

GLOSSARY OF INDUSTRIAL TERMS

<u>TERM</u>	<u>DEFINITION</u>
Adhesion	Strength of bonding surface to surface (rubber to rubber, rubber to steel), normally measured in pounds per inch of width.
Belt Splicing	Adhering ends of belt together to form a continuous belt. Splicing may be performed using a cold bond process using Pangofol with Activator or by using a hot process. If the belt is made from PVC the cold splice is performed using Plastopang. Metal clips (FLEXCO) can also be used to make belts endless.
Bonding	Adhering two surfaces together. A permanent bond can be achieved using a cold bond system or by using heat to bond a splice together. In addition to a splice, v-guides, cleats, side walls are all bonded to another surface.
Bonding Layer	A CR (neoprene) layer that makes bonding easier.
Butyl	A synthetic polymer developed to resist oxidation and for applications where excellent air retention is required such as inner liners for tires. Also has excellent resistance to sunlight and excellent wear characteristics. Heat resistant to approximately 300°F.
Cleats	Rubber extrusions that can be bonded to a belt; designed to move materials in applications where the material is moving up severe inclines. Are also used when finer size materials are being moved on the belt.
Durometer	Hardness of rubber compound.
Edge Walls	Rubber material bonded to the edges of belt for containment.
EPDM	Synthetic polymer developed for excellent resistance to oxidation. Also has heat resistance to approximately 250°F.
Fabrication	Producing materials that are specific for a customer's application. Example, bonding a "V" Guide or edge wall to a belt.
Grinding Wheel	Gritted wheel used for rubber preparation. The grit size will vary depending on the surface required and the grit is normally made from Tungsten-Carbide.
Medium Grit Cup	Cup shaped buffing wheel with grit size of 36 to 46 grit or equivalent. Cup wheels are normally used to prepare large flat surfaces.
Medium Grit Rasp	Round shaped buffing rasp made in various widths with grit size of 36 to 46 grit or equivalent. Medium grit buffing rasps are normally used to prepare gouges in belts or other rubber materials.

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Metal Bonding	Bonding of rubber or other materials to metal. The process is normally performed using a cold bond process and requires the use of a metal primer.
Neoprene	Synthetic polymer that is resistant to oils, oxygen corona discharge and electrical current. Used to produce adhesives, linings, oil resistant hose, reaction equipment, coatings for electrical wiring gaskets and seals.
Pulley Lagging	Coating a pulley with rubber lagging material to provide grip and to prevent slippage of a belt. The lagging material is usually applied with a cold bond system such as Pangofol with Activator.
RMA Grade 1	Rubber compound used in belting where cutting and gouging is severe.
RMA Grade 11	Rubber compound used in belting where abrasion is severe. This is the cover compound used in the majority of standard belts.
RMA #2 Buffed Texture	Light buffed texture normally used as a bonding surface.
RMA #3 or #4 Buffed Texture	More aggressive textures used for maximum adhesion of rubber lining, edge walls, or when applying filling materials to deep gouges in belts.
SBR	Abbreviation for Styrene Butadiene Rubber. A synthetic polymer with excellent wear characteristics and resistance to solvents. Used to produce footwear, conveyor belt, mechanical goods, solvent release sealants and tire treads.
Stitching / Stitcher	Stitching is the process of applying pressure and removing air when applying rubber material to another surface. A hand held stitcher is normally used to perform this process.
Surface Grinder	Motorized mechanical device requiring air or electricity with a gritted wheel attached used for preparation of rubber surfaces and/or metal surface.
V Guides	Rubber component shaped in a "V" that is applied to a belt for guiding the belt on a pulley system. "V" guides can be made from various polymers depending on the application, and are normally applied to the bottom of the belt.

