
**Conveyor belts — Transverse flexibility
and troughability —**

Part 1:
Test method

Courroies transporteuses — Flexibilité transversale et aptitude à la mise en auge —

Partie 1: Méthode d'essai



Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards bodies (ISO member bodies). The work of preparing International Standards is normally carried out through ISO technical committees. Each member body interested in a subject for which a technical committee has been established has the right to be represented on that committee. International organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO, also take part in the work. ISO collaborates closely with the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) on all matters of electrotechnical standardization.

International Standards are drafted in accordance with the rules given in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 3.

Draft International Standards adopted by the technical committees are circulated to the member bodies for voting. Publication as an International Standard requires approval by at least 75 % of the member bodies casting a vote.

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this part of ISO 703 may be the subject of patent rights. ISO shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

International Standard ISO 703-1 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 41, *Pulleys and belts (including veebelts)*, Subcommittee SC 3, *Conveyor belts*.

This first edition of ISO 703-1, together with ISO 703-2, cancel and replace ISO 703:1988, of which they constitute a technical revision.

ISO 703 consists of the following parts, under the general title *Conveyor belts — Transverse flexibility and troughability*:

- *Part 1: Test method*
- *Part 2: Performance requirements*

© ISO 1999

All rights reserved. Unless otherwise specified, no part of this publication may be reproduced or utilized in any form or by any means, electronic or mechanical, including photocopying and microfilm, without permission in writing from the publisher.

International Organization for Standardization
Case postale 56 • CH-1211 Genève 20 • Switzerland
Internet iso@iso.ch

Printed in Switzerland

Introduction

A large number of conveyor belts work in the shape of a trough. If a conveyor belt is too stiff transversely it does not rest on the central idler roller when unloaded. Its balance is then unstable and it is subject to lateral travel, which may cause its destruction.

It is possible to make a section of the conveyor belt take on the shape of a trough under its own mass, by suspending the section by its edges. However, this does not necessarily indicate what happens when the conveyor belt is not carrying a load.

The results obtained from this method of test will however allow an assessment to be made as to whether the troughing characteristics of the conveyor belt are suitable for the angle of inclination of the side idler rolls of the installation on which the belt is to be installed.