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Storage of elastomer-coated rolls

Elastomeric roll coatings can undergo changes in atmospheric oxygen, ozone, moisture, too cold or too warm ambient temperature of storage or solvents.

Guidelines for the treatment of rubber products are contained in DIN 7716.

Correct treatment extends the life of covered rolls!

1. Especially ozone is extremely harmful, even in very low concentrations.
Ozone is produced by all electrical discharges and UV radiation caused by sunlight or artificial light sources and is therefore omnipresent!
Sunlight: Remedy can be created in windows by red or orange (not blue) discs
Artificial light: Light sources that emit UV light (such as fluorescent tubes) should be avoided or shielded.
Remedy is achieved by shielding, wrapping or welding in dark foil. In case of a long shutdown, the rollers must be covered impervious to light.
2. Rollers must not rest on the cover as otherwise permanent deformations (bruises) will occur. Rollers must always be stored on pins or an elastic base. The transport of the rollers is best done with a crane using traverse. The transport ropes must not touch the front sides to avoid damage to the covered ends.
3. Rollers must be protected from higher temperatures (radiation of pipes, radiators, etc.). Extreme temperature differences or temperatures below the freezing point can cause cracks in the roll cover.
Optimal storage takes place at 20 ° C and 65% relative humidity.
4. Rollers must be protected from knocks and impact. Therefore, rolls should always be stored in boxes and if possible not in production areas.
5. Rollers must be protected from harmful solvents.

Bringing elastomer-coated rolls into service after longer storage

In any case, elastomer-coated rolls should be reground after more than 6 months of storage before use.

Regrinding removes the changes (hardening, beginning of ozone cracks) that occur on the surface during storage. This prevents premature formation of hairline cracks and extends the life of the roller

Service of rollers in production

Rollers are machine elements. In many cases they have to endure mechanical and chemical stress. In terms of preventive maintenance, it is therefore advisable to constantly monitor their condition and their functionality.

Small cracks, grooves and deformations in the cover can be easily removed in the initial stage by regrinding. By deeper cracks chemicals can penetrate into the cover, which in extreme cases can lead to core detachment or damage to the roll core.

When regrinding it is important that all damage is completely eliminated to avoid deposits of chemicals or fibers, regular cleaning of the roller with warm soapy water or the solvents recommended in Sheet 10/0 is required. Silicate deposits through water glass are removed with 5% sodium hydroxide solution. If the deposits can no longer be removed by cleaning, the rollers must be reground.

If deposits occur frequently, the formula should be checked and, if necessary, changed.