AS 1334.1:2026
ISO 16851:2012

Australian STANDARD®

STANDARDS Australia

Methods of testing conveyor and elevator belting

Part 1: Determination of length of endless belting (ISO 16851:2012, IDT)



AS 1334.1:2026

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Engineers Australia
Minerals Council of Australia
NSW Department of Primary Industries and Regional Development
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How to read this Standard

This page explains the meaning of the language and structure of this Standard.

Refer to Standards Australia's Standardisation Guide 006 for more details about drafting rules.

Australian and Australian/New Zealand Standards are voluntary unless they are referenced in legislation or called up in contracts.

Requirements

To conform to a Standard, all requirements in the Standard need to be met.

A requirement is any statement in the Standard which uses the word "shall".

Recommendations, permissions and possibilities

The following words are commonly used in Standards, but statements using them do not have to be followed to conform to the Standard:

(a) "should" means that something is recommended.

(b) "may" means that something is permitted.

(c) "can" means that something is possible.

Structure of Standards

A Standard always has the following parts:

(i) The Preface states who developed the Standard, what the Standard is aiming to do, and how it relates to other documents.

(ii) The Scope states what the Standard is about, what it covers and what it does not cover.

(iii) The Normative references clause lists other documents that are referenced in the Standard as part of requirements.

(iv) The Terms and definitions clause defines important terms to help with understanding the Standard.

A Standard may also include other parts, such as the following:

(1) A normative appendix sets additional requirements that need to be conformed to.

(2) An informative appendix provides additional information or guidance. They usually do not contain requirements. If an informative appendix does contain requirements, the Standard will explain when those requirements apply.

(3) A Bibliography lists documents referenced in the Standard but not as part of requirements.

Many Standards include notes. Notes provide recommendations and/or guidance only. They never contain requirements.

Preface

This Standard was prepared by the Standards Australia Committee RU-002, Conveyor And Elevator Belting, to supersede AS 1334.1:1982, *Methods of testing conveyor and elevator belting, Part 1: Determination of length of endless belting*.

The objective of this document is to specify a method for determining the net length of an endless (spliced) conveyor belt.

It applies to all types of construction of conveyor belting with the exception of belts containing steel cord reinforcement. It is not suitable or valid for light conveyor belts described in ISO 21183-1[3].

This document is identical to and has been reproduced from ISO 16851:2012, *Textile conveyor belts — Determination of the net length of an endless (spliced) conveyor belt*.

As this document has been reproduced from an international document, the following apply:

(a) In the source text “this International Standard” is to be read as “this document”.

(b) A comma is to be read as a full point when referring to a decimal marker.

Australian or Australian/New Zealand Standards that are identical adoptions of international normative references may be used interchangeably. Refer to the online catalogue for information on specific Standards.

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Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards bodies (ISO member bodies). The work of preparing International Standards is normally carried out through ISO technical committees. Each member body interested in a subject for which a technical committee has been established has the right to be represented on that committee. International organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO, also take part in the work. ISO collaborates closely with the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) on all matters of electrotechnical standardization.

International Standards are drafted in accordance with the rules given in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2.

The main task of technical committees is to prepare International Standards. Draft International Standards adopted by the technical committees are circulated to the member bodies for voting. Publication as an International Standard requires approval by at least 75 % of the member bodies casting a vote.

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. ISO shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

ISO 16851 was prepared by Technical Committee TC 41, *Pulleys and belts (including veebelts)*, Subcommittee SC 3, *Conveyor belts,*.

This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition (ISO 16851:2004), which has been technically revised.

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Australian Standard®

Methods of testing conveyor and elevator belting

Part 1: Determination of length of endless belting (ISO 16851:2012, IDT)

1 Scope

This International Standard specifies a method for determining the net length of an endless (spliced) conveyor belt.

It applies to all types of construction of conveyor belting with the exception of belts containing steel cord reinforcement. It is not suitable or valid for light conveyor belts described in ISO 21183-1[3].

2 Apparatus

2.1 Steel tape measure, graduated in millimetres.

For measurement to be accurate, it is essential that the tape be calibrated or subject to inspection.

3 Procedure

Lay out the endless conveyor belt so that it is flat and free from tension.

Using the flat part of the belt only, as indicated in Figure 1, place a mark on one edge of the inside surface at the point at which measurements are to begin (i.e. point A).

Mark point B further along the flat part of the belt as follows:

a) for belts up to 30 m in circumferential length, the individual measurements shall be between one quarter and one third of the nominal circumferential length, except the final individual measurement, which may be less than one quarter of the nominal circumferential length;

b) for belts greater than 30 m in circumferential length, the individual measurements shall be between 7,5 m long and not more than one third of the nominal circumferential length, except the final individual measurement, which may be less than 7,5 m long.

Measure and record the distance AB, between points A and B.

Rotate the belt and make consecutive measurements along the inside surface of the flat part of the belt only. Designate the individual measurements as AB, BC, CD, etc., continuing until the last measurement XA can be taken.

In the event of a dispute, measurements should be taken at one of the standard atmospheres given in ISO 18573[2], as agreed between the supplier and customer.

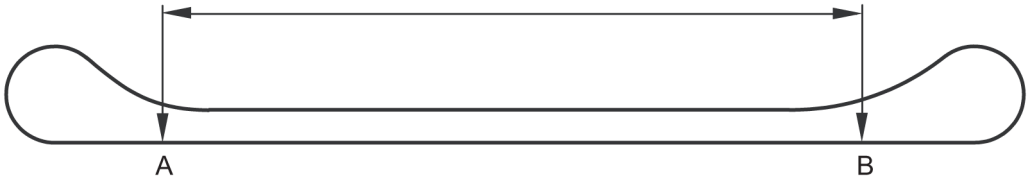


Figure 1 — Measurement of the length of an endless conveyor belt

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