

The following information provides some basic information on how to store belts in good condition and avoids possible damage when stored. For wider, nylon belts, Uniking suggests keeping a complete spare belt in inventory to minimize downtime in an emergency.

STORAGE SUGGESTIONS

Store in climate-controlled environment: If possible, store belting in a climate-controlled environment to minimize damage from excessive heat and moisture.

Keep belting boxed: If possible, store belting in original packaging to minimize damage from direct light, dust and debris buildup, and excessive movement.

STORAGE WARNINGS

Avoid storing belts in stacks: If possible, avoid storing belts in stacks to minimize hinge stress.

Do NOT stack belts with accessories: Do not store belts with flights or other accessories flat or in stacked layers to avoid stress and warping.

Do NOT stack heavy belts: Do not store belts heavier than 100 lb (45 kg) in stacked layers to avoid stress, deflection, and warping.

Separate stacked belts with cardboard: If belts weighing less than 100 lb (45 kg) are stacked, place cardboard between each belt layer to minimize damage to belt edges.

BELT MATERIAL GROWTH

Belt materials, especially nylon, can expand or contract depending on storage and use conditions. In high-temperature and high-humidity environments, belts can expand over time. In cooler, drier conditions, belts can contract. Uniking provides belt widths and tolerances that account for potential expansion and contraction during the belt assembly process. Operating conditions are not accounted for. Once a belt leaves our assembly facility, environmental conditions can cause the belt

REPLACEMENT BELTS

When ordering replacement belts, accurate belt

Allow the belt sections to acclimate to the operating environment for about two days before installation. If a delay is not possible, or there is splicing difficulty,