Belt Type & Use Reference Guide

HTB timing belts - Oil, heat, and abrasion-resistant. The standard tooth design performs poorly in a high torque and high power drives at lower speeds. To overcome this disadvantage a high torque belt (HTB) was devolved using a more efficient tooth profile.

Dual HTB timing belts - These are often used in reversing or serpentine applications. materials are the same as standard belts except the teeth on the one side are ground from fiber reinforced neoprene stock. Power takeoff from the ground side is limited to 50% of the total belt rating. Teeth with nylon facing should always be on the driver pulley.

Accu-Link Belting - For specialized requirements where installation prevents the use of endless belts or for emergency repairs. Comes either perforated or solid, has an oil and heat resistant neoprene cover.

SP series metric V-belts - Oil, heat resistant, and static dissipating. These are a deep wedge (38°) allow for more power, high speed ratios, smaller center distances, and more compact drives. Built to the European standards DIN 7753, AFNOR T47-117, BS 3790, and ISO R460.

Fractional horsepower V-belts - Oil, heat resistant, and static dissipating. This is your standard v-belt for everyday applications. These belts conform to RMA Engineering Standard IP-23.

Unimatch deep wedge V-belts - Oil, heat resistant, and static dissipating. A more narrow, deeper wedge shape with more efficient load carrying characterizes and higher power capability allows for small, more compact drives. These are the standard equivalent to the SP series metric. These belts conform to RMA Engineering Standard IP-22

Banded V-belts - Oil, heat resistant, and static dissipating. They feature the same construction as the individual belt and are bonded together with a fabric-neoprene top band. These belts are often used on vertical shafts and where belt vibration and flopping must be eliminated. These belts conform to RMA Engineering Standard IP-20 and IP-22.

Variable speed V-belts - Used for applications with a speed change requirement. Belts come in standard and metric sizes. These belts conform to RMA Engineering Standard IP-25.

Multi-rib V-belts - Where a broad range of speed ratios (up to 40 to 1) is required, multi-rib v-belts are often recommended. belt turnover is eliminated. Additionally, multi-rib v-belts are offer greater flexibility then banded v-belts for smaller pulley diameters and more compact drives. Complete belt rib to pulley groove contact gives more power transmission in less space. Multi-rib v-belts are also available in urethane and K series automotive. These belts conform to RMA Engineering Standard IP-26.

Double multiple V-belts - Oil, heat resistant, and static dissipating. Especially designed for serpentine and reversing drives, double v-belts transmit power from both sides of the belt. Polyester cords and cotton/polyester cover provide maximum strength and length stability with minimum stretch. These belts conform to RMA Engineering Standard IP-21.

Cogged raw edge V-belts - Oil, heat resistant, and static dissipating. Useful for high speed, compact drives.

MXV super duty belts - These belts are ideal for lawn and garden applications. Excellent shock resistance. Special cover for belt engagement and release in clutching applications. Special oil and heat resistant neoprene rubber.

Type 400 flat belts - Oil-resistant, non-marking cover, and static conductive. These are a single-ply, endless woven belts built to the rigid standards necessary to meet the demands of modern high speed compact drives requiring flat belts. These belts are interchangeable with Gates Speed Flex, #400 Panther, Tilton Superspeed, and Fenner Ultra Speed 400.

Neoflex belts - The wide 60° angle provides more sidewall support under the tensile member for even load distribution and higher ratings. Allows for maximum speed ratios with smaller sheaves. Constructed of neoprene with transverse fabric plys for rigidity. The tensile member is polyester.

What type of metal do I need?

Different metals for different applications

Steel – Strong, used for almost anything
Stainless – Resistant to chemicals, better in harsher environments i.e. salt water.
Brass – Soft, good for air, water and gas.

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