Stabilizing Roller Bracket Kit Instructions

for Secondary Belt Cleaners



BEFORE YOU BEGIN:

- PHYSICALLY LOCK OUT AND TAG THE CONVEYOR AT THE POWER SOURCE.
- Select the best location, either in front or behind the belt cleaner, to provide a flat stable belt for the cleaner.
- The stabilizing roller should be installed no closer than 6" to 8" (150-200 mm) in front or behind the cleaner.
- For Stabilizing Roller Bracket Kits, select a return roller from on-site inventory and be sure that it fits into the roller retainer slot. The standard kit is designed for CEMA C & D rollers.
- If welding, protect all fastener threads from weld spatter.

TOOLS NEEDED:

- TAPE MEASURE
- ¾" (19mm) COMBINATION WRENCH
- ½" (13mm) COMBINATION WRENCH
- 6" SQUARE
- (2) 6" C-CLAMPS (For temporary positioning of mounting brackets
- CUTTING TORCH AND/OR
 WELDER



STEP 1. Determine the location for the stabilizing roller.

In most cases it is recommended that a stabilizing roller is to be located no closer than 6" to 8" (150–200mm) before or behind the secondary cleaner (Fig. 1a & 1b).



STEP 2. Locate the position for the mounting brackets.

The position of the mounting brackets can vary slightly depending on the diameter of the return roller and the roller shaft. As a rule of thumb: position the front of the mounting bracket 3" (75mm) past the contact point where the stabilizing (return) roller will meet the belt (Fig. 2). **Note:** the mounting brackets should always be located so the direction of the belt is pushing the roller into the roller retainer groove. Weld or bolt the brackets into place on the structure.





STEP 3. Take roller measurement.

Determine the inside groove-to-groove distance on the roller.

- a. Using a tape measure, determine the length (A) of the roller face (Fig. 3a).
- b. Using a square, determine the distance (B) from the inside of the shaft groove to the roller face (Fig. 3b).
- c. Calculate the groove-to-groove measurement (C) (Fig. 3c). A + B + B = C





Fig. 3a

STEP 4. Determine the correct location for mounting the stud blocks.

The horizontal adjustment of the brackets is dependent on the position of the stud blocks. The distance between the mounting bracket and the roller groove-to-groove dimension C determines how the stud blocks are mounted.

- a. Measure the distance (D) between the mounting brackets (Fig. 4a).
- b. Calculate dimension E. D____- C____ = E_____
- c. If dimension E is less than 6-1/2" (163mm), position the stud blocks outward on both sides (Fig. 4b).
- d. If dimension E is between 5-1/2" (138mm) and 15" (375mm), position the stud block inward (Fig. 4c).



STEP 5. Mount the roller brackets.

a. Divide dimension E by 2. This will be the measurement (F) used to position the roller bracket to the mounting bracket (Fig. 5a).
 E ÷ 2 = F





b. Depending on vertical reach and adjustability needed, the roller brackets can be installed in either of two positions (Fig 5b). Note: Whenever possible, use the lower roller retainer slots for the roller; this will ensure that the unit is out of the way if the belt mistracks. Choose position 1 or 2 and bolt the roller brackets to the mounting brackets at the F dimension (refer to Fig. 5a).

STEP 6. Install the roller.

- a. Remove the roller retainer slot bolts and loosen the pivot bolts (Fig. 6a).
- b. Rotate the roller retainers to the open position and push the roller all the way into the roller retainer slots (Fig. 6b).
- c. Rotate the roller retainer to the locked position and reinstall the retainer slot bolts and tighten. Also tighten the retainer pivot bolts (Fig. 6c).



STEP 7. Adjust the roller to the belt.

Loosen the vertical adjusting nuts and apply downward pressure on the roller until the belt is flat (remove cupping or slack tension) (Fig. 7). Note: it is important to apply equal pressure to both sides of the roller. Retighten the vertical adjusting nuts.



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