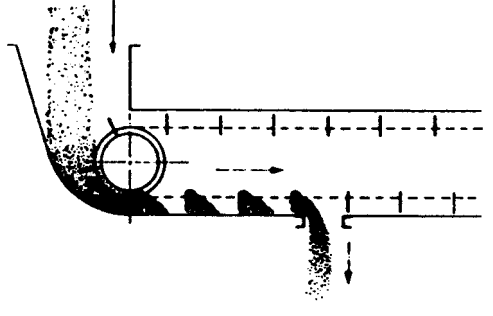
Section 1. Bulk materials

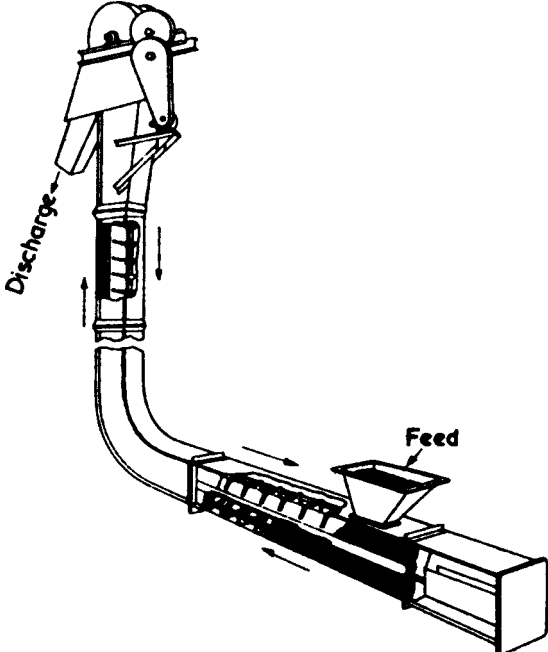
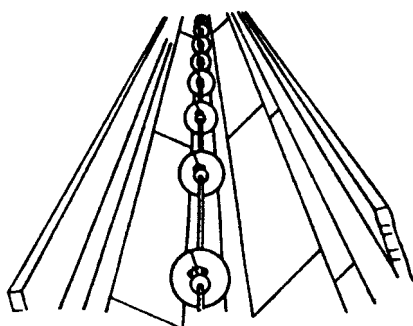
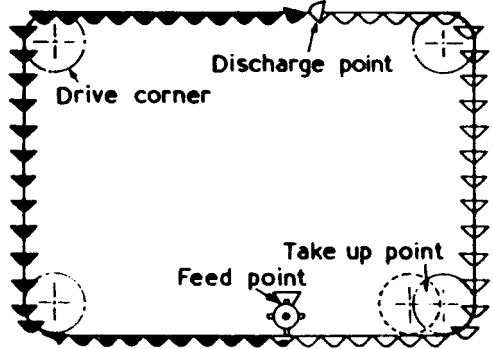
A. Belt conveyors

Term No.	Term and definition	Typical example
21001	Belt conveyor. A conveyor using a moving belt for the conveying medium. The belt is usually driven by a drum at one end, passing over a free-running drum at the other end. The upper portion of the belt may be supported by free-running idlers or suitable flat surfaces. This type of conveyor can be arranged for horizontal or inclined travel, the angle of slope depending on the character of the goods conveyed and the type of belt surface.	
21002	Troughed belt conveyor. A conveyor composed of a moving belt carried on horizontal centre and inclined side rollers that impart a transverse curvature to the belt.	 Figure 1
21003	Walled belt conveyor. A conveyor composed of a moving belt having a flat carrying face extended to form side walls of limited height.	 Figure 2

Term No.	Term and definition	Typical example
21004	Chain or wire rope belt conveyor. A conveyor composed of a belt secured to transverse supports carried by moving chains or wire ropes. The chains or wire ropes transmit the driving force, the belt forming the load-carrying medium.	 Figure 3
21005	Closed belt conveyor/elevator. A conveyor composed of a moving belt capable of being formed into a closed tubular shape. While in motion the belt opens to receive the load, closes to convey it, and opens to discharge it.	 Figure 4
21006	Blanket belt conveyor. A conveyor composed of two moving belts working in unison, the carrying faces being in or near contact. The load is carried between the two belts. This conveyor can be used up and down steep inclines.	 Figure 5
21007	Steel band conveyor. A flat belt conveyor in which the carrying medium is a thin, flexible steel band.	
21008	Wire mesh conveyor. A conveyor in which the carrying medium is of mesh construction, either flat or shaped. The conveyor may be straight or curved.	

B. Chain conveyors

Term No.	Term and definition	Typical example
21101	Apron conveyor. A conveyor composed of flat or shaped plates, carried on chains and running tracks.	 Figure 6
21102	Apron conveyor with pans. An apron conveyor in which the sides and ends of the plates are turned upwards to form open pans.	 Figure 7
21103	Scraper, drag bar or drag link conveyor. A conveyor having one or more chains equipped with scraper bars and operating in a trough.	 Figure 8

Term No.	Term and definition	Typical example
21104	En masse conveyor/elevator. A conveyor composed of an endless chain built up from shaped flights moving through an enclosed duct.	 Figure 9
21105	Disc or button conveyor. A conveyor composed of a wire rope or chain carrying discs or buttons and operating in a V-shaped trough.	 Figure 10
21106	Gravity bucket conveyor/elevator. A conveyor consisting of freely swinging buckets carried between parallel endless chains, the buckets being tipped to discharge contents. The centre of gravity of the bucket is below the centre line of the chain pivot and thus the chain may follow any path from horizontal to vertical with the buckets continuing to hang vertically. Feeding of the buckets may be either by gravity or by means of a suitable rotary feeder.	 Figure 11