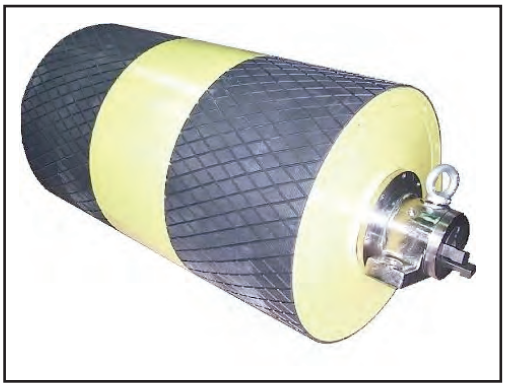
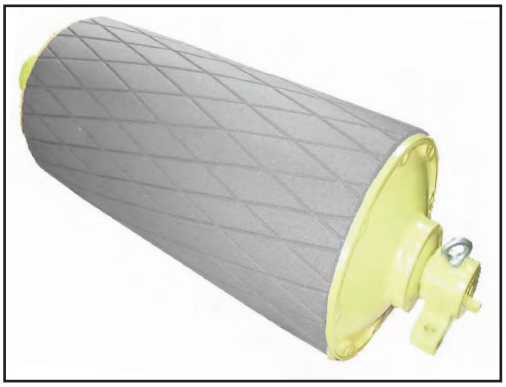
Motorized Pulleys
Lagging Options

“Full” Diamond Pattern Synthetic Rubber
Most popular lagging is 0.24”, 0.32”, and 0.39” thick cold-bonded black diamond pattern synthetic rubber lagging in 60 durometer +/- 5 (shore hardness A.) This long-lasting material has excellent frictional characteristics in wet or dry, outdoor and indoor applications for single direction and reversing belts. As described on pages 82 & 83, other thicknesses are available as well as smooth, white, oil-resistant, and MSHA rubber. Hot vulcanized bonding is also available.

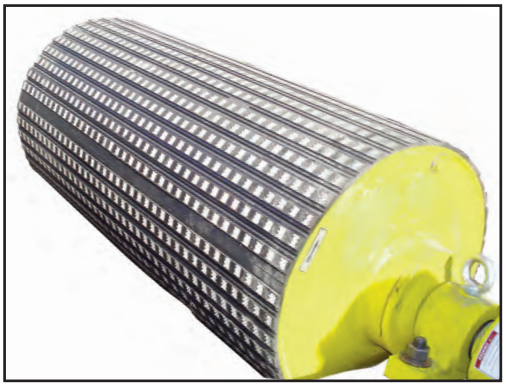
Technical Precaution: Lagging thickness effects pulley heat dissipation characteristics. Refer to “Lagging Limitations” chart on page 83.



“Partial” Diamond Pattern Synthetic Rubber
Certain power and belt speed combinations require that lagging be restricted to the outer thirds of the pulley face to improve heat dissipation. Each “partially lagged” pulley has an extra thick steel pulley shell in the center of the pulley face. Most popular partial lagging is 0.39” thick cold-bonded black diamond pattern synthetic rubber lagging in 60 durometer +/- 5 (shore hardness A.) As described on pages 82 & 83, other thicknesses are available as well as smooth, white, oil-resistant, and MSHA rubber. Hot vulcanized bonding is also available.



Ceramic - Solid
Solid ceramic lagging is available which is bonded directly to steel pulley face in both diamond pattern (shown in adjacent photo) and rectangular pattern (shown on page 74.) Due to the excellent heat transfer proporties of the ceramic material, this lagging is available on the full pulley face regardless of model, power, face width, and belt speed. The porous ceramic material offers a high frictional coefficient and excellent resistance to wear.



Ceramic - Segments Embedded in Rubber
Ceramic plates embedded in rubber offer a good solution for conveyor applications with high wet silt content (e.g. stone and mud handling) or hard material (e.g. taconite pellet handling), especially for drive pulleys working on the “dirty side” of the belt. Since ceramic plates are non-porous, silty material is less likely to plug pores and cause friction loss. Since plates are “cushioned” in rubber, hard material is less likely to crush ceramic lagging between belt and steel pulley face. However, the heat transfer capability of this lagging is not as efficient as solid ceramic. Therefore, partial lagging is required on certain model, power, face width, and belt speed combinations, as described on pages 82 and 83.