



CARRY SIDE

Tail Pulley. A Pulley at the tail of the belt conveyor opposite the normal discharge end; may be a Wing Pulley, Clean Flight® Wing or Drum Pulley.

Transition Troughing Idler. Typically found on either end of the conveyor. These idlers have a smaller wing roll angle and help transition the conveyor belt to or from flat to full trough angle.

Impact Beds. Can be used at a material transfer point in place of impact idlers to help with material impact or conveyor sealing. Impact beds are able to handle a much heavier impact force. The replaceable impact bars are made of rubber with a UHMW cap to reduce conveyor belt drag.

Impact Idlers. Rubber discs help to absorb and dissipate impact forces without transferring it through the shaft, bearings, idler frames and conveyor structure. Impact idler frames are reinforced for added strength.

Troughing Idlers. Support the conveyor belt and provide a trough to contain the material conveyed.

Self-Aligning Idlers. Also known as training idlers are a solution for a mistracking belt. If the belt contacts the guide rollers or the self-actuating shoe the top of the idler pivots to steer the belt back into the trough.

Flat Carrier Idlers. Some conveyors might require the belt to run flat for various needs like picking, sorting, or inspecting.

Head Pulley. The Pulley at the discharge end of a conveyor belt; may be either an Idler or a Drive Pulley. Usually it has a larger diameter than other Pulleys in the System and is often lagged to increase traction and Pulley life.

RETURN SIDE

Snub Pulley. Mounted close to the Drive Pulley on the return side of the belt, the Snub Pulley's primary job is to increase the angle of wrap around the Drive Pulley, thereby increasing traction. Its secondary purpose is reducing belt tension, which is important in maximizing conveyor component life. The Snub Pulley may be lagged for longer wear life.

Bend Pulley. The Bend Pulley is used for changing the direction of the belt running to the gravity take-up. It may be lagged for longer wear life.

Take-Up Pulley. A floating pulley with a counter force to maintain adequate belt tension.

Return Idlers. Can be steel or spaced rubber discs. Typically mounted in drop brackets on the underside of the conveyor structure. The primary purpose of a return roll is to support the empty belt on the return side of the conveyor.

Return Self-Align Idlers. Mounted on the return side of the belt. Supports an empty flat belt. The assembly pivots if the return side of the belt begins to mistrack guiding the belt back into the center of the return rolls.

V-Return. 2 rolls typically in a 10 degree V assembly. The V profile aids with belt tracking. Should be used on higher tension systems and when steel cord belts are used in the application.

Inverted V-Return. Mounted on the inside of the belt to aid with belt tracking on the return side into the tail pulley.

Live Shaft Rollers. Steel, spaced rubber disc or feeder impact solid rubber discs mounted on external pillow block or flange bearings. Typically used in applications with excessive impact and material load or in areas of a conveyor belt with elevated belt tensions.

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