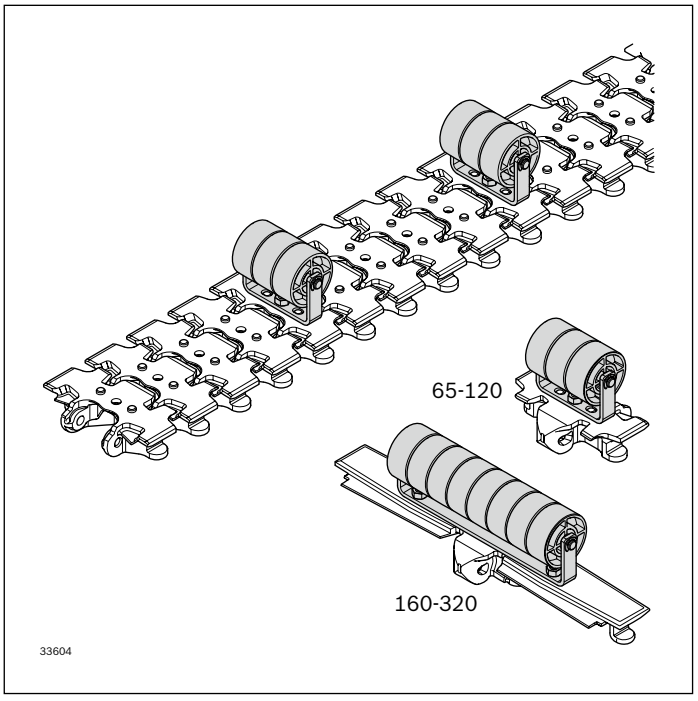
Roller cleat D35



The roller cleat D35 enables the transport of large-volume products on ascending or descending sections. See also “Layout instructions for roller cleat chains”, page 34.

- The maximum gradient depends on the product geometry (test required)
- Accumulation operation not permitted
- Maximum chain tensile force: 1250 N
- Static force: 100 N
- Dynamic force: 10 N
- 2 types:
  - For sizes 65 -120
  - For sizes 160 -320

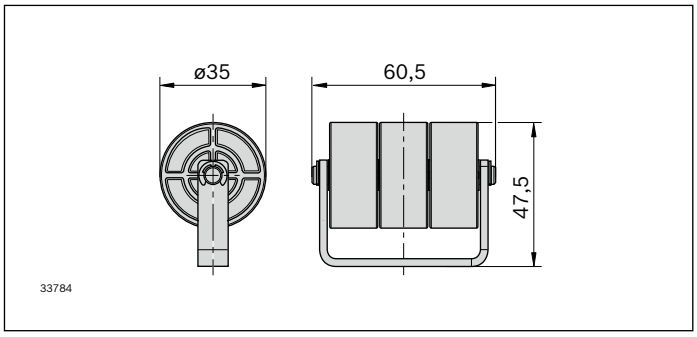
Note:
The chain plate with roller cleat must be screwed to the basic chain link.

- A D35 roller cleat chain is created easily by mounting the roller cleat on the universal chain link (65-120). Drilling the basic chain links (160-320) allows for the simple attachment of the roller cleat. A mold cavity for accommodating a flat M5 hexagon nut/screw is present, see page 21, 40
- For infeeding without any effort for cycle time adjustment
- Extremely quiet chain running thanks to the patented chain design
- Materials meet the requirements of EU 10/2011 and FDA CFR 21

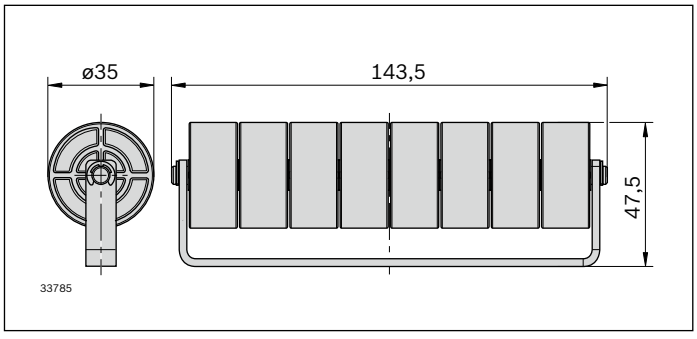
Required accessories:
Universal chain links 65-120, see page 18 and page 38, basic chain links 160-320, see page 20

Scope of delivery:
Roll bar mounted, incl. fastening material

Material:
- Roller: POM, white
- Roll bar, axle: Stainless steel, 1.4301



Roller cleat D35		No.
65-120	1	**3 842 546 107**



Roller cleat D35		No.
160-320	1	**3 842 553 028**

Information on the attachment of superstructures

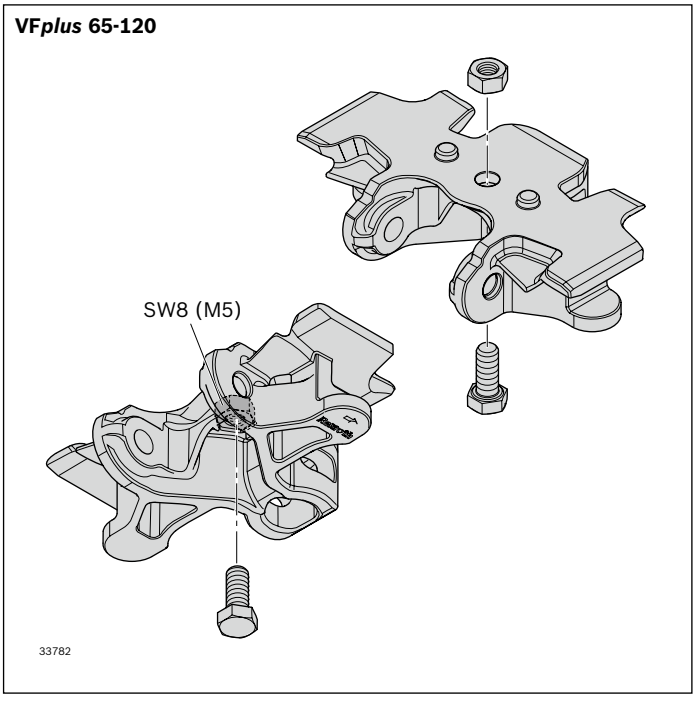
VF*plus* 65-120

Note: For superstructures, use the universal chain link.

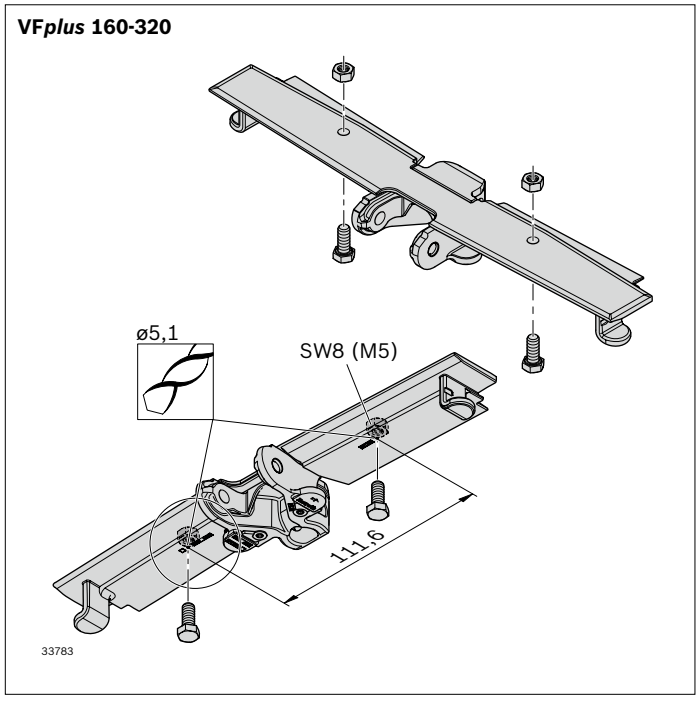
VF*plus* 160-320

Note: Risk of collision! Only use the mounting points provided.

VF*plus* 65-120



VF*plus* 160-320



Layout instructions for roller cleat chains

Fig. A

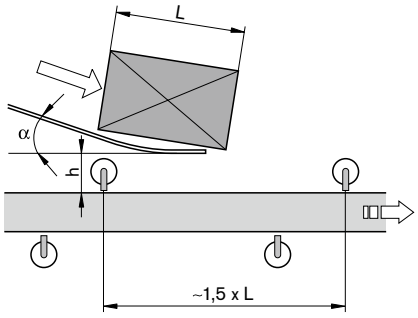


Fig. B

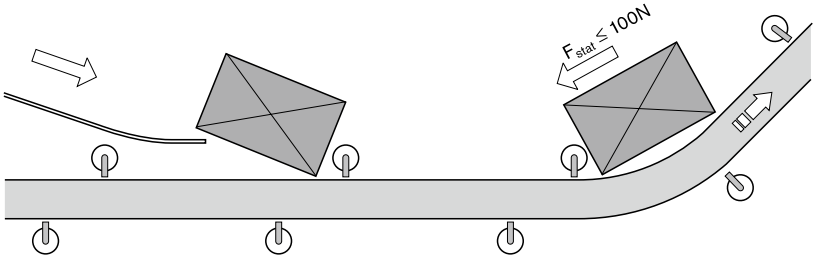


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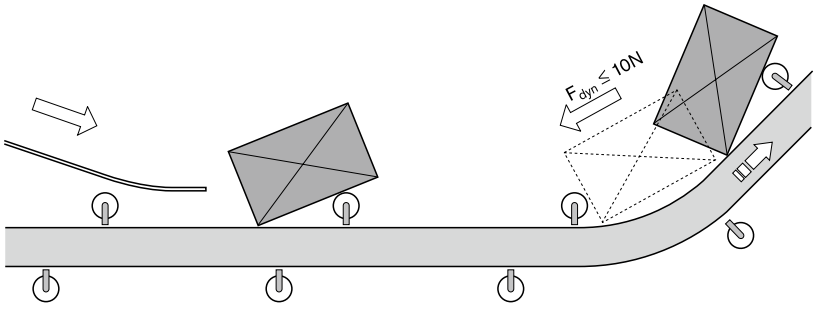
Fig. C



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Roller cleat chain

During uphill transport of packaged, bulky products (e.g. boxes), the products can slide between the roller cleats via a chute to be diagonally “inserted” into the transport direction from above. The product rolls into the next free pocket, which ensures continuous material flow without any expensive cycle time adjustment.
The roller diameter is dependent on the size of the transported goods.

When planning, observe the following (see Fig. A):
- Keep height of fall “h” and angle “α” as small as possible.
- The speed of the inserted product should be about the same as that of the conveyor system. Reduce higher speeds by braking (e.g. brushes) before inserting into the roller cleat chain.
  Always prevent the product from transmitting its kinetic energy to the roller cleats
- Feed in the direction of transport of the roller cleat chain.
- Distance between roller cleats approx. 1.5x product length (ensures smooth movement through vertical curves).
- Removal speed:
  2x product length x 1.5x product quantity/min.

This ensures that each product has two pockets available to slide into, either forwards or backwards (see Fig. B, C).
- Max. dynamic force of product when sliding backwards against the roller cleat: 10 N
- Max. static force due to adjacent product: 100 N

At higher forces, decrease the angle of inclination or reduce the speed of impact by installing individual static friction chain links between the roller cleats.