

JOINING METHODS FOR BELTS

In the industrial sector, timing belts are an essential component for the efficient transport of materials. The joining of these belts is key to ensure operational continuity and minimize downtime.

The three most prominent joining methods are: Pin-Joint, Fasteners, and Endless.

PIN-JOINT

The Pin-Joint is a method that enables quick and easy belt connection by using a pin inserted into the pre-drilled ends of the belt. This type of splice is ideal for applications requiring frequent assembly and disassembly.

FEATURES

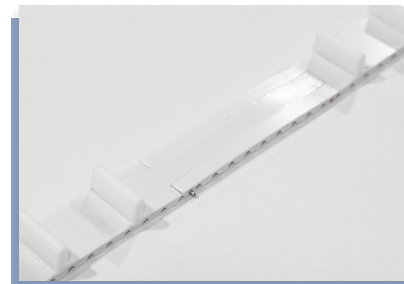
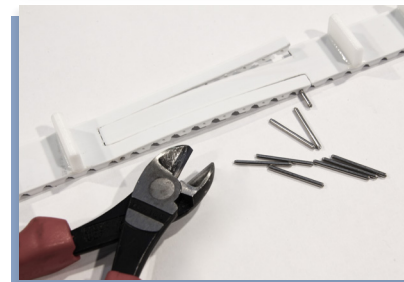
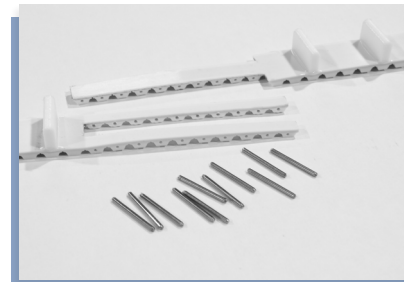
- ▶ Quick installation and removal.
- ▶ Requires prior belt preparation with precise perforations.
- ▶ Provides a solid connection.

ADVANTAGES

- ▶ Easy maintenance and pin replacement.
- ▶ Does not require complex tools.
- ▶ Ideal for environments where quick belt changes are needed.

APPLICATIONS

- ▶ Sorting and packaging systems.
- ▶ Modular conveyors.
- ▶ Food and pharmaceutical industries where quick disassembly for cleaning is crucial.



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HOOKS

This joining system is a mechanical method that uses metal hooks to join the ends of a belt. It is one of the most common methods due to its simplicity and effectiveness under various conditions.

FEATURES

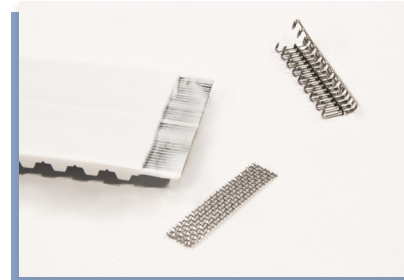
- ▶ Quick and easy installation.
- ▶ Use of metal hooks that provide a robust connection.
- ▶ Applicable to belts made of various materials.

ADVANTAGES

- ▶ Strength and durability under demanding working conditions.
- ▶ Easy to install without the need for specialized equipment.
- ▶ Suitable for emergency repairs.

APPLICATIONS

- ▶ Mining and construction.
- ▶ Agriculture.
- ▶ Food processing.



WELDED

The welding system allows for a continuous and permanent connection of belts without the need for mechanical splices. This method is ideal for applications requiring a strong and durable connection.

FEATURES

- ▶ Continuous connection in the belt without interruptions.
- ▶ Does not require perforations or additional components.
- ▶ Increases strength by eliminating stress points.

ADVANTAGES

- ▶ Greater durability due to the absence of mechanical joints.
- ▶ Ideal for applications requiring continuous transmission.

APPLICATIONS

- ▶ High-load conveyors in heavy industries.
- ▶ Equipment where constant transmission is essential.
- ▶ Sectors such as automotive or textile, minimizing the risk of breakdowns.

