

SYNCHRONOUS DRIVE FAILURE ANALYSIS

ACCURATELY IDENTIFY AND TROUBLESHOOT SYNCHRONOUS DRIVE PROBLEMS AND FAILURES.



1. DELAMINATION

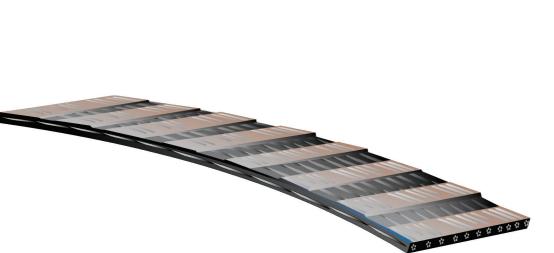


2. TRACKING

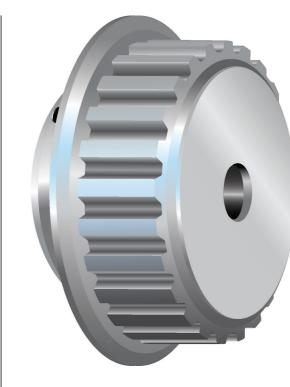
5. TENSILE BREAK



3. EXCESSIVE BELT EDGE WEAR

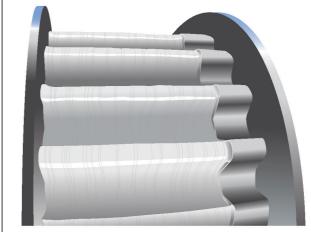


6. TOOTH SHEAR



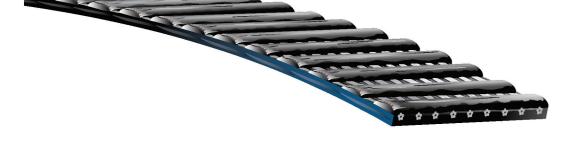
FLANGE FAILURE

Flanges can be forced off by belts due to drive misalignment or improper flange attachment. Realign the drive and replace the sprocket.



WORN SPROCKETS

Sprocket grooves wear due to length of service, misalignment, debris, drive overloading, or improper belt tensioning. If a ridge can be detected between the worn and unworn areas of the groove, the sprocket should be replaced.



4. EXCESSIVE TOOTH WEAR

7. LAND AREA WORN

8. UNUSUALLY LOUD DRIVE

SYMPTOM	PROBABLE CAUSE	CORRECTIVE ACTION	SYMPTOM	PROBABLE CAUSE	CORRECTIVE ACTION
1. DELAMINATION	 Excessive shockload Less than 6 teeth in mesh Extreme sprocket run-out Worn sprockets Backside idler Incorrect sprocket groove profile Misaligned drive Belt undertensioned 	 Redesign to manufacturer's recommendations Redesign drive to manufacturer's recommendations Replace sprocket Replace sprocket Use inside idler Use proper belt/sprocket combination Realign drive Retension to manufacturer's 	5. TENSILE BREAK	 Crimp failure-improper belt handling and storage prior to installation Excessive shockload Sub-minimal diameter Debris or foreign object in drive Extreme sprocket run-out Too low or too high belt tension 	 Follow proper handling and storage procedures Redesign drive to manufacturer's recommendations Redesign drive to use larger sprockets Protect drive Replace sprockets Retension to manufacturer's recommendations
2. TRACKING	 Misaligned drive Center distance exceeds 8X small sprocket diameter 	 recommendations Realign drive Redesign drive or realign existing drive 	6. TOOTH SHEAR	 Excessive shockload Less than 6 teeth in mesh 	 Redesign drive to manufacturer's recommendations Redesign drive to manufacturer's recommendations
3. EXCESSIVE BELT EDGE WEAR	 Misaligned belt drive Damage due to belt mishandling Flange damage Belt too wide for sprocket Rough flange surface finish Improper belt tracking Belt rubbing against guard 	 Realign drive. Follow proper handling instructions. Repair flange or replace sprocket. Use proper belt width for sprocket. Replace or repair flange. Realign drive. Remove obstruction or realign drive. 		 Extreme sprocket run-out Worn sprockets Backside idler Incorrect sprocket groove profile Misaligned drive Belt undertensioned 	 Replace sprocket Replace sprocket Use inside idler Use proper belt/sprocket combination Realign drive Retension to manufacturer's recommendations
4. EXCESSIVE TOOTH WEAR	or drive structure 1. Belt tension too low or too high 2. Belt running partly off	on too low or too high 1. Retension to manufacturer's recommendations	7. LAND AREA WORN	 Excessive tension Excessive sprocket wear Debris in sprockets 	 Retension to manufacturer's recommendations Replace sprocket Eliminate and guard against debris
	unflanged sprocket 3. Misaligned drive 4. Incorrect belt/sprocket match 5. Worn, rough, or damaged sprocket 6. Belt rubbing against drive bracketry or other obstruction 7. Excessive load 3. Realign drive 4. Use proper belt/sprocket combination 5. Replace sprocket 6. Remove obstruction or alter belt path 7. Redesign drive to manufacturer's	8. UNUSUALLY LOUD DRIVE	 Incorrect belt/sprocket match Incorrect tension Misaligned drive Worn sprockets Debris in sprockets 	 Use proper belt/sprocket match Retension to manufacturer's recommendations Realign drive Replace sprockets Eliminate and guard against debris 	

PREVENTIVE MAINTENANCE TOOLS FOR EVERY APPLICATION

recommendations

