

MODULAR CONVEYORS CAB INSTALLATION & MAINTENANCE GUIDE



You have just received your conveyor. We congratulate you for your choice.

We advise you to check the contents of the crate(s) against our delivery note and inspection report. In case of damage due to transport, a model letter is downloadable at this address

<https://lc.cx/mRB3>

Installation

The conveyor is delivered assembled and tested.

Except in particular cases, the reduction gear must be located at the output of the conveyor.

Assembly of the belt and any adjustment

The belt is connected by lifting the top side (right belt).

The axis of the belt is threaded and the stop clips are snapped on.

- Right belt: Adjust the position of the shoe (depending on the version) to ensure an even re-introduction. The slack side must be of a minimum amplitude: remove any excess link.

- If setting at a high temperature, therefore a predictable cooling of the conveyor, it will be necessary to avoid the tightening of the belt that will retract (expansion rate of the acetal 0.1 mm/m/°C. Example: going from 15°C to 35°C, a belt of 20 m length will lengthen by 40 mm or more than a link and a half, for a conveyor of 10 m length. A slight prolongation of the belt is predictable during the running-in period.

Motor, electrical connection and check of the rotation direction

Install and then connect the motor at the voltage indicated on the plate, without forgetting the earthing.

Check the running direction: the upper side of the belt **MUST BE PULLED** in accordance with the regulations. The conveyors should be equipped with a disconnect switch, emergency stop, etc. individually or for the entire line. We do not supply these parts.

The sliding of the acetal or PP belt on its polyethylene runners can produce static electricity.

It is essential to earth the conveyor carefully.

In the case of an explosive atmosphere, antistatic materials must be used.

Casings of the end modules

The modules are delivered equipped with their side casings following the agreed installation plan.

The casing supports the return shoe.

The principle of the slack side necessarily creates a "re-entry point" (straight belt).

For safety reasons, we took care to locate it in the least accessible place.

In the case of a smooth transfer plate or with rollers, a re-entry point is also present between the belt and the plate.

It is important to ensure the presence of the different components to minimize the risk of an accident.

On request: retractable transfer plate.

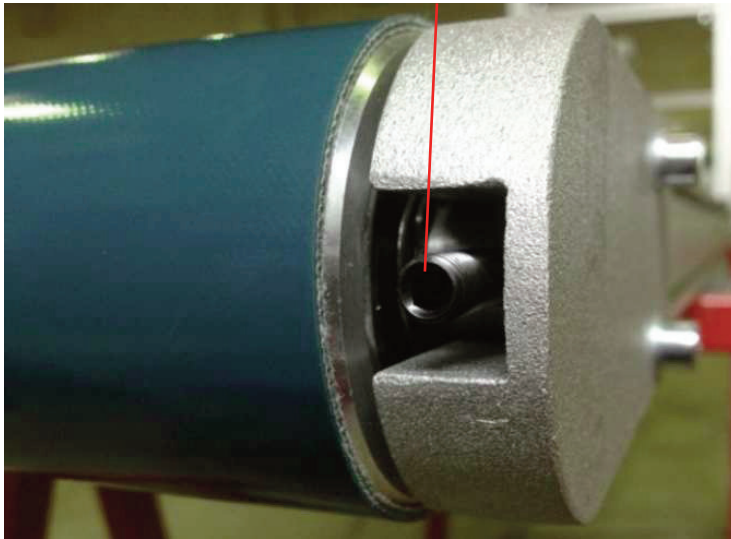
/ Conveyors with internal belt(s)

For the proper functioning of the belt conveyor within the structure, the points to check are:

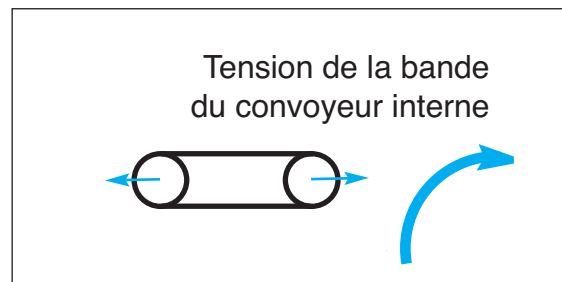
- The running direction of the belt conveyor under the ball bearing belt (opposite running direction from the movement of conveyed products).
- The tension of the belt must be adjusted via the 2 holes in the side of the main conveyor (area identified by a label). Put the end rollers parallel with each other and perpendicular to the structure.

TENSION OF THE BELT:

The conveyor has the DRUM-MOTOR at one of the ends. On the other end, at the level of the foot drum, there are 2 Allen screws that you can screw / unscrew to adjust the belt tension.



Holes in the aluminium side of the ball bearing conveyor allow access to these adjustment screws. They are indicated by this type of label :



- The absence of wear of the sliding rails.
- The correct positioning of the belt laterally.
- The level setting of the conveyor belt (4 pressure screws allow this adjustment). The moving surface of the ball bearing belt must be identical whether it is up against the sliding rails or the balls roll on the PVC belt.

When working on the conveyor belt, disconnect the motor of the ball bearing belt. Concerning the feeder to band: do not brake, do not put your hands on the bearing rollers and do not remove the casings. If you remove the reduction gear, take care to support it because it can fall.

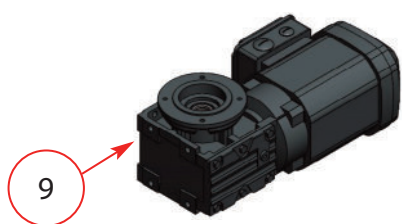
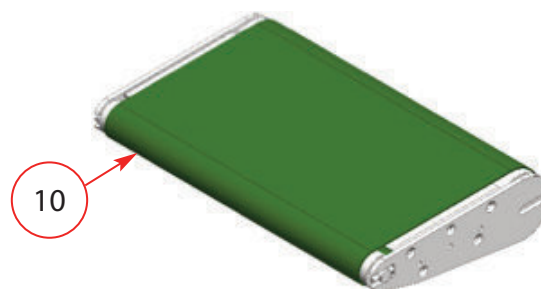
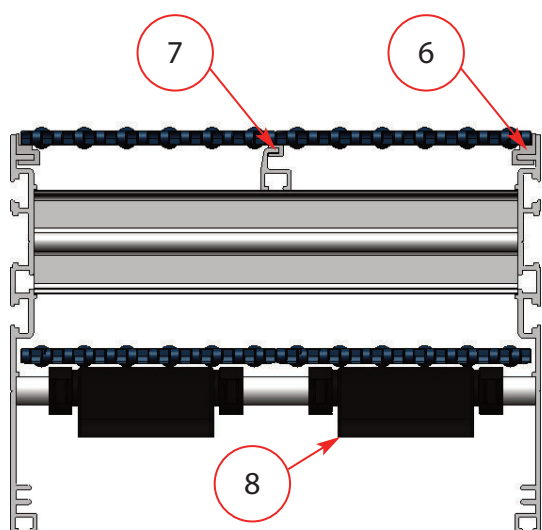
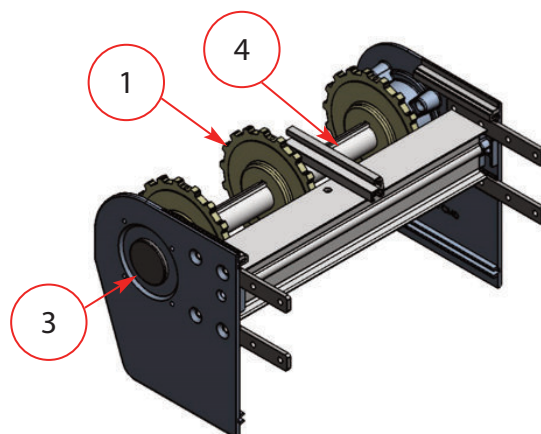
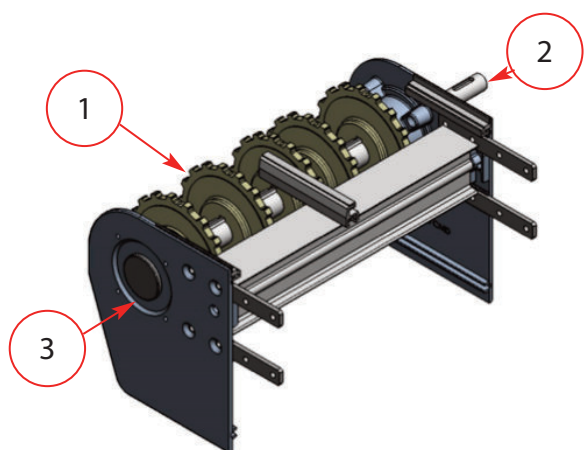


THIS SIGNALLING INDICATES THAT THERE IS A DANGER.
DO NOT REMOVE THE PROTECTION. DO NOT WORK ON THE MACHINE WHILST IT IS RUNNING.
DO NOT REMOVE THESE LABELS.

Check, once running, that there are no abnormal mechanical noises, caused by components outside the conveyor.

All the maintenance operations must be performed with the conveyor stopped and disconnected electrically. If the conveyor incorporates an automatic installation, pay attention to the consequences of the disconnection. The DRUM MOTOR has a lubrication requiring no maintenance.

/ Spare parts



/ Servicing and maintenance

We advise you to inspect the following points regularly:

- **Cleaning:**

It is important to take care in eliminating dust and all foreign bodies such as broken glass, staples, sand, etc. liable to reduce the life expectancy of the belt and the sliding rails. The cleaning agents must have a pH of 5 to 9.

- Examine the belt, the sliding rails, the gears and bearings.

Stretch of the ball bearing belt must not impede their correct meshing, and remaining within the limits of the casing so as not to compromise safety. Its thickness should be no less than 50% of its original measurement. The sliding rail mounting bolts must have no sharp edges. The surfaces must be smooth (chain and rails). The right and left clearances each side of the running direction must remain symmetrical.

See that there is no point that catches, including the intermediate supporting profiles of the upper and lower sides.

The good running of the bearings must be regularly checked (and lubricated).

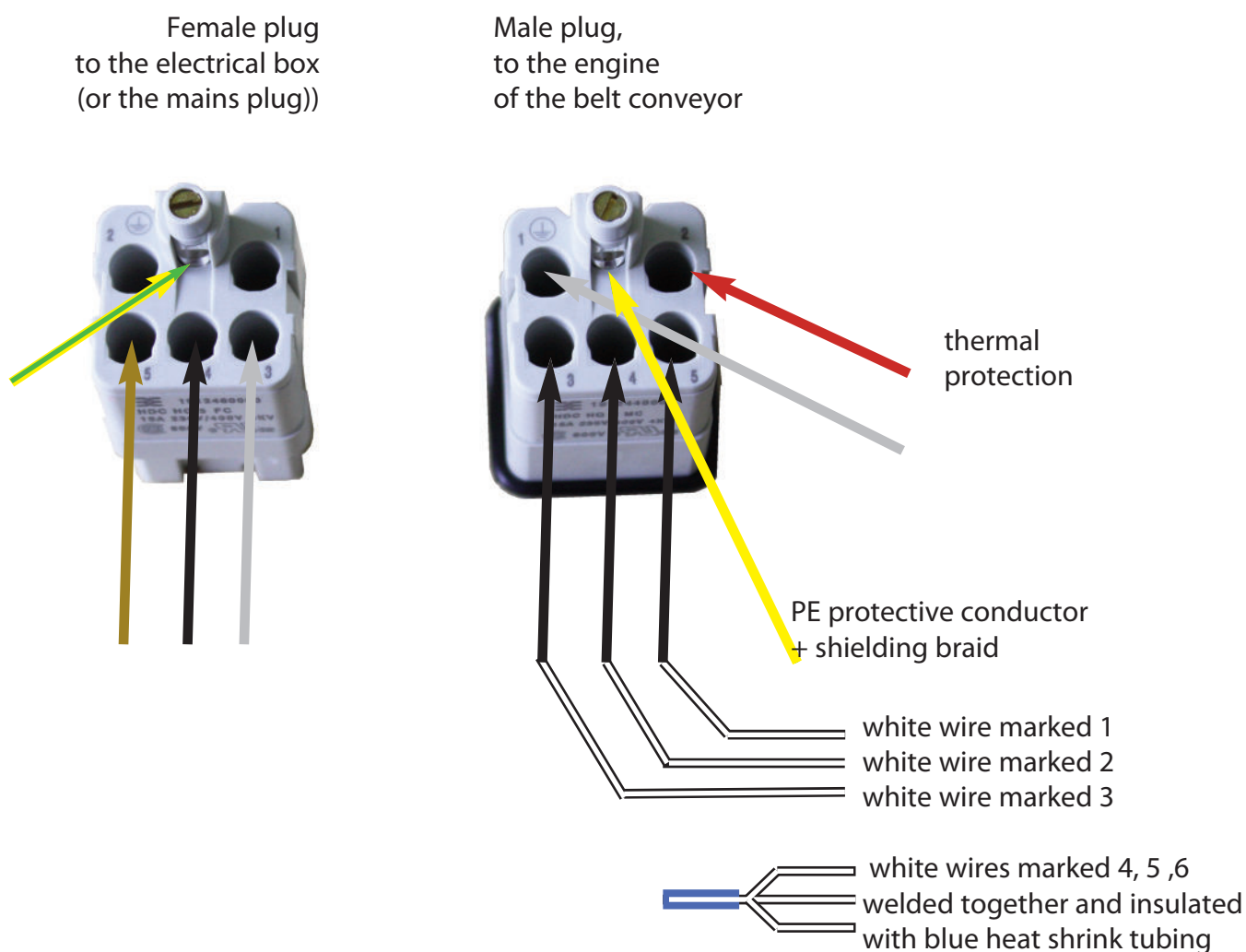
- **Motor :** Refer to the manufacturer's instructions included with the delivery documents (duplicates available on demand).

- **Safety :** See that all safety devices and parts are always in place (side casings, under-chain casings, transfer plate at the end or roller system, etc.).

Important: The conveyor must be stopped for any cleaning or maintenance.

mark	item code number	Product designation	Qty
1	3 QNB BALL 18N CAB	PA6 cast sprockets 18 teeth for QNB BALL belt bore Ø30 keyed + M6	depending on width
2	AXE CAB xx MDD20	Motor shaft for CAB xx direct Ø30/Ø20 in stainless steel	1
3	ROUL 2206.2RS	Oscillating bearing for bore Ø62/30 x20	4
4	AXE CAB xx R	idle shaft for CAB xx Ø30 in stainless steel	1
5	DPP QNB-BALL xx	QNB BALL POM-SLF blue belt with blue PA66 BALL and blue PP shafts pitch 25.4 width according to xx	5 m
6	CAB PG	Machined sliding profile in natural HDPE 1000 for CAB conveyor	6 m
7	F2PG	Sliding profile made of extruded natural PE UHMW	4 m
8	SABOT CLIPSABLE Ø20	Clip-on part PE black axis Ø20	6 p
9		Geared motor	
10		Flat belt conveyor	

/ Electrical connection of the internal belt conveyor



Maintenance

CHANGING the BEARINGS

Unscrew the Allen screws from the foot drum.
Remove the foot drum.
Remove the bearings using a bearing puller.
Remove the motor roller bearings and replace them with new ones.

REMOVING THE BELT

Unscrew the Allen screws from the foot drum.
Remove the foot drum.
Remove the bearing rollers from the belt.
Remove the belt.
ATTENTION: when the belt is refitted, make sure the bearing rollers are parallel with the motor/foot drum, so that they do not exert a side pressure.

/ Conformity of the ball bearing conveyor

1) Equipment concerned Decree 92-765 of 29/07/1992 section VII

“Working equipment and protection means subject to the obligations defined in I of article L 233-5” sub-section I “Working equipment”

Art. R 233-83: (...). A machine is an assembly of parts or components linked together, of which at least one is a moving part (...) in view to an application such as (...) the packing of materials and the moving of loads with or without change of level. Art R 233-83-1; (...). Moreover, the following are excluded (...). Machines or components of machines not able to operate independently as they are, designed for being incorporated into a machine or being assembled with other machines operating together.

For this purpose, our equipment cannot be understood as a complete piece of equipment, for it is integrated into a more overall packing process outside our control: installation, upstream and downstream machines, environment, presence of staff or casings, etc.

For the part that concerns us, our equipment complies with the decree.

The following points have been especially examined: “ANNEX I Technical rules provided for by the article R 233-84” “1.3.1 Stability”: the feet used comply with the rules of the trade. If requested, they can be equipped for being fixed to the floor.

“1.3.2 Risks of rupture in operation”: The moving component, the slat band chain or the belt is to be used below its traction elastic limit (100 daN for curved belts PP/PA66; other models, consult the corresponding documentation). As far as possible, we recommend the use of motors that do not allow this limit to be reached. Electrical devices designed for protecting motors are to be planned for during installation.

“1.3.3 Risks due to falling” (of transported objects): In the event of severe side pressure, we can provide for rigid fixings on the conveyers on demand. The sides are normally intended only as a guard rail.

“A – Moving transmission components “The fitting of directly flanged motor reduction gears on the conveyor allows this risk to be eliminated. The end of the hollow reduction gear shaft must be closed with the supplied stopper.

“B - Moving components contributing to the work” (...) “1.4.1. The protectors and protective devices (...) must not cause additional risks (...) must allow indispensable work for installation (...) maintenance work (...) without removing the protector”. “Enclosing in casings of the “soft sides” of straight belts is provided for only at the sides, in order to avoid creating points entering the periphery of the chain rolling on the pinion. In the particular case of transfer at the end of the conveyor, there is a point entering between the chain or belt and the transfer plate. The user personnel must be informed about this risk of jamming. “1.5.2 Risks due to static electricity”: In explosive environments, the materials of the chain, the sliding profile and the pinions may be anti-static (on demand only).

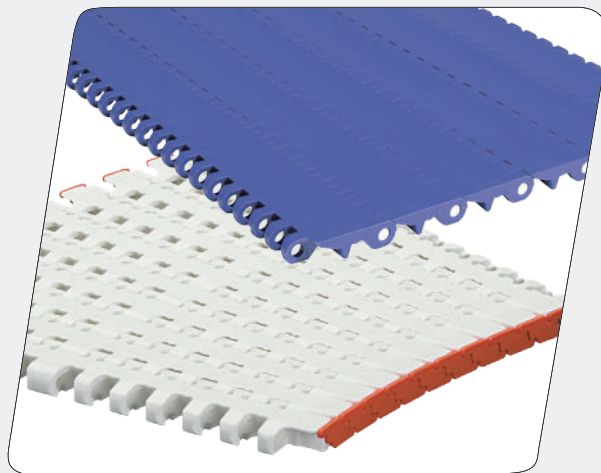
It is the installer’s responsibility to place the supplied EC labels onto the conveyors after having checked the respect of the other requirements of the standard.

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FABER, is also :



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