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Conveyor belts — Transverse flexibility (troughability) — Test method

Courroies transporteuses — Flexibilité transversale (aptitude à la mise en auge) — Méthode d'essai



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Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards bodies (ISO member bodies). The work of preparing International Standards is normally carried out through ISO technical committees. Each member body interested in a subject for which a technical committee has been established has the right to be represented on that committee. International organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO, also take part in the work. ISO collaborates closely with the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) on all matters of electrotechnical standardization.

The procedures used to develop this document and those intended for its further maintenance are described in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 1. In particular the different approval criteria needed for the different types of ISO documents should be noted. This document was drafted in accordance with the editorial rules of the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2 (see www.iso.org/directives).

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For an explanation on the meaning of ISO specific terms and expressions related to conformity assessment, as well as information about ISO's adherence to the World Trade Organization (WTO) principles in the Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) see the following URL: www.iso.org/iso/foreword.html.

The committee responsible for this document is ISO/TC 41 *Pulleys and belts (including veebelts)*, Subcommittee SC 3, *Conveyor belts*.

This fourth edition of ISO 703 cancels and replaces ISO 703:2007, of which it constitutes a minor revision.

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Introduction

A large number of conveyor belts work in the shape of a trough. If a conveyor belt is too stiff transversely it does not rest on the central idler roller when unloaded. Its balance is then unstable and it is subject to lateral travel, which may cause its destruction.

It is possible to make a section of the conveyor belt take on the shape of a trough under its own mass, by suspending the section by its edges. However, this does not necessarily indicate what happens when the conveyor belt is not carrying a load.

The results obtained from the test method specified in this document will, however, allow an assessment to be made as to whether the troughing characteristics of the conveyor belt are suitable for the intended application.