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Belt drives — V-belts and the corresponding pulleys for agricultural machineries — Dimensions

Transmissions par courroies — Courroies trapézoïdales et poulies correspondantes pour les machines agricoles — Dimensions



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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).

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. ISO shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights. Details of any patent rights identified during the development of the document will be in the Introduction and/or on the ISO list of patent declarations received (see www.iso.org/patents).

Any trade name used in this document is information given for the convenience of users and does not constitute an endorsement.

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 WTO principles in the Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) see the following URL: Foreword - Supplementary information

The committee responsible for this document is ISO/TC 41, *Pulleys and belts (including veebelts)*, Subcommittee SC 1, *Friction*.

Belt drives — V-belts and the corresponding pulleys for agricultural machineries — Dimensions

1 Scope

This International Standard provides dimensional details of the V-drive belts used on agricultural machinery. It is intended to reflect practice (at the time of publication) in the design of such drives and to provide, where practicable, links to International Standards for similar belts used on industrial machinery.

NOTE All dimensions in this International Standard are in millimetres (mm).

2 Normative references

The following documents, in whole or in part, are normatively referenced in this document and are indispensable for its application. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

ISO 1081, Belt drives — V-belts and V-ribbed belts, and corresponding grooved pulleys — Vocabulary

ISO 4183, Belt drives — Classical and narrow V-belts — Grooved pulleys (system based on datum width)

ISO 5290, Belt drives — Grooved pulleys for joined narrow V-belts — Groove sections 9N/J, 15N/J and 25N/J (effective system)

ISO 5291, Belt drives — Grooved pulleys for joined classical V-belts — Groove sections AJ, BJ, CJ and DJ (effective system)

ISO 9982, Belt drives — Pulleys and V-ribbed belts for industrial applications — PH, PJ, PK, PL and PM profiles: Dimensions

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the terms and definitions given in ISO 1081 apply.

4 Symbols

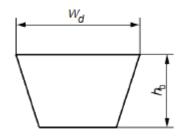
For the purposes of this document, the symbols given in ISO 1081 apply.

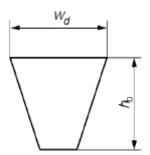
5 Belt cross-sections and nominal dimensions

The belt cross-section is characterized by the top width, W, and height, h_b . In the case of joined V-belts and V-ribbed belts, the cross-section spacing is also relevant. The angle of the belt sides is usually 40° except in the case of variable speed belts where the angle is commonly 32° but may be different on some applications.

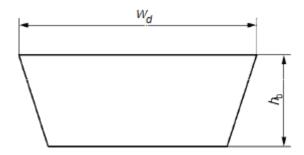
The nominal dimensions of belt cross-sections are shown in Table 1 and Figure 1.

The belt cross-sections supplied by different manufacturers may vary slightly due to manufacturing methods and/or the tooling used. All belts of a given cross-section shall work in the pulley grooves specified in this International Standard for that section.

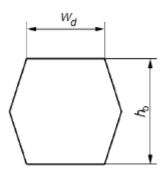




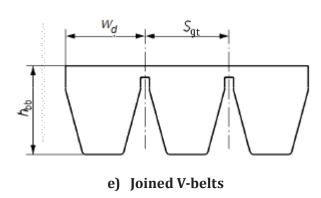
a) Classical section V-belts



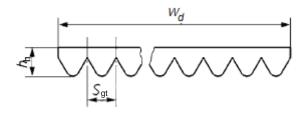
b) Narrow or wedge section V-belts



c) Variable speed drive belts



d) Hexagonal section V-belts



f) V-ribbed belts

Figure 1 — Belt types

$$W_{\rm d} = N_{\rm e} \times S_{\rm gt} \tag{1}$$

where

 $N_{\rm e}$ is the number of ribs;

 S_{gt} is the specified sheave groove spacing;

 $W_{\rm d}$ is the width of the belt;

 W_2 is the dimension of variable speed belts and hexagonal belts.

Table 1 — Nominal dimensions of cross-sections

Dimensions in millimetres

Belt type	Cross- section	W	$W_{ m d}$	T	$h_{ m b}^{ m a}$	$\mathcal{S}_{gt}^{\mathrm{b}}$
Classical V-belts	HA HB HC HD	12 17 22 32	11 14 19 27	8 11 14 20	9,9 13,0 16,2 22,4	15,88 19,05 24,40 36,53
Wedge/ narrow V-belts	SPZ SPA SPB SPC 3V/9N 5V/15N 8V/25N	10 13 17 22 9 15 25	8,5 11 14 19	8 10 14 18 8 14 23	10,5 12,5 15,6 22,6 10,0 16,0 25,5	12,00 15,00 19,00 25,50 10,30 17,50 28,60
Hexagonal V-belts	HAA HBB HCC	13 17 22	11 14 19	10 13 17		
Variable speed V-belts	HI HJ HK HL HM HN HO HQ	25,4 31,8 38,1 44,5 50,8 57,2 63,5 76,0	23,6 29,6 35,5 41,4 47,4 53,2 29,1 30,0	12,7 15,1 17,5 19,8 22,2 23,9 25,4		
V-ribbed belts	PJ PL PM	See <u>Figure 1</u>		4 8 15		2,34 4,70 9,40

NOTE The "H" prefix in the description of classical V-belts, hexagonal section V-belts, and variable speed V-belts indicates that belts can be manufactured to a higher specification to meet specific application criteria than standard industrial belt specifications.

6 Belt lengths

6.1 V-belts, banded, or joined belts and variable speed belts for agricultural machinery traditionally identify length using "effective outside length" whereas similar belts for industrial machinery may use "datum length".

Effective outside length shall be measured at a position on the measuring pulleys where the groove top width is a closely specified value (see <u>Table 5</u>).

a Classical and wedge/narrow V-belts are also available in the joined or banded configuration as illustrated in Figure 1.

b Specified groove spacing.

Datum length shall be measured at a position within the grooves of the measuring pulleys where the datum width is a closely specified value. The datum width is set to coincide approximately with the neutral axis of the belt section.

There is a direct relationship between the belt effective outside length and its datum length. Please consult the belt manufacturer.

Hexagonal section V-belts for agricultural machinery identify length using "effective length". 6.2

Effective length shall be measured on the same pulleys used for measuring classical section belt effective outside length and is close to the length of the belt at the widest point of the section.

Ribbed belts identify length using "effective length". 6.3

Effective length shall be measured at the outside diameter of the measuring pulleys and is therefore close to the belt length at the bottom of the grooves between the ribs.

Table 2 — Effective length ranges

Dimensions in millimetres

1	Classical section V-belts ^a		Wedge section V-belts ^a		Variable speed V-belts		Hexagonal section V-belts		Ribbed belts	
Section	Range	Section	Range	Section	Range	Section	Range	Section	Range	
НА	635 to 3 300	SPZ	635 to 3 550	HI	1 020 to 3 175	НАА	1 270 to 3 300	PJ	455 to 2 540	
НВ	760 to 7 620	SPA	732 to 4 500	НЈ	1 270 to 4 065	НВВ	1 270 to 7 620	PL	1 270 to 3 685	
НС	1 400 to 9 270	SPB	1 250 to 8 000	НК	1 525 to 4 570	НСС	2 160 to 9 270	PM	2 285 to 9 270	
HD	3 050 to 9 270	SPC	2 000 to 12 500	HL	1 780 to 5 080					
		3V/9N	635 to 3 560	НМ	2 030 to 5 080					
		5V/15N	1 270 to 9 020	HN	2 160 to 5 080					
		8V/25N	2 540- 15 240	НО	2 285-5 080					
a Inclu	des joined or ba	nded belts.		,						

Table 3 — Effective length tolerance (all belt types)

Dimensions in millimetres

Effective length range	Effective length tolerance
Up to and including 1 300	±10
Over 1 300 and including 2 500	±13
Over 2 500 and including 3 150	±16
Over 3 150 and including 4 000	±20
Over 4 000 and including 5 000	±25
Over 5 000 and including 6 300	±32
Over 6 300 and including 8 000	±40
Over 8 000 and including 10 000	±50

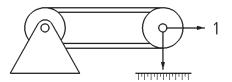
Table 4 — Limits of difference in effective length for matching sets

Dimensions in millimetres

	Matching limits for one set			
Effective length range	Normal belt construction	High-modulus belt construction ^a		
Up to and including 1 375	4	2		
Over 1 375 up to and including 2 820	6	3		
Over 2 820 up to and including 6 000	10	5		
Over 6 000 up to and including 10 000	16	6		

NOTE Matched set tolerances are not applicable to joined V-belts or V-ribbed belts as they are designed to be a single unit.

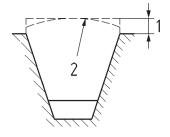
^a Examples of high-modulus belt constructions are those with reinforcing cords made from aramid, glass fibre or steel.



Key

1 total measuring force

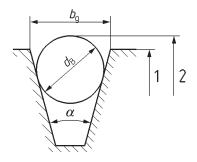
Figure 2 — Layout of measuring fixture



Key

- 1 belt ride out
- 2 variations to corner contours

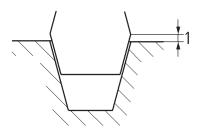
Figure 3 — Measuring belt ride out, V-belt



Key

- 1 outside diameter
- 2 diameter over balls

Figure 4 — V-belt measuring pulley groove



Key

belt ride out

Figure 5 — Measuring belt ride out, hexagonal V-belt

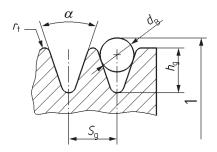
Table 5 — Data for use in measuring belt effective length

Dimensions in millimetres

Belt cross-	Pulley datum or outside	datum or outside	Pulley groove angle	Pulley groove top	Dia meter ball or rod	Dia meter over balls or	$\begin{array}{c} \textbf{Groove} \\ \textbf{depth} \\ h_{\text{g}} \end{array}$	Total meas uring force	Maximum ride position of belt with respect to top of groove	
section	diam eter ± 0,10	ference	±0,25	$\begin{array}{c} \textbf{width} \\ b_{\text{g}} \end{array}$	d _B ±0,01	rods ±0,10	min.	per belt	Not joined	Joined
НА	95,5	300	34	13,0	12,5	108,2	12	300	2,5	4,5
НВ	143,2	450	34	16,5	15,5	157,7	14	450	2,5	5,0
НС	222,8	700	34	22,4	21,0	242,2	19	850	2,5	6,5
HD	318,3	1 000	36	32,8	30,5	346,6	26	1 800	3,0	7,0
НАА	95,5	300	34	13,0	12,5	108,2	12	300	0,8	
НВВ	143,2	450	34	16,5	15,5	157,7	14	450	0,8	
НСС	222,8	700	34	22,4	21,0	242,2	19	850	0,8	
										<u> </u>
SPZ	95,5a	300	38	9,91			11	360	1,1	7. 3. 1.
SPA	143,2a	450	38	12,96			14	560	1,3	3
SPB	191,0a	600	38	16,45			17,5	900	1,4	1
SPC	318,3a	1 000	38	22,35			23,8	1 500	1,5	,
3V/9N-J	95,5	300	38	8,89	8,5	104,3	8,5	445	2,5	5,1
5V/15N-J	191,0	600	38	15,24	15,0	207,8	15,0	1000	3,0	6,4
8V/25N-J	318,3	1 000	38	25,40	25,0	346,3	25,1	2225	4,1	7,6
HI	127,3	400	26	25,40	24,5	150,7	20	800	4,1	
HJ	159,2	500	26	31,75	30,5	187,8	23	1 300	4,1	
НК	191,0	600	26	38,10	36,5	224,8	26	1800	4,6	
HL	222,8	700	26	44,45	42,5	261,7	29	2 500	5,1	
НМ	254,6	800	26	50,80	48,5	298,7	32	3 300	5,1	
HN	286,5	900	26	57,00	54,5	336,4	34	3 300	5,6	
НО	318,3	1 000	26	63,00	60,0	372,1	37	3 300	5,6	

NOTE See Figure 2.

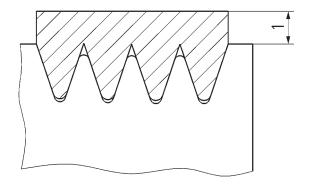
^a These diameters are datum diameters. All other diameters in this column are outside diameters.



Key

diameter over balls

Figure 6 — V-ribbed belt measuring groove



Key

belt ride out

Figure 7 — Measuring belt ride out, V-ribbed belt

Table 6 — Data for use in measuring V-ribbed belt effective length and ride

Dimensions in millimetres

Cross- section	Pulley outside dia meter ref erence	Pulley effective circum- ference	Pulley groove angle, degrees	Pulley groove spacing S_{gt}	Diameter ball or rod d _B ±0,01	Diameter over ball or rod ±0,10	Groove depth hg min.	Top radius rt +0,15 -0,00	Total measuring force per rib N	Max. ride of belt with respect to top of groove
PJ	95,5	300	40	2,34	1,50	97,5	2,06	0,20	50	2,50
				±0,03						
PL	159,2	500	40	4,70	4,00	163,5	4,92	0,40	200	5,60
				±0,05						
PM	254,6	800	40	9,40	7,00	259,2	10,03	0,75	450	7,60

Belt length measurement method — Manufactured belt dimensions

Belt length shall be determined using a measuring fixture as illustrated in Figure 2, consisting of two pulleys of equal diameter having groove dimensions as specified in <u>Tables 5</u> and <u>6</u>. Both pulleys are free to rotate. One of the pulleys has a fixed centre while the other can slide horizontally under the action of a measuring force applied horizontally through the sliding pulley centre.

- **7.2** The apparatus should have a means of accurately measuring the distance between the pulley centres and applying the measuring force.
- **7.3** The belt to be measured shall be mounted on the measuring pulleys and the measuring force shall be applied to the sliding pulley. The pulleys are rotated through at least two revolutions to seat it properly and to equalize the tension between the two spans of the belt.
- **7.4** The belt length shall be determined by adding the circumference of one of the measuring pulleys to twice the centre distance between the two pulleys.
- **7.5** The belt ride dimension is checked by measuring the distance from the top of the belt to the top of the measuring pulley groove (see <u>Figures 3</u>, $\underline{5}$ and $\underline{7}$). This dimension should be within the maximum shown in <u>Tables 5</u> and $\underline{6}$.

8 Specifications for pulleys used with V-belts and V-ribbed belts

8.1 Make reference to the International Standards shown in <u>Table 7</u> for the pulley groove dimensions appropriate to the belt under consideration.

Table 7

Belt section	International Standard
Classical sections — single belts	ISO 4183
на, нв, нс, нр	
Classical sections — joined belts	ISO 5291
НА, НВ, НС, HD	
Narrow or wedge sections — single or joined	ISO 4183
SPZ, SPA, SPB, SPC	ISO 5290
3V/9N/9J, 5V/15N/15J, 8V/25N/25J	
Hexagonal sections	ISO 4183
наа, нвв, нсс	
V-ribbed sections	ISO 9982
PJ, PL, PM	

NOTE 1 If there is any uncertainty concerning the latest issue of any of the International Standards mentioned, please consult with your national standards body.

NOTE 2 It is recommended that the belt manufacturer be consulted where the drive design necessitates special situations such as "quarter turn". It might be important to use pulleys with deeper than normal grooves.

NOTE 3 Pulley materials and constructions are detailed in the International Standards mentioned.

8.2 Pulleys formed from sheet metal are permissible provided the groove dimensions are uniform throughout the circumference of the pulley, and that the thickness of the metal used is such that the groove profile will not change under the pressures exerted by the belt.

Bibliography

[1]	ISO 5289, Agricultural machinery —	Endless hexa	agonal belts a	and groove sec	tions of corres	sponding
	pulleys					

ISO 24035:2014(E)

ICS 65.060.01

Price based on 10 pages