



## GENERAL POINTS

The patented **CENTRAX**<sup>®</sup> SK / SKL self-aligning system makes it possible to effectively correct the offset of conveyor belts on the lower section.

Installed on a curative or preventive basis, it works with conveyors with one as well as with two directions of travel.

Entirely galvanised, it is equipped with an adjustable chassis, a stainless steel pivot with a Ø 60 or 80 mm shaft on which the three-roller trough support lined with hot-vulcanized rubber is attached.

Of robust design, the lower **CENTRAX**<sup>®</sup> is particularly adapted to heavy handling, important service tensions and high conveyor belt speeds (max. 6 m/s), as well as dusty working environments.

For highly abrasive applications, it can be equipped with rollers lined with polyurethane (PU) or with antistatic rubber (A) for assemblies in an ATEX zone.

## AVANTAGES

- Simple installation on most conveyors.
- Quick processing of belt offsets and reliability.
- Correction movements in proportion to the extent of the offsets.
- Reversibility.
- Reduction in production losses and maintenance costs of the belt, conveyor and its environment.



# HAMSA

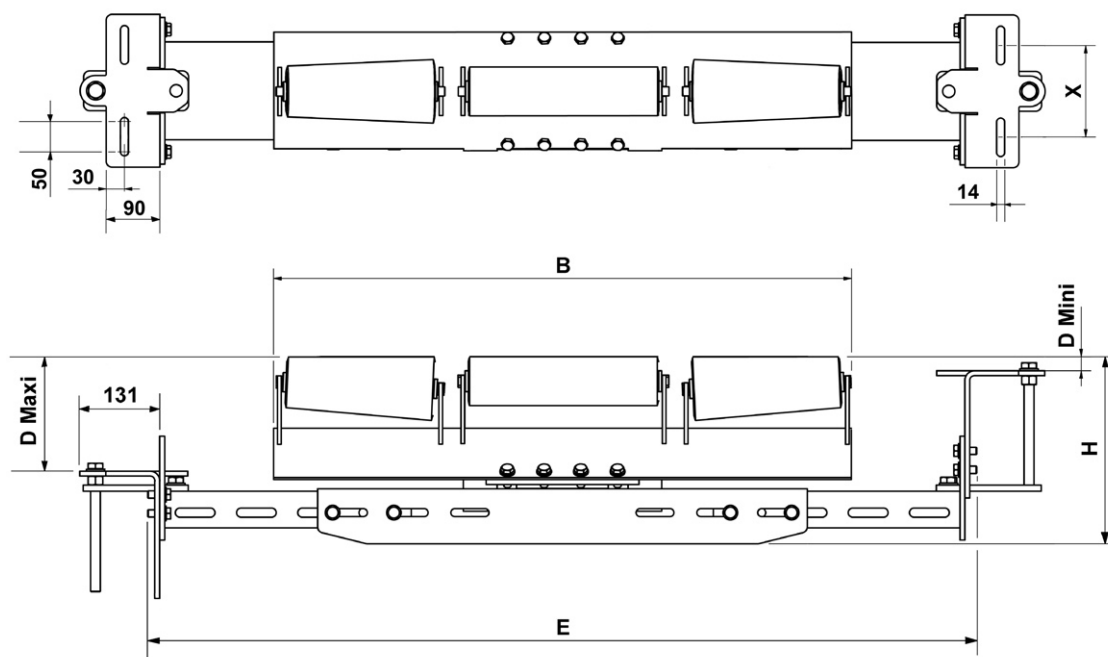
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# SELF-ALIGNING SYSTEM



Type	Belt width	B	H	E/min	E/max	D/min	D/max	X	Weight Kg
SKI 650/P	650	795	300	900	1160	20	185	150	55
SKI 800/P	800	945	300	1050	1316	20	185	150	61
SKI 1000/P	1000	1145	300	1250	1516	20	185	150	67
SKIL 1200/P	1200	1365	450	1490	1960	152	316	180	135
SKIL 1400/P	1400	1550	450	1680	2150	152	316	180	146
SKIL 1600/P	1600	1760	450	1890	2360	152	316	180	156
SKIL 1800/P	1800	1960	450	2090	2560	152	316	180	166

## OPERATING PRINCIPLE

The truncated rollers of the **CENTRAX**<sup>®</sup> system create horizontal friction forces.

When the belt is centred, the 3-roller system, perpendicular to the shaft of the conveyor has no correction effect because there is symmetry in the friction.

When the belt is offset, on the right for example, the friction forces are more substantial on the right small-diameter conical portion than on the conical portion of the opposite roller on the left.

The right friction force drives the support on this side towards the front, thus providing a correction to the trajectory of the belt until the assembly is balanced again.

The correction movements are proportional to the extent of the offsets.

