

SHARP TOP CHAIN QUICK REFERENCE

Tooth profile reference, pitch measurement, and common sharp top chain styles with dimensioned diagrams for accurate field identification.

This guide provides reference information for identifying sharp top conveyor chains commonly used in lumber, packaging, and material handling applications. Use the tooth profiles, pitch measurements, and style reference tables below to identify unknown chains in the field.

1. Key Identification Parameters

Chain Pitch	Distance between pin centers – the primary identifier. Common pitches: 3/8", 1/2", 5/8", 3/4", 1", 1-1/2", 2"
Tooth Profile	Shape of the raised gripping teeth – flat, pointed, rounded, or serrated
Tooth Height	Height of raised teeth above the chain plate surface
Plate Thickness	Thickness of the side plates – indicates load capacity class
Pin Diameter	Diameter of the connecting pins – cross-reference with pitch
Roller Type	Solid roller, bushed, or rollerless design
Material	Carbon steel, stainless steel, or engineered polymer

2. Common Sharp Top Styles

STYLE	TOOTH PATTERN	TYPICAL PITCH	COMMON APPLICATION
D-2	Double-point, medium height	3/4" – 1-1/2"	Lumber handling, board transfer
D-3	Triple-point, high grip	3/4" – 1-1/2"	Wet lumber, angled conveyors
V-1	Single V-tooth, pointed	1/2" – 1"	Package handling, corrugated board
V-2	Double V-tooth	1/2" – 1"	Steep incline package conveying
R-1	Rounded tooth, low profile	3/8" – 3/4"	General purpose, light package
S-1	Serrated tooth, aggressive	3/4" – 2"	Waste sorting, bulk material
F-1	Flat top with grip ridges	3/8" – 5/8"	Light package, food handling

3. Measurement Procedure

Step 1 — Measure Pitch

Measure the distance from the center of one pin to the center of the next pin. For double-pitch chains, measure across two link plates. Record in inches to the nearest 1/32".

Step 2 — Identify Tooth Profile

Visually inspect the top surface of the chain. Note whether teeth are pointed (V), rounded (R), serrated (S), flat-ridged (F), or multi-point (D). Measure tooth height from the plate surface.

Step 3 — Check Pin Diameter

Use calipers to measure pin diameter. Cross-reference with the pitch measurement to narrow down the chain series.

Step 4 — Count Rows of Teeth

Sharp top chains may have single, double, or triple rows of teeth across the width. Note the row count and spacing pattern.

Step 5 — Check Material

Use a magnet to determine if the chain is carbon steel (magnetic), stainless steel (weakly magnetic or non-magnetic), or polymer (non-magnetic, lighter weight).

NEED HELP IDENTIFYING YOUR CHAIN?

Send a photo of your chain alongside a ruler or tape measure to Uniking Canada. Our team will identify the style and provide replacement recommendations.

4. Identification Quick Reference

Magnet sticks strongly	Carbon steel chain – standard duty
Magnet sticks weakly	Stainless steel chain – corrosion resistant
Magnet does not stick	Polymer or non-magnetic stainless chain
Teeth on every link	Single-pitch sharp top
Teeth on every other link	Double-pitch sharp top
Teeth across full width	Full-width grip – lumber/bulk
Teeth in center only	Center grip – package handling

NEED A REPLACEMENT CHAIN?

Contact Uniking Canada for identification assistance and replacement quotes.

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