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Producers must follow several key steps to get the most out of the concrete and asphalt they're repurposing



EFFECTIVELY MANAGING CONVEYOR BELT CARRYBACK

Exploring the ways properly installed and located belt cleaners lower an operation's bottom line while enhancing safety

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Carryback is defined as the material that fails to unload from a conveyor belt, adhering to the belt and typically falling off at some point other than the intended discharge.

It's one of the main sources of fugitive materials, estimated to account for 85 percent of all conveyor maintenance issues.

Accumulation on moving components from dirty belts can cause premature wear and require frequent cleanup, exposing workers to potential workplace injuries and respiratory diseases.

It can be shown practically and theoretically that a conveyor belt cannot be cleaned 100 percent, because the surface of the belt and the blades are not without imperfections. Still, this doesn't mean operators shouldn't take a proactive approach to keep belts clean.

Most industries have gravitated to basic mechanical scraping, with a metal or elastomeric blade for flat rubber or PVC belting as the best combination of effectiveness, ease of maintenance and low belt wear to yield the lowest cost of ownership.

Belt cleaners

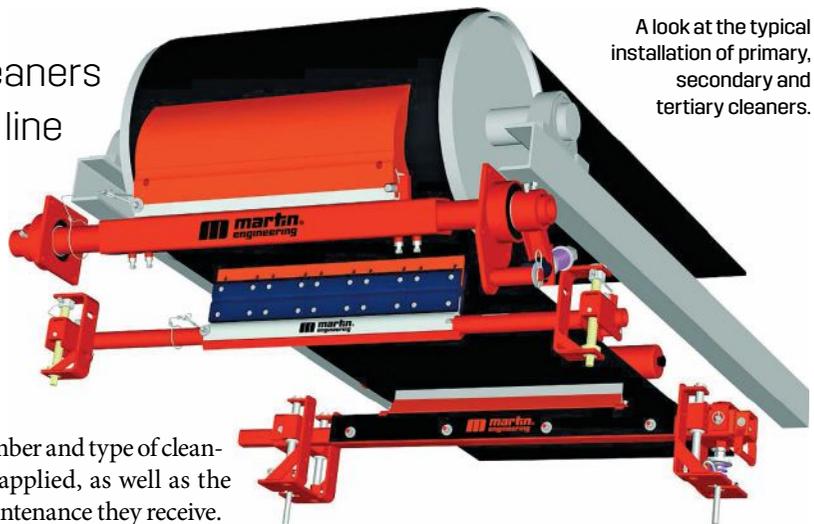
Belt cleaning effectiveness varies day to day with changing conditions and the

number and type of cleaners applied, as well as the maintenance they receive.

Keeping material in the process is always better than letting it accumulate on components and build up under conveyors. Without effective belt cleaning, as much as 3 percent of all cargo can be lost due to spillage, dust and carryback.

The exposure to hazards and injuries is also reduced when less cleanup is required, saving significant – but seldom considered – indirect costs. The key to consistent cleaning effectiveness is to control the process through proper selection, installation, inspection and maintenance of the belt-cleaning system and establish a safe cleanup routine and schedule.

The use of multiple mechanical scrapers on a belt has been accepted for quite some time as an effective cleaning approach. In most operations, multiple cleaners are required to reduce carryback to a safe, acceptable level while limiting manual cleanup to weekly or even monthly tasks.



A look at the typical installation of primary, secondary and tertiary cleaners.

Effectiveness versus efficiency

The undulating action of the loaded belt passing over idlers tends to cause fines and moisture to migrate and compact on the surface of a belt.

The amount of carryback that clings to a belt can range from a few grams to a few kilograms per square meter. The level of belt cleaning required is a function of the operational schedule and method of collecting and disposing of the carryback that is cleaned from the belt or dislodged by return idlers and collects outside of the conveyor discharge chute.

When discussing the efficiency of a belt cleaner, it's meaningless to talk about efficiency without stating the initial level of carryback. When considering the beginning and ending levels of carryback as a measure of improvement, effectiveness is a better term.

Some guidelines do exist. The U.S. Bureau of Mines states that an average of

100 grams per square meter of carryback is a reasonable level of performance for belt cleaning. At this level, a 48-in.-wide belt traveling 2 meters per second and operating 24/7 would create a cleanup workload of about 7 tons per day – a significant labor investment that also increases worker exposure to a moving conveyor and the associated risks.

Carryback level determines the cleanup schedule, but in reality, a typical belt cleaner loses effectiveness over time due to wear, lack of inspection and maintenance. On systems with average or poor maintenance, effectiveness values are generally in the range of 40 to 60 percent, thus a need for multiple cleaners exists.

Cleaning location

Unfortunately, designers often focus on the lowest installed cost of the structure around the head and snub pulleys, without allowing enough space for optimum cleaner installation.

Belt cleaners should be installed at an ergonomic height above the work platform to encourage proper inspection and service. Carefully considering the

location of cleaners in the design stage will lead to more effective inspections, maintenance and performance.

Belt cleaners can be placed anywhere along the return run of the belt, as long as the belt is supported in some fashion. Because it’s desirable for the carryback cleaned from the belt to return to the main material flow, most belt cleaners are installed inside the discharge chute.

Cleaning on the head pulley – labeled the “primary cleaning position” – is preferred. Cleaning the dirty side of the belt before it reaches a snub, bend pulley or return idlers is considered less desirable, requiring a dribble chute for cleaners in the secondary position.

The secondary position is complicated by another fact: The nature of carryback is such that it can adhere to vertical surfaces and not flow down a sloped dribble chute. A tertiary position is sometimes required for difficult materials or critical applications such as conveying over wetlands. In such cases, tertiary cleaners are often enclosed in a spray box and the effluent is directed to a settling basin.

Belt cleaning pressure & blade wear

Without enough cleaning pressure, the blade cannot stay in contact with the belt, resulting in poor carryback removal effectiveness and increased blade and belt wear.

With too much cleaning pressure, the cleaning performance declines due to deflection of the elastomeric blade or metal blade indentation into the rubber belt. Power consumption also increases dramatically with excessive cleaning pressure.

Keeping a belt cleaner properly tensioned is critical for maximum effectiveness and the lowest cost of ownership. The cleaning pressure usually varies over time based on a maintenance department’s attention or lack thereof.

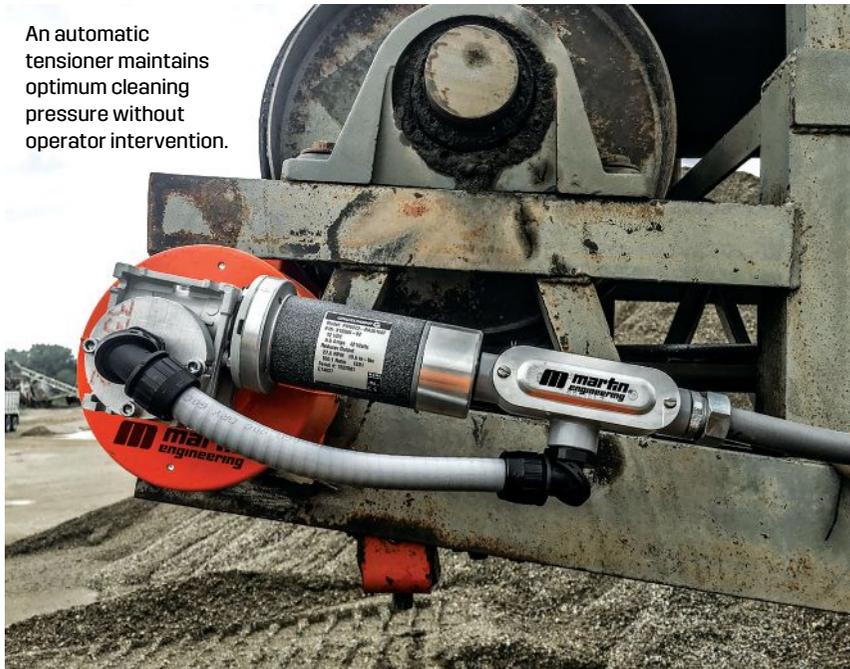
Final thoughts

Many belt cleaner systems are installed and forgotten. A survey of technicians indicates that about 25 percent of all belts have cleaners installed, and of that percentage, only about 25 percent are properly maintained.

Lack of inspection and maintenance results in a gradually lower level of effectiveness, higher operating cost and an increased exposure to the hazards associated with cleaning up carryback.

Effective belt cleaning starts in the design stage, with adequate space for cleaners and well-positioned work platforms for ergonomic inspection and maintenance access. Service-friendly designs improve production, minimizing carryback and prolonging the life of equipment.

If cleaners are located in the optimum positions and are easy to access, it is more likely that regular inspection, cleaning and maintenance will be performed, delivering optimum results. ⚙️



An automatic tensioner maintains optimum cleaning pressure without operator intervention.

Information for this article courtesy of Martin Engineering.