



Understanding assumes that you know the individual designations of a SGB. If not, take a look at our measurements/measurements on our website.

An SGB has a top (carrying) side and a bottom (running side). When you run your hands over the band, the top side (carrying side, carries the product) is smooth and the knots do not build up any higher. An SGB usually always has an odd number of stitches. They close as standard with an eyelet. For historical reasons there is a gear edge/eyelet finish. This species is negligible in the diversity of the SGB, but is still available.

Before you install the SGB, look at the direction of rotation. The eyelet is protected in the direction of rotation. See also [www.azfoerderband.de/Metallfoerderbander](http://www.azfoerderband.de/Metallfoerderbander).

Since an SGB usually has an odd number of meshes, the sprockets are mounted in the odd meshes. The drive is designed to be pulling. Alternatively, we find Omega drives. The tubes, on the other hand, go into the straight meshes. Otherwise you would falsify the pitch and the SGB can no longer engage correctly in the pitch circle base of the gear ring. Skipping (cracking, jerking, even breaking) would be possible consequences. It is important that the knots do not touch the sprockets.

Since the endless closing of SGB requires a certain level of dexterity, the simpler alternative is the tube connection. Basically, you can close an SGB endlessly by weaving in a single rod. The limits of physics arise with a wire diameter of around 1.6 mm. This statement should always be seen in connection with the rest of the SGB interpretation.

Depending on the design, an SGB is redirected positively or negatively. There are different minimum diameters for the deflections. The wrap angle must also be taken into account.

An SGB deflection made of metal requires a puncture in the area of the nodes. Pay attention to the axial parallelism and the synchronization between the upper and lower strands. Please also take into account the removal of the SGB in the upper run.

A metal SGB deflection requires a puncture in the area of the nodes. Attention must be paid to the axial parallelism and the synchronization between the upper and lower runs. Please also take into account the support of the SGB in the upper run.

The lines listed above are for general information on all markets. Please discuss individual system designs with us in advance.

If you have any further questions, please do not hesitate to contact us.

**A-Z Förderband Marco Skowron**

**Wir fördern (Ihr) Gut**