

# [Technical Data] Selection of Transmission Timing Belts 1

Selection is easy with Timing Pulleys and Belts automatic calculation tool available at: [http://fawos.misumi.jp/FA\\_WEB/pulley\\_sea/](http://fawos.misumi.jp/FA_WEB/pulley_sea/)

## [Step 1] Setting the Required Design Conditions

- (1) Machine Type (2) Power Transmission (3) Load Variances (4) Operation Duration per Day (5) Small Pulley Rotational Speed  
 (6) Rotation Ratio (Lg. Pulley # of Teeth / Small Pulley # of Teeth) (7) Shaft Center Distance (Interim) (8) Pulley Diameter Limitation (9) Other Usage Conditions

## [Step 2-a] Calculating Design Power.....MXL/XL/L/H/S\_M/MTS\_M/T Series

• Design Power (Pd) = Transmission Power (Pt) x Overload Factor (Ks)

• Calculate Transmission Power at Motor Rated Power Output. (It is ideal to calculate from the actual load applied to the belt.)

• Overload Factor (Ks)=Ko+Kr+Ki

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Ko : Overload Correction Factor (Table 1)

Kr : Rotation Ratio Correction Factor (Table 2)

Ki : Idler Correction Factor (Table 3)

\* When converting the torque (Tq) into transmission power (Pd), calculate the applicable values by using the following expressions.

Torque (Tq) = tqxKs

Transmitting Power (Pd) = Tqxn/9550

Tq : Design Torque (N-m)

tq : Transmission Torque

Ks : Overload Factor

Pd : Design Power (kW)

n : Speed (rpm)

i. If the maximum torque is used once or twice per day, calculate the design power by assigning "the load correction factor (Ko) = 1.0" to the expression for the overload factor and then, by multiplying the maximum torque by the overload factor (Ks) derived from the said expression.

ii. If the maximum torque is used very often, calculate the design power by multiplying the maximum torque by the applicable overload factor (Ks).

<For Timing Belts based on Spindle Motor>

Calculate the design power by calculating the transmission power from the basic rotation speed and then, by multiplying it by the applicable overload factor (Ks).

<For Timing Belts based on Linear Drive>

Calculate the design power by using the following expressions.

Te=mxα

Pt=TexV/1000

Pd=PtxKs

Te : Effective Tension (N)

m : Mass (g)

α : Acceleration (m/sec<sup>2</sup>)

V : Belt Speed (m/sec)

Pt : Transmission Power (KW)

Pd : Design Power (kW)

Ks : Overload Factor

Table 1. Load Correction Factor (Ko)

Typical Machines Using a Belt	Motor					
	Max. Output not Exceeding 300% of Rated Value			Max. Output Exceeding 300% of Rated Value		
	AC Motor (Standard Motor, Synchronous Motor)			Special Motor (High torque), Single-Cylinder Engine		
	DC Motor (Shunt), Engine with 2 or More Cylinders			DC Motor (Series), Operation with Lye Shaft or Clutch		
Operation Hours			Operation Hours			
Intermittent use	Regular Use	Continuous Use	Intermittent use	Regular Use	Continuous Use	
1 Day 3 to 5 hrs	1 Day 8 to 12 hrs	1 Day 8 to 12 hrs	1 Day 3 to 5 hrs	1 Day 8 to 12 hrs	1 Day 8 to 12 hrs	
Exhibit Instrument, Projector, Measuring Instrument, Medical Machine	1.0	1.2	1.4	1.2	1.4	1.6
Cleaner, Sewing Machine, Office Machine, Carpentry Lathe, Belt Sawing Machine	1.2	1.4	1.6	1.4	1.6	1.8
Light Load Belt Conveyor, Packer, Sifter	1.3	1.5	1.7	1.5	1.7	1.9
Liquid Mixer, Drill Press, Lathe, Screw Machine, (Circular Sawing) Machine, Planer, Washing Machine, Paper Manufacturing Machine (Excluding Pulp Manufacturing Machine), Printing Machine	1.4	1.6	1.8	1.6	1.8	2.0
Mixer (Cement and Viscous Matter), Belt Conveyor (Ore, Coal and Sand), Grinder, Shaping Machine, Boring Machine, Milling Machine, Compressor (Centrifugal), Vibration Sifter, Textile Machine (Warper and Winder), Rotary Compressor, Compressor (Reciprocal)	1.5	1.7	1.9	1.7	1.9	2.1
Conveyor (Apron, Pan, Bucket and Elevator), Extraction, Fan, Blower (Centrifugal, Suction and Discharge), Power Generator, Exciter, Hoist, Elevator, Rubber Processor (Calender, Roll and Extruder), Textile Machine (Weaving Machine, Fine Spinning Machine, Twisting Machine and Weft Winding Machine)	1.6	1.8	2.0	1.8	2.0	2.2
Centrifugal Separator, Conveyor (Feed and Screw), Hammer Mill, Paper Manufacturing Machine (Pulpaport)	1.7	1.9	2.1	1.9	2.1	2.3

☞ Typical machines using a belt are listed above. For other machines using a belt, a load correction coefficient should be determined by reference to this table.

☞ In the case of starts / stops over 100 times per day or rapid acceleration / deceleration, check the above values multiplied by 1.3. (MTS\_M only)

Table 2. Speed Ratio Correction Coefficient (Kr)

Speed Ratio	Coefficient (Kr)
1.00 to 1.25	0
1.25 to 1.75	0.1
1.75 to 2.50	0.2
2.50 to 3.50	0.3
3.50 or more	0.4

Table 3. Idlers Correction Coefficient (Ki)

Position of Idler	Coefficient (Ki)
Outside the loose side of the belt	0
Inside the loose side of the belt	0.1
Outside the tensioned side of the belt	0.1
Inside the tensioned side of the belt	0.2

## [Step 2-b] Calculating Design Power .....For P\_M/UP\_M Series

• Design Power (Pd) = Transmission Power (Pt) x Overload Factor (Ks)

• Calculate Transmission Power at Motor Rated Power Output. (It is ideal to calculate from the actual load applied to the belt.)

• Normal Motor Load Factor (Ks)=Ko+Ki+Kr+Kh

Ko : Application Coefficient (Table 4)

Ki : Idler Correction Factor (Table 5)

Kr : Speed Multiplication Correction Factor (Table 6)

Kh : Operation Time Correction Factor (Table 7)

Table 4. Service Coefficient (Ko)

Type of Motor		Type of Driven machine	Peak Output/Basic Output			
			200% or Less	200 to 300	300% or More	
Motor	AC Motor	Single-Phase	—	—	All Types	
		Squirrel-Cage Induction	2 Poles	100kW or More	90~3.7kW	2.2kW or Less
			4 Poles	55kW or More	45kW or Less	—
			6 Poles	37kW or More	30kW or Less	—
			8 Poles	15kW or More	11kW or Less	—
	Wire-Wound	4 Poles	—	15kW or Less	11kW or Less	
		6 Poles	—	11kW or Less	7.5kW or Less	
		8 Poles	—	5.5kW or Less	3.7kW or Less	
	Synchronous Motor		—	Average Torque	High Torque	
	DC Motor		Shunt	Compound	Series	
Internal Combustion Engine		8 or More Cylinders	7 ~ 5 Cylinders	4 ~ 2 Cylinders		
Hydraulic Motor		—	—	All Types		

Note) For transmission involving forward/reverse operation, a large moment of inertia, extremely large impact, etc., the basic service coefficient may be 2.5 or more.

Type	Typical Driven Machines
A	Measuring Instrument, Camera Device, Radar, Medical Machine, Projector
B	Belt Conveyor (For Light Load) Chain Conveyor (For Light Load) Drill Press, Lathe, Screw Machine Electric Typewriter, Calculator, Duplicator, Printing Press, Cutter, Paper Folder, Printer, Mixer, Calender-Dryer, Lathe, Belt Sawing Machine, Plane, Circular Sawing Machine, Planer, Mixer (Liquid), Bread Baking Machine, Flour Kneading Machine, Sifter (Drum and Cone), Sawing Machine
C	Belt Conveyor (Ore, Coal, Sand), Elevator, Boring Mill, Grinder, Milling Machine, Shaper, Metal Sawing Machine, Wind Hoist, Dryer, Washing Machine (Including a Wringer), Excavator, Mixer, Granulating Machine, Pump (Centrifugal, Gear and Rotary), Compressor (High-Speed Center), Stirrer, Mixer (Viscous Matter), Centrifugal Forced Blower, General Rubber Handling Machine, Power Generator, Sifter (Electric)
D	Conveyor (Apron, Bucket, Flight, Screw), Hoist, Cutting Press, Shattering Machine, Pulp Manufacturing Machine, Weaving Machine, Spinning Machine, Twisting Machine, Blender, Centrifugal Separator, Blower (Axial Flow, for Mining and Roots), General Construction Equipment, Hammer Mill, Rollgang
E	Crank Press, Pump (Reciprocal), Compressor (Reciprocating), Civil Engineering, Mining Equipment Including Crushing Machine (Ball, Rod, Gravel), Rubber Mixer

Table 5. Correction Coefficient when Idler is Used (Ki)

Location of Idler in Use	Inside	Outside
Loose Side of the Belt	0	+0.1
Tense Side of the Belt	+0.1	+0.2

Should be applied for each idler.

Table 6. Speed Increase Correction Coefficient (Kr)

Speed Increase Ratio	Correction Coefficient
1 to 1.25	0
1.25 to 1.75	+0.1
1.75 to 2.5	+0.2
2.5 to 3.5	+0.3
3.5 or more	+0.4

Table 7. Operating time Correction Coefficient (Kh)

Operation Hours	Correction Coefficient
Operated 10 or More Hours a Day	+0.1
Operated 20 or More Hours a Day	+0.2
Operated 500 Hours or Less (For Seasonal Operation)	-0.2

# [Technical Data] Selection of Transmission Timing Belts 3

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## [Step 3] Temporarily Selecting the Type of Belt from Selection Guide Table

Table 19. Selection Guide Table 1 (MXL, XL, L, H, T5, T10)

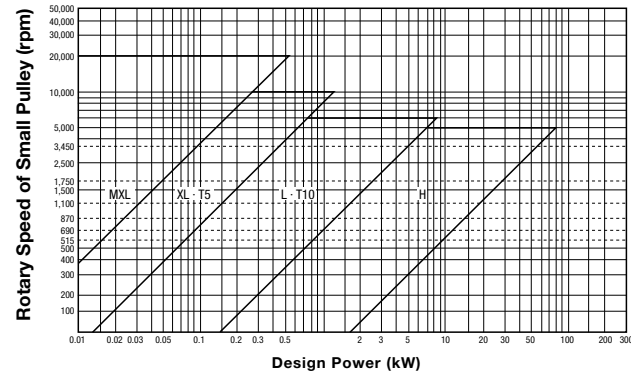


Table 20. Selection Guide Table 2 (S\_M series)

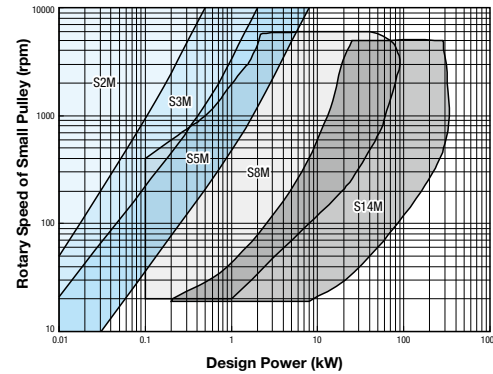


Table 21. Selection Guide Table 3 (P\_M series)

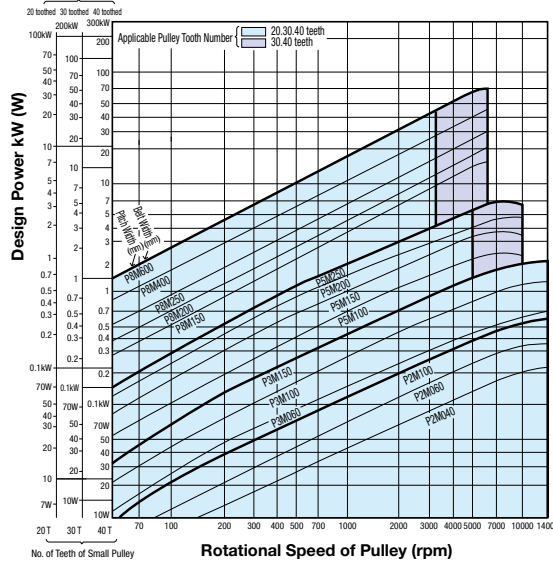


Table 22. Selection Guide Table 4 (MTS8M)

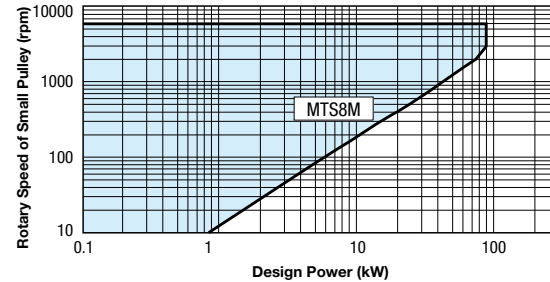


Table 23. Selection Guide Table 5 (UP\_M series)

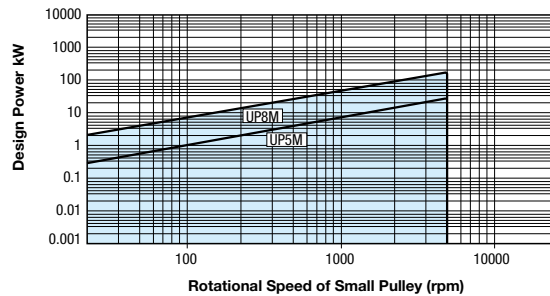


Table 24. Selection Guide Table (2GT-3GT series)

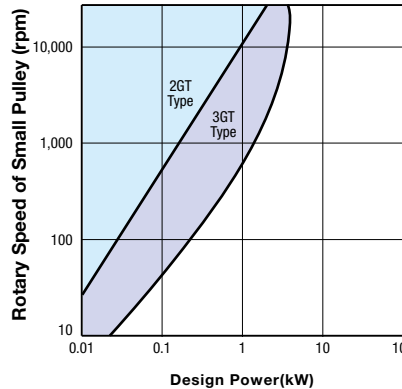
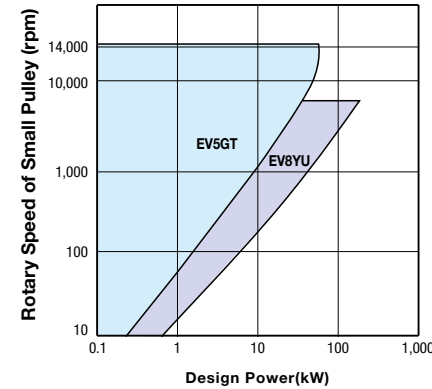


Table 25. Selection Guide Table (EV5GT-EV8YU series)



## [Step 4] Determining Number of Teeth of Large and Small Pulley, Belt Length, Inter-Shaft Distance

- Select the number of teeth of large and small pulley from P.2261~2271, which can satisfy the predetermined speed ratio. (However, select the small pulley with number of teeth more than Min. Number of Teeth on Table 26.)

$$\text{Speed Ratio} = \frac{\text{Number of Teeth of Large Pulley}}{\text{Number of Teeth of Small Pulley}}$$

Table 26. Allowable min. number of teeth

Rotary Speed of Small Pulley (rpm)	Type of Belt, Minimum Number of Teeth																						
	MXL	XL	L	H	S2M	S3M	S5M	S8M	S14M	P2M	P3M	P5M	P8M	UP5M	UP8M	MTS8M	T5	T10	2GT	3GT	EV5GT	EV8YU	
900 or Less	12	11	14	16	16	16	16	24	-	14	14	18	22	18	22	24	12	16	12	14	18	26	26
Over 900 1200 or Less	15	11	14	18	16	16	20	25	40	14	14	20	24	20	24	24	14	18	14	14	20	28	28
Over 1200 1800 or Less	15	12	16	20	18	18	24	28	48	14	14	24	26	24	26	26	16	20	16	16	24	32	32
Over 1800 3600 or Less	16	16	19	24	20	20	24	30	-	16	18	28	28	28	28	28	18	22	18	20	28	36	36
Over 3600 4800 or Less	-	16	20	24	20	20	24	32	-	18	20	30	30	30	30	30	18	22	20	20	30	-	-
Over 4800 10000 or Less	-	-	-	-	20	20	26	-	-	20	28	40	-	40	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

- Determine approx. belt circum. length (Lp) in terms of temporary inter-shaft distance (C), diameter of large pulley (Dp) and diameter of small pulley (dp). (Calculate pulley diameter with P.D. dimensions.)

$$L_p = 2C + \frac{\pi(D_p + d_p)}{2} + \frac{(D_p - d_p)^2}{4C}$$

C : Temporary Inter-shaft Distance  
Dp : Pitch Diameter of Large Pulley (mm)  
dp : Pitch Diameter of Small Pulley (mm)  
Lp : Approx. Belt Circum. Length (mm)

- Determine a belt circum. length (Lp) that is the nearest value to approx. belt circum. length referring to P.1459~1470, and then calculate the correct inter-shaft distance using the following formula.

$$C = \frac{b + \sqrt{b^2 - 8(D_p - d_p)^2}}{8}$$

Dp : Pitch Diameter of Large Pulley (mm)  
dp : Pitch Diameter of Small Pulley (mm)  
Lp : Belt Circum. Length (mm)  
C : Inter-shaft Distance

$$b = 2L_p - \pi(D_p + d_p)$$

## [Step 5] Determining Belt Width

- Calculate an approx. belt width using the following formula, and then select a belt width (Bw':mm) that is the nearest value to the approximated value.

$$Bw' = \frac{P_d}{P_s \cdot K_m} \times W_p$$

Pd : Design Power  
Ps : Reference Transmission Capacity.....Use the Reference Transmission Capacity Table on P.2261~2271.  
Km : Engagement Correction Coefficient (Table 27)  
Wp : Reference Belt Width (Table 28)

Table 27. Engagement Correction Coefficient (Km)

No. of Teeth Engaged Zm	More than 6	5	4	3	2
Km	1.0	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.2
*Km	1.0	0.7	0.5	-	-

Table 28. Reference Belt Width (Wp)

Type of Belt	MXL	XL	L	H	S2M	S3M	S5M	S8M	S14M	MTS8M
Reference Belt Width	6.4	25.4	25.4	25.4	4	6	10	60	120	60

Type of Belt	P2M	P3M	P5M	P8M	T5	T10
Reference Belt Width	4	6	10	15	10	10

$$\text{No. of Teeth Engaged (Zm)} = \frac{Z_d \cdot \theta}{360^\circ}$$

$$\theta = 180^\circ - \frac{57.3(D_p - d_p)}{C}$$

Zd : No. of Teeth of Small Pulley  
Dp : Pitch Diameter of Large Pulley (mm)  
C : Inter-shaft Distance (mm)  
θ : Contact Angle (°)  
dp : Pitch Diameter of Small Pulley (mm)

- Check if Design Power (Pd) satisfies the following formula. (If not, select the belt width of one size larger again.)

For belt types P□M and UP□M, substitute \*Km for meshing compensation factor

- Pd < Ps · Km · Kb
  - Pd < Ps · Km · Kb · KL
- Pd : Design Power  
Ps : Reference Transmission Capacity  
Km : Engagement Correction Coefficient  
Kb : Width Correction Coefficient (Table 29)  
KL : Length Correction Coefficient (Table 30)

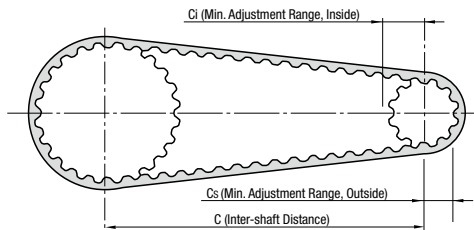
Table 29. Width Correction Coefficient (Kb)

Type of Belt	Belt Width Nominal mm	Width Correction Coefficient Kb	Type of Belt	Belt Width Nominal mm	Width Correction Coefficient Kb	Type of Belt	Belt Width Nominal mm	Width Correction Coefficient Kb	Type of Belt	Belt Width Nominal mm	Width Correction Coefficient Kb	
MXL	019	4.8	S2M	040	4	P2M	40	4	2GT	4	4	
	025	6.4		060	6		60	6		6	6	6
	037	9.5		100	10		100	10		10	9	9
	050	12.7		060	6		150	15		6	6	6
	025	6.4		100	10		100	10		9	9	9
XL	031	7.9	S3M	100	10	P3M	150	15	3GT	9	9	
	037	9.5		150	15		150	15		15	15	15
	050	12.7		100	10		150	15		9	9	9
	075	19.1		150	15		250	25		12	12	12
	050	12.7		250	25		100	10		15	15	15
L	075	19.1	S5M	150	15	P5M	150	15	EV5GT	15	15	
	100	25.4		150	15		150	15		15	15	15
	150	38.1		250	25		150	15		15	15	15
	075	19.1		250	25		250	25		15	15	15
	150	38.1		400	40		200	20		15	15	15
H	150	38.1	S8M	250	25	P8M	250	25	EV8YU	20	20	
	200	50.8		300	30		250	25		25	25	25
				400	40		150	15		15	15	15
				400	40		200	20		20	20	20
				600	60		250	25		25	25	25

Table 30. Length Correction Coefficient (KL)

Length Correction Coefficient (KL)	0.80	0.90	1.00	1.10	1.20
2GT Belt Length (mm)	130 or less	131~182	183~280	281~419	420 or less
3GT Belt Length (mm)	190 or less	191~260	261~400	401~599	600 or less
EV5GT Belt Length (mm)	440 or less	441~550	551~800	801~1100	1101 or less
EV8YU Belt Length (mm)	600 or less	601~900	901~1250	1251~1799	1800 or less

**[Step 6] Check if Inter-Shaft Distance Adjustment Range is Larger than that in Table 30**



**Table 31 Minimum Inter-Axial Distance Adjustment Range**

Belt Length	Length Tolerance	Inter-Shaft Distance Tolerance	MXL		XL		L		H		S2M S3M S5M		S8M S14M		MTS8M		P2M P3M P5M		P8M		T5		T10	
			Ci	Cs	Ci	Cs	Ci	Cs	Ci	Cs	Ci	Cs	Ci	Cs	Ci	Cs	Ci	Cs	Ci	Cs	Ci	Cs	Ci	Cs
150 or Less	±0.35	±0.18	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	3	-	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
150 to 250	±0.41	±0.21	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
250 to 380	±0.46	±0.23	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	5	5	5	5
380 to 500	±0.51	±0.26	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	10	10	10	10
500 to 750	±0.60	±0.30	3	5	10	10	15	15	10	3	5	5	5	5	10	5	5	5	5	5	10	10	15	15
750 to 1000	±0.66	±0.33	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	5	10	5	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	15	15	15	15
1000 to 1250	±0.76	±0.38	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	5	10	5	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	15	15	15	15
1250 to 1500	±0.82	±0.41	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	5	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	25	25	25	25	25
1500 to 1750	±0.86	±0.43	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	5	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	25	25	25	25	25
1750 to 2000	±0.92	±0.46	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	5	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	30	30	30	30	30

Belt Length	Length Tolerance	Inter-Shaft Distance Tolerance	2GT		3GT		EV5GT		EV8YU	
			Ci	Cs	Ci	Cs	Ci	Cs	Ci	Cs
150 or Less	±0.40	±0.20	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Over 150	±0.40	±0.20	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Over 250	±0.46	±0.23	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Over 380	±0.50	±0.25	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Over 500	±0.60	±0.30	4	5	5	5	10	5	20	5
Over 750	±0.66	±0.33	5	5	5	5	10	5	20	5
Over 1000	±0.76	±0.38	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Over 1250	±0.82	±0.41	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Over 1500	±0.86	±0.43	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Over 1750	±0.92	±0.46	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10

**■Precautions on Operation**

- Be careful to avoid the ingress of foreign particles.  
When solid foreign particles enter during operation, it can scratch the belt and adversely affect the engagement of the belt and the pulley. In some cases, the pulley may disengage, land on the teeth of the pulley, and be cut.
- Avoid Adhesion of oil.  
Oil on the rubber timing belt may wet and expand it, drastically shortening its service life.  
(a) Take special care when using solvent type oil.  
(b) A small amount of lubricant or grease, however, rarely causes a trouble.
- Do not use the belt in a humid atmosphere.
- Please use a well-ventilated safety cover.
- The service life of the belt, when used at a high temperature (80°C or more), can be drastically shortened.

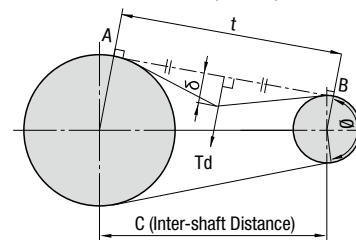
**■Reference Belt Width Tolerance** (Unit: mm)

Belt Width	Belt Length			
	351 or Less	351 to 840	840 to 1680	1680 or More
10 or Less	+0.3 -0.6	+0.3 -0.6	+0.3 -0.6	+0.6 -0.6
10 to 40	+0.6 -0.6	+0.6 -0.6	+0.6 -0.6	+0.6 -0.6
40 to 50	+0.6 -0.6	+0.6 -0.6	+1.0 -1.0	+1.0 -1.3

**Cautions on Use of Belt**

**■How to Extend Belt**

When the belt is too taut, its service life can be shortened, while when it is not taut enough, the belt may (jump off) the groove of the pulley due to an activating torque or shock load. Keep the belt stationary and optimize its tautness. The warp load necessary to provide the optimum tautness can be calculated from values representing the belt, its width and the span in equation A below. Apply deflection load between max. value and recommended value.



$$Td = \frac{Ti + \frac{t \times Y}{Lp}}{16} \dots \dots \dots \text{Equation A}$$

Td: Load N Needed for Deflection d at the Center of Span t

- Ti : Initial Tension N      From Table 31      Lp : Length of the Belt (mm)
- Y : Correction Coefficient      From Table 31      C : Inter-shaft Distance (mm)
- δ : Deflection (mm)      δ=0.016t      dp : Diameter of the Pitch Circle of the Small Pulley (mm)
- t : Span Length (mm)       $t = \sqrt{C^2 - \frac{(Dp-dp)^2}{4}}$       Dp : Diameter of the Pitch Circle of the Large Pulley (mm)

**Table 32. Initial Tension (Ti) and Correction Coefficient (Y)**

Type	Ti-Y	Belt Nominal Width										Type	Ti-Y	Belt Nominal Width												
		4.8		6.4		7.9		9.5		12.7				19.1		25.4		38.1		50.8		60		100		150
MXL	Ti (N)	Max. Value	9.8	13.7	-	21.6	29.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	P2M	Ti (N)	Max. Value	13	100	150	250
		Recommended Value	5.8	8.2	-	12.9	18.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9.8			-	-	-		
	Coefficient Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.9		-	-	-			
XL	Ti (N)	Max. Value	-	29	37	44	67	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	P3M	Ti (N)	Max. Value	-	46	74	-	
		Recommended Value	-	18	25	32	51	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			34	55	-	-		
	Coefficient Y	-	3.8	5.4	7.6	11.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	1.9	3.0	-			
L	Ti (N)	Max. Value	-	-	-	-	76	125	175	273	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	P5M	Ti (N)	Max. Value	-	147	225.4	-	
		Recommended Value	-	-	-	-	52	87	123	191	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			107.8	166.6	-	-		
	Coefficient Y	-	-	-	-	44.1	75.5	107	165	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	56.9	82.4	-			
H	Ti (N)	Max. Value	-	-	-	-	-	293	421	646	889	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	P8M	Ti (N)	Max. Value	-	-	294	509.6	
		Recommended Value	-	-	-	-	222	312	486	668	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			225.4	382.2	-	-		
	Coefficient Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	142	205	317	423	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	135	239			

Type	Ti-Y	Belt Nominal Width									
		4		6		10		15		25	
S2M	Ti (N)	Max. Value	7.8	12.7	22.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Recommended Value	5.9	9.8	16.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Coefficient Y	9.8	15.7	27.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
S3M	Ti (N)	Max. Value	-	26	46	73	-	-	-	-	-
		Recommended Value	-	20	34	54	-	-	-	-	-
	Coefficient Y	-	26.5	46.1	75.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
S5M	Ti (N)	Max. Value	-	-	77	124	221	-	-	-	-
		Recommended Value	-	-	58	93	166	-	-	-	-
	Coefficient Y	-	-	52.8	85.5	151.0	-	-	-	-	-
S8M MTS8M	Ti (N)	Max. Value	-	-	-	294	510	628	873	-	-
		Recommended Value	-	-	-	226	382	470	657	-	-
	Coefficient Y	-	-	-	98	196	235	333	-	-	-
S14M	Ti (N)	Max. Value	-	-	-	-	-	1226	1912	-	-
		Recommended Value	-	-	-	-	-	1108	1726	-	-
	Coefficient Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	686	1059	-	-

Type	Ti-Y	Belt Nominal Width									
		4		6		9		12		15	
2GT	Ti (N)	Max. Value	12.2	20.5	32.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Recommended Value	9.4	15.8	25.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Coefficient Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3GT	Ti (N)	Max. Value	-	38	57	-	-	96	-	-	-
		Recommended Value	-	29	44	-	-	74	-	-	-
	Coefficient Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
EV5GT	Ti (N)	Max. Value	-	-	92	127	163	-	-	-	-
		Recommended Value	-	-	71	98	125	-	-	-	-
	Coefficient Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
EV8YU	Ti (N)	Max. Value	-	-	-	-	273	364	455	-	-
		Recommended Value	-	-	-	-	210	280	350	-	-
	Coefficient Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-





[Technical Data]

Selection of Transmission Timing Belts 6

-Transmission Capacity Table-

Selection is easy with Timing Pulleys and Belts automatic calculation tool available at:
http://fawos.misumi.jp/FA\_WEB/pulley/

Table 37. Reference Transmission Capacity of S2M P's -Belt Width 4mm- (W)

Table with columns: No. of Teeth of Small Pulley, Diameter of the Pitch Circle(mm), and various tooth counts (14 to 60). Rows include pulley speeds from 870 to 9000 rpm.

\* Endurance time will be reduced in [ ] marked area. Please avoid if possible.
\* Values in the table above are for 4mm belt width. For other belt widths, those values should be multiplied by the width correction coefficient, Kb, shown in Table 29.

Table 38. Reference Transmission Capacity of S3M P's -Belt Width 6mm- (W)

Table with columns: No. of Teeth of Small Pulley, Diameter of the Pitch Circle(mm), and various tooth counts (14 to 60). Rows include pulley speeds from 870 to 9000 rpm.

\* Endurance time will be reduced in [ ] marked area. Please avoid if possible.
\* Values in the table above are for 6mm belt width. For other belt widths, those values should be multiplied by the width correction coefficient, Kb, shown in Table 29.

Table 39. Reference Transmission Capacity of S5M P's -Belt Width 10mm- (W)

Table with columns: No. of Teeth of Small Pulley, Diameter of the Pitch Circle(mm), and various tooth counts (14 to 60). Rows include pulley speeds from 870 to 9000 rpm.

\* Endurance time will be reduced in [ ] marked area. Please avoid if possible.
\* The circumferential speed of pulley is 33(m/s) or more; a dynamic balance for the pulley is essential.
\* Values in the table above are for 10mm belt width. For other belt widths, those values should be multiplied by the width correction coefficient, Kb, shown in Table 29.

Table 40. Reference Transmission Capacity of S8M P's -Belt Width 60mm- (kW)

Table with columns: No. of Teeth of Small Pulley, Diameter of the Pitch Circle(mm), and various tooth counts (20 to 84). Rows include pulley speeds from 870 to 9000 rpm.

\* Endurance time will be reduced in [ ] marked area. Please avoid if possible.
\* The circumferential speed of pulley is 33(m/s) or more; a dynamic balance for the pulley is essential.
\* Values in the table above are for 60mm belt width. For other belt widths, those values should be multiplied by the width correction coefficient, Kb, shown in Table 29.

[Technical Data]

Selection of Transmission Timing Belts 7

-Transmission Capacity Table-

Selection is easy with Timing Pulleys and Belts automatic calculation tool available at: http://fawos.misumi.jp/FA\_WEB/pulley/

Table 41. Reference Transmission Capacity of S14M P's -Belt Width 120mm- (kW)

Table with 13 columns (Speed, 28, 30, 32, 34, 36, 40, 42, 44, 48, 50, 56, 60, 64, 72, 84) and 22 rows (575, 690, 870, 1160, 1750, 3450, 20, 40, 60, 80, 90, 100, 200, 300, 400, 500, 600, 700, 800, 900, 1000, 1100, 1200, 1300, 1400, 1500, 1600, 1700, 1800, 1900, 2000, 2100, 2200, 2300, 2400, 2500, 2600, 2700, 2800, 2900, 3000, 3100, 3200, 3300, 3400, 3500, 3600, 3700, 3800, 3900, 4000, 4100, 4200, 4300, 4400, 4500, 4600, 4700, 4800, 4900, 5000).

Table 42. Reference Transmission Capacity of MTS8M P's -Belt Width 60mm- (kW)

Table with 13 columns (Speed, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50, 60, 72, 84) and 22 rows (50, 100, 200, 300, 400, 500, 600, 700, 800, 900, 1000, 1100, 1200, 1300, 1400, 1500, 1600, 1700, 1800, 1900, 2000, 2100, 2200, 2300, 2400, 2500, 2600, 2700, 2800, 2900, 3000, 3100, 3200, 3300, 3400, 3500, 3600, 3700, 3800, 3900, 4000).

\* Endurance time will be reduced in [ ] marked area. Please avoid if possible.
\* Because the circumferential speed of pulley within the [ ] marked range is higher than 20m/sec, this range should be avoided whenever possible.
\* Values in the table above is for nominal belt width 600(60mm). For other belt widths, those values should be multiplied by the width correction coefficient, Kb, shown in Table 29.

Table 43. Reference Transmission Capacity of P2M P's -Belt Width 4mm- (W)

Table with 2 columns (No. of Teeth of Small Pulley, Rotary Speed of Small Pulley) and 22 rows (14, 15, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 25, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 36, 40, 42, 44, 48) and 17 columns (8.91, 9.55, 10.19, 11.46, 12.73, 14.01, 15.28, 15.92, 16.55, 17.83, 19.10, 20.37, 21.65, 22.92, 25.46, 26.74, 28.01, 30.56).

\* Endurance time will be reduced in [ ] marked area. Please avoid if possible. If the belt width changes, multiply the compensation factors Kb from Table 29.

Table 44. Reference Transmission Capacity of P3M P's -Belt Width 6mm- (W)

Table with 2 columns (No. of Teeth of Small Pulley, Rotary Speed of Small Pulley) and 22 rows (10, 12, 14, 15, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 25, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 36, 40, 42) and 17 columns (9.55, 11.46, 13.37, 14.32, 15.28, 17.19, 19.10, 20.01, 22.92, 23.87, 24.83, 26.74, 28.65, 30.56, 32.47, 34.38, 38.20, 40.11).

\* Endurance time will be reduced in [ ] marked area. Please avoid if possible. If the belt width changes, multiply the compensation factors Kb from Table 29.

\* Endurance time will be reduced in [ ] marked area. Please avoid if possible.
\* The circumferential speed of pulley is 33 (m/s) or more in the [ ] marked range; a dynamic balance for the pulley is essential.
\* The above table assumes the reference belt width of 120mm. For belts other than 120mm wide, multiply the compensation factors Kb from Table 29.



[Technical Data]

# Selection of Transmission Timing Belts 10

-Transmission Capacity Table-

Table 53. Reference Transmission Capacity of EV5GT Ps -Belt Width 15mm- (W)

Table with columns for No. of Teeth of Small Pulley, Diameter of the Pitch Circle(mm), and Rotary Speed of Small Pulley(rpm). Rows list pulley sizes from 20 to 1400 teeth.

\* Endurance time will be reduced in [ ] marked area. Please avoid if possible. If the belt width changes, multiply the compensation factors Kb from Table 29.

Table 54. Reference Transmission Capacity of EV8YU Ps -Belt Width 20mm- (kW)

Table with columns for No. of Teeth of Small Pulley, Diameter of the Pitch Circle(mm), and Rotary Speed of Small Pulley(rpm). Rows list pulley sizes from 10 to 8000 teeth.

\* Endurance time will be reduced in [ ] marked area. Please avoid if possible. If the belt width changes, multiply the compensation factors Kb from Table 29.

[Technical Data]

# Selection of Transmission Timing Belts 11

-Allowable Tension Table-

Table 55. Allowable Tension Table/List

Table with columns for Belt Type, Allowable Tension (N), and Belt Width / Correction Factor. Rows list belt types: MXL, XL, L, H, T5, T10, S2M, S3M, S5M, S8M, S14M.

Table 56. S2M Allowable Tension Table: Per 4.0mm of Belt Width (Unit: N) (kW)

Table with columns for Number of Small Pulley Teeth, Pitch Circle Dia. (mm), and Speed of Small Pulley (rpm). Rows list pulley sizes from 870 to 9000 teeth.

\* Try to avoid use of belts within the range enclosed with [ ]. Otherwise, the durable time might be shortened.

\* The above table is for 4.0mm of belt width. When the desired belt has the other width, multiply the value on the above table by the relevant width correction factor Kb provided on the Table 29.

# Synchronous Belt Reference Information

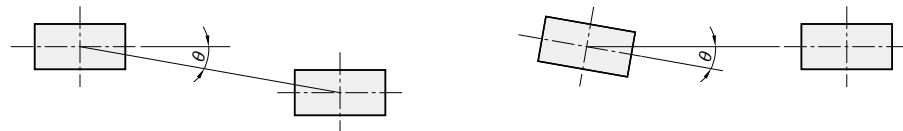
# Synchronous Belt Replacement Signs

## Early failures and countermeasures

Abnormal Phenomena	Cause	Measures
<b>Abnormal Wear of Belt Side Faces</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Pulley misalignment</li> <li>Pulley shafts misalignments</li> <li>Bent pulley flanges</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Realign</li> <li>Correct shaft misalignments</li> <li>Correct bent pulley flanges</li> </ul>
<b>Tooth Contact Pressure Surface Abnormal Wear</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Overload</li> <li>Belt tension too high, too low</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Redesign with a wide belt or use larger belt pitch</li> <li>Adjust initial belt tension</li> </ul>
<b>Belt abnormal wear on pulley contacting area</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Pulley tooth shape incorrect</li> <li>Belt tension too high</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Adjust initial belt tension</li> <li>Try to recreate belt systems by taking note of tooth tip radius</li> </ul>
<b>Broken/missing tooth</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Pulley diameter too small</li> <li>Small pulley meshing 6 teeth or less</li> <li>Shock loading exists</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Redesign</li> <li>Increase small pulley tooth mesh or redesign</li> <li>Avoid shock loading on belt</li> <li>Increase belt width</li> </ul>
<b>Severed Core Wire</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Overload</li> <li>Core wire decreased elasticity or corrosion</li> <li>Induction of foreign matter</li> <li>Excessive temperature</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Redesign</li> <li>Check belt storage and shipping history/condition</li> <li>Avoid shocks</li> <li>Provide a belt cover</li> <li>Lower environment temperature</li> </ul>
<b>Cracks on Backing Rubber</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Usage in low temperature</li> <li>Pulley diameter too small</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Raise environment temp.</li> <li>Increase pulley diameter</li> </ul>
<b>Heat Degradation of Rubber</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Rubber degradation due to high environment temperature</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Lower environment temperature</li> </ul>
<b>Rubber Swelling</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Contact with oils</li> <li>Contact with water</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Avoid oil from contacting</li> <li>Avoid water from contacting</li> </ul>
<b>Abnormal Wear of Pulley Teeth</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Overload</li> <li>Belt tension too high</li> <li>Pulley material too soft</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Redesign</li> <li>Adjust initial belt tension</li> <li>Apply surface hardening treatment on pulley or change pulley material</li> </ul>
<b>Pulley Circumference Wear</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Pulley service life has been reached</li> <li>Belt tension too high (core wire visible on belt back side)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Replace with a new pulley</li> <li>Replace with new pulley and belt, and use lower belt tension</li> </ul>
<b>Abnormal Sound</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Belt tension too high</li> <li>Overload</li> <li>Pulley diameter too small</li> <li>Pulley tooth shape incorrect</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Realign</li> <li>Adjust initial belt tension</li> <li>Redesign</li> <li>Correct pulley tooth geometry</li> </ul>
<b>Apparent Belt Stretch</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Shaft center distance too small</li> <li>Loose machine base</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Adjust to correct shaft distance</li> <li>Reinforce machine base</li> </ul>

## About Pulley Alignments

Misaligned pulleys may cause early belt failure and flange damages. Align as show below



### •MXL/XL/L/H/S\_M/MTS\_M/T Series

Belt width (mm)	10	20	30≤
tanθ	5/1000	3/1000	2/1000

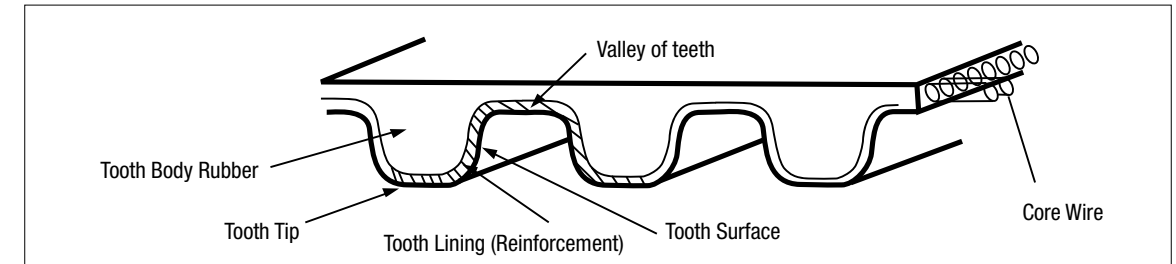
### •P\_M/UP\_M

Belt width (mm)	≤30
tanθ	5/1000

### •\_GT/EV5GT/EV8YU

Belt width (mm)	≤20	20<40
tanθ	6/1000	3/1000

## Names of Belt Components



## Examples of Belt Replacement Signs

Examples	Condition
1. When belt tooth reinforcement fabric is worn and rubber/core wire are exposed When tooth surface/grooves are worn and rubber/core wire are exposed	
2. When the backing rubber shows cracks due to hardening	
3. When cracks reaching the rubber are seen at tooth base	
4. Belt side faces are damaged due to wear	
5. When missing tooth can be seen	
6. When excessive wear can be seen on belt back side	
7. When belt or core wire are broken	

These are belt replacement timing guides. Early or periodical replacements are recommended even the signs shown above are not yet visible.