

# Installation, Operation, Maintenance Manual



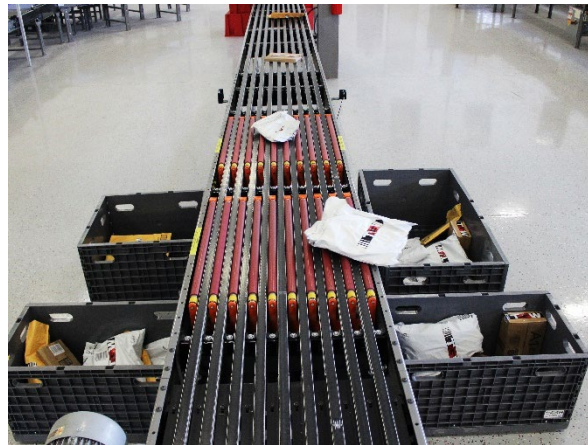
## NBS<sup>®</sup>90 SP & NBS<sup>®</sup>90 PolySort Narrow Belt Sorter (NBS)

P/N: 1193974

Revision Date: 4/25/2019



*NBS90 SP (Small Parcels)*



*NBS90 PolySort*

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# Chapter 1: PURPOSE

## IOM Purpose

It is the intent of MHS Conveyor, through this manual, to provide information that acts as a guide in the installation, operation, and maintenance of MHS Conveyor supports and connections.

This manual describes basic installation practices, assembly arrangements, preventive maintenance, and assists in replacement parts identification.

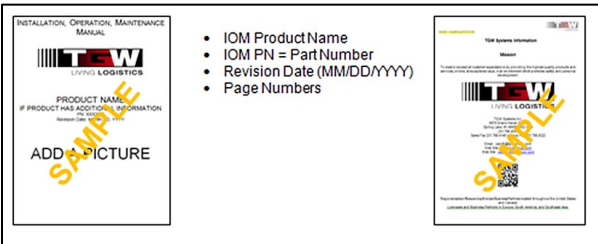
This service manual is intended for use by personnel who are knowledgeable of installation and safe working practices on conveyor systems.

Not all applications and conditions can be covered; therefore, this manual is to be used ONLY as a guide.

If additional copies of this manual are needed or if you have any question concerning the conveyor please contact your MHS Conveyor Distributor or MHS Conveyor Lifetime Services at 231-798-4547 or visit MHS Conveyor at <https://mhs-conveyor.com/> for maintenance videos and other application information.

## Manual Structure

You should receive a separate documentation for each product line of MHS Conveyor implemented in your installation. You can identify the respective product line on the back of the folder or on the cover sheet of the IOM (Installation Operation Maintenance Manual)



- IOM ProductName
- IOM PN = Part Number
- Revision Date (MM/DD/YYYY)
- Page Numbers

## WARNING





- Pay attention to the safety instructions!
- Prior to working at or in the immediate vicinity of the system it is recommended that you make yourself familiar with the safety instructions included in the present document!

# Chapter 2: EQUIPMENT WARRANTY

<p><b>MHS Conveyor Equipment Warranty</b></p> <p>MHS Conveyor warrants that the material and workmanship entering into its equipment is merchantable and will be furnished in accordance with the specifications stated.</p> <p>MHS Conveyor agrees to furnish the purchaser without charge any part proved defective within 2 years from date of shipment provided the purchaser gives MHS Conveyor immediate notice in writing and examination proves the claim that such materials or parts were defective when furnished. For drive components specific to XenoROL® (i.e. Xeno belts, slave Xeno belts, drive spools, standard and speed-up, and spacers), this warranty shall be extended to five years of running use, provided the conveyors are applied, installed and maintained in accordance with MHS Conveyor published standards. Other than the above, there are no warranties which extend beyond the description on the face hereof. Consequential damages of any sort are wholly excluded.</p> <p>The liability of MHS Conveyor will be limited to the replacement cost of any defective part. All freight and installation costs relative to any warranted part will be at the expense of the purchaser. Any liability of MHS Conveyor under the warranties specified above is conditioned upon the equipment being installed, handled, operated, and maintained in accordance with the written instructions provided or approved in writing by MHS Conveyor Systems.</p> <p>The warranties specified above do not cover, and MHS Conveyor makes no warranties which extend to, damage to the equipment due to deterioration or wear occasioned by chemicals, abrasion, corrosion or erosion; Purchaser's misapplication, abuse, alteration, operation or maintenance; abnormal conditions of temperature or dirt; or operation of the equipment above rated capacities or in an otherwise improper manner.</p> <p>THERE ARE NO WARRANTIES, EXPRESSED OR IMPLIED, INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY OR FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE, EXTENDING BEYOND THOSE SET FORTH IN THIS STATEMENT OF WARRANTY.</p> <p>Rev 9/23/2016</p>	<p><b>MHS Conveyor Environment Standards</b></p> <p>TGW equipment is designed to be installed in a clean, dry warehouse environment. Exposure to extreme humidity, direct sunlight, blowing dirt or rain can permanently damage some components of MHS Conveyor. In particular, the curing agents in concrete are known to attack and degrade the urethane conveyor components.</p> <p>When installing conveyor on a new construction site, be sure that the concrete is properly cured before setting conveyor on it. In addition, if conveyors are stored in the proximity of curing concrete, proper ventilation must be used to direct the curing agent fumes away from the conveyor.</p> <p>Failure to comply with these guidelines will void the MHS Conveyor warranty on any failed components that result from these environment issues.</p>
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# Chapter 3: WARNINGS & SAFETY INSTRUCTIONS

<p><b>MHS Conveyor Safety Recommendation</b></p> <p><b>For additional safety information:</b></p> <p>MHS Conveyor agrees to the following safety instruction or guidelines listed within this manual. This is not to conflict with your state or legal requirements.</p> <p>MHS Conveyor Recommends for maintenance or repair purposes, to incorporate a lock out or tag procedure. To ensure all starting devices, prime movers, or powered accessories are off before attempting to maintenance or repair.</p> <p>The procedures below are designed to protect everyone involved with the conveyor against an unexpected restart. To include understanding of potential hazard of stored energy, which can exist after the power source is locked out.</p> <p>For additional information, refer to the latest issue of ANSI Z244.1, American National Standard for Personnel Protection – Lockout/Tagout of Energy Sources– Minimum Safety Requirements. <a href="http://www.ansi.org/">http://www.ansi.org/</a></p> <p><b>OSHA 29CFR Part 1910.147 “Control of Hazardous Energy Sources (Lockout/Tagout)”</b>, which includes requirements for release of stored energy and OSHA Safety and Health Regulations for Construction 1926.555 Conveyors <a href="https://www.osha.gov/">https://www.osha.gov/</a></p>	<p><b>Conveyor Design and Safety Guidelines</b></p> <p>A safety risk evaluation is required for all of our standard equipment. The safety risk evaluation considers every potential hazard on the conveyor, weighs the probability and the severity of the potential injury, and addresses methods of mitigation to make the risk of injury either low or negligible. We use the ANSI B11 TR3 standards for all of our risk evaluation.</p> <p>In addition, all of our equipment is designed to comply with the following national and industry standards:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>ANSI Z535.1</b> – Safety Color Code</li><li>• <b>ANSI Z244.1</b> – Lockout/Tagout of Energy Sources</li><li>• <b>ASME B15.1</b> – Safety standard for Mechanical Power Transmission Apparatus</li><li>• <b>ASME B20.1</b> – Safety standard for Conveyors and Related Equipment</li><li>• <b>CEMA</b> – Safety Standards and Labels</li><li>• <b>OSHA 1910.147</b> – The Control of Hazardous Energy</li><li>• <b>OSHA 1910.212</b> - General Requirements for all Machines</li><li>• <b>OSHA 1910.95</b> – Occupational Noise Exposure</li></ul> <p><b>Definitions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>ANSI</b> = American National Standard Institute</li><li>• <b>ASME</b> = American Society of Mechanical Engineers</li><li>• <b>CEMA</b> = Conveyor Equipment Manufacturers Association</li><li>• <b>OSHA</b> = Occupational Safety and Health Administration</li></ul>
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<div> <b>WARNING</b></div>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Safety: Always lock out power source and follow recommended safety procedures.</li></ul>



### 3.1: MHS Conveyor RECOMMENDED STANDARDS FOR CONVEYORS

#### ANSI Standards for Conveyors

It is essential for safe and efficient system operation that safety information and guidelines presented here are properly understood and implemented.

MHS Conveyor recognizes American National Standard Institute (ANSI) booklet entitled **Safety Standards for Conveyors and Related Equipment B20.1**. For more information go to: <http://webstore.ansi.org/default.aspx>

With any piece of industrial equipment, conditions exist that might cause injury to you or your co-workers. Because it is not possible to describe each potentially hazardous situation that might develop, you must be alert at all times for unsafe conditions. To avoid injury, use maximum possible care and common sense and adhere to all safety standards. Take special care while maintaining and inspecting electrical equipment and devices. All personnel working on or around the system should be aware of, and adhere to, all **CAUTION**, **DANGER**, and **WARNING** signs.

Labels or signs are posted to reduce the risk of injury to all personnel. Never assume that the signs and notices are applicable only to inexperienced personnel. Maintain signs in a legible condition. Contact your supervisor to post additional safety signs if you feel they are necessary. <http://www.ansi.org/>

#### ANSI Conveyor Safety Rules



- Conveyor safety rules, as well as specific regulations and guidelines listed in this publication:
- DO NOT touch moving Conveyor parts.
- DO NOT walk, ride, or climb on the Conveyor.
- DO NOT operate the Conveyor with chain guards or other protective guards removed.
- Keep jewelry, clothing, hair, etc., away from the Conveyor.
- Know the location and function of all start/stop devices and keep those devices free from obstruction.
- Clear all personnel from the equipment before starting the Conveyor.
- DO NOT attempt to clear product jams while the Conveyor is running.
- Allow only trained and authorized personnel to maintain or repair Conveyor equipment.
- DO NOT load the Conveyor beyond specified design limits.
- DO NOT attempt to make repairs to the Conveyor while it is running.
- DO NOT modify equipment without checking with the manufacturer.
- DO NOT operate or perform maintenance on equipment when taking any type of drug, sedative, when under the influence of alcohol, or when over fatigued.
- Report any unsafe condition to your supervisor or maintenance staff.

#### CEMA Standards for Conveyors

The Conveyor Equipment Manufacturers Association (CEMA) provides safety information related to conveyor systems. There are [Conveyor Safety Video](#) and [Conveyor Safety Poster](#) produced by CEMA.

MHS Conveyor recommends these videos for training and education purposes as part of a safe working environment around conveyor equipment. The videos introduce awareness of operations, personnel, maintenance technicians, and management to safety hazards commonly associated with the automated material handling conveyor equipment.

The safety posters reviews important safety labels and are intended to be posted in public places as a day-to-day reinforcement of good safety practices. These posters can be downloaded from the CEMA Website at <http://www.cemanet.org/safety-label-posters> or for more information for both the safety poster and the videos can be purchased from CEMA. Visit their website – [www.cemanet.org](http://www.cemanet.org)

For additional information or contact them at:



#### CONVEYOR EQUIPMENT MANUFACTURERS ASSOCIATION

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Naples, Florida 34110  
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#### CEMA Safety Label Meanings

##### ANSI Z535.4 – Product Safety Signs and Labels

The word or words that designate a degree or level of hazard seriousness. The signal words for product safety signs are: **DANGER**, **WARNING**, and **CAUTION**.

**DANGER** -Indicates an imminently hazardous situation which, if not avoided, will result in death or serious injury. This signal word is to be limited to the most extreme situations.

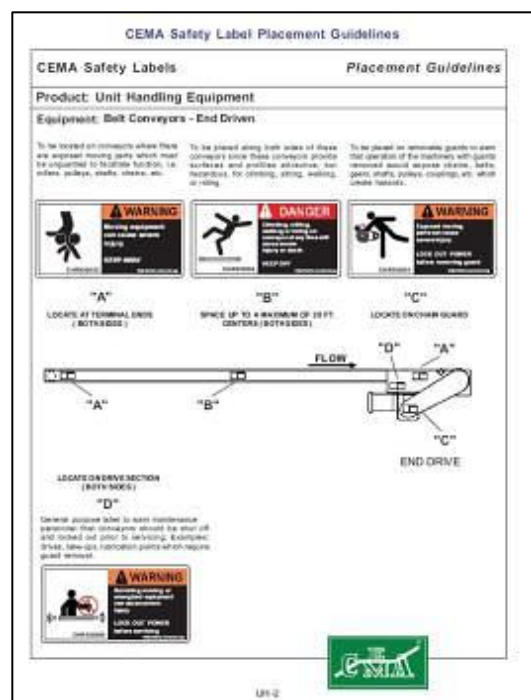
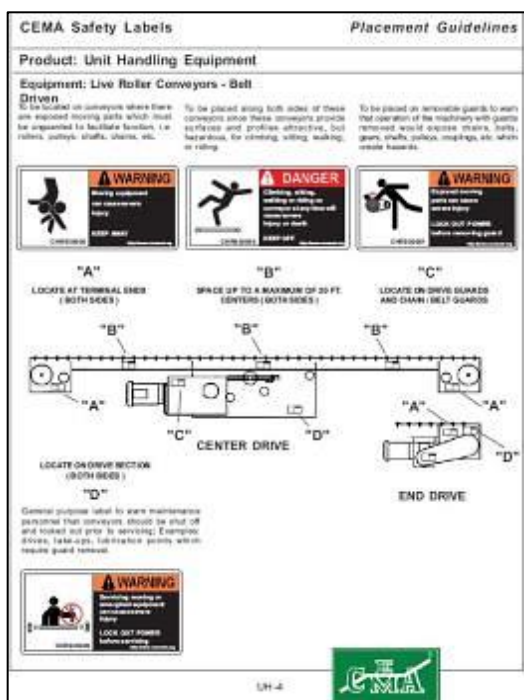
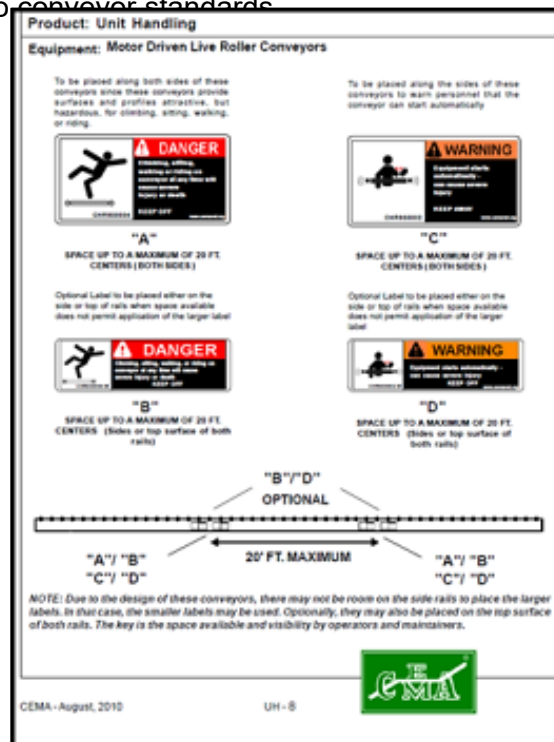
**WARNING** – Indicates potentially hazardous situation which, if not avoided, could result in minor or moderate injury. It may also be used to alert against unsafe practices.

**CAUTION** – Indicates a potentially hazardous situation which, if not avoided, may result in minor or moderate injury. It may also be used to alert against unsafe practices.

<http://www.cemanet.org/cema-safety-label-meanings/>



## 3.2: MHS Conveyor RECOMMENDS PROPER LABELS FOR CONVEYOR TYPES

Shown below are some samples of labels applicable to conveyor standards.







3.3: WARNINGS AND SAFETY INSTRUCTIONS

<p>Failure to follow the instructions and cautions throughout this manual and warning label on the conveyor may result in injury to personnel or damage to the equipment.</p> <p>Your MHS Conveyor is powered by a motor and can be stopped only by turning off electrical power to the motor. As with all powered machinery, the drive-related components – including sprockets, chains, shafts, universal joints, and pneumatic devices – can be dangerous. We have installed or provided guards to prevent accidental contact with these parts, along with warning labels to identify the hazards.</p>	<p>Special attention must be paid to the following areas of this manual:</p> <div><div><div> <b>WARNING</b></div><div><div><ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Indicates a potentially hazardous situation, which, if not avoided, could result in death or serious injury.</li></ul></div></div></div><div><div><b>CAUTION</b></div><div><ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Indicates a situation, which, if not avoided, could result in property damage.</li></ul></div></div></div>
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### 3.3.1: Warnings and Safety Instructions

 <b>WARNING</b>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• After maintenance, REPLACE guards immediately.</li> <li>• Keep ALL warning labels clean and clear of any obstructions.</li> <li>• Never remove, deface, or paint over WARNING or CAUTION labels. Any damaged label will be replaced by MHS Conveyor at no cost by contacting Lifetime Services.</li> <li>• It is very important to instruct personnel in proper conveyor use including the location and function of all controls.</li> <li>• Special emphasis must be given to emergency stop procedures.</li> <li>• It is important to establish work procedures and access areas, which do not require any part of a person to be under the conveyor.</li> <li>• It should be required that long hair is covered by caps or hairnets.</li> <li>• Loose clothing, long hair, and jewelry must be kept away from moving equipment.</li> <li>• Maintain enough clearance on each side of all conveyor units for safe adjustment and maintenance of all components.</li> <li>• Provide crossovers or gates at sufficient intervals where needed to eliminate the temptation for personnel to climb over or under any conveyor.</li> <li>• Walking or riding on a moving conveyor must be prohibited.</li> <li>• Before performing maintenance on the conveyor, make sure the start-up controls are locked out and cannot be turned on by any person other than the one performing the maintenance.</li> <li>• If more than, one crewmember is working on the conveyor, EACH CREW MEMBER MUST HAVE A LOCK ON THE POWER LOCKOUT.</li> <li>• All pneumatic devices must be de-energized and air removed to prevent accidental cycling of the device while performing general maintenance.</li> <li>• Make sure all personnel are clear of all conveyor equipment before restarting the system.</li> <li>• Before restarting a conveyor which has been stopped because of an emergency, an inspection of the conveyor must be made and the cause of the stoppage determined. The starting device must be locked out before any attempt is made to correct the cause of stoppage.</li> </ul>



## WARNING



- Before servicing or performing any work in the motor control panel, disconnect and lock out air and the main incoming service. If only the panel disconnect is off, the incoming side will still be hot.



### 3.4: MHS Conveyor CONTROLS SAFETY GUIDELINES

The following basic conveyor control safety guidelines are recommended by MHS Conveyor even though Business Partner may or may not purchase conveyor controls from MHS Conveyor. The items listed deal with applications of controls equipment. **The actual installation of the equipment must always follow the National Electric Code and all other local codes.**

#### Start-up Warning Horn

Ideally, all conveyors should be within sight of the conveyor start pushbutton. This allows the operator to verify that no one is touching the conveyor or would be in danger if the conveyor were to start up.

If it is not possible to see the entire conveyor being started from the start pushbutton location, then some form of audible warning device is required. It could be a horn, buzzer, bell, or anything unique to that conveyor for that location. It should be loud enough to be heard at any point on the conveyor system. It should sound for approximately five seconds after the start pushbutton is pushed, prior to the actual running of conveyor. Any auxiliary equipment such as vertical lifts, turntables, etc., should also be included in the warning circuitry.

Conveyors that stop and restart under automatic control could also require a horn warning prior to restarting. If it is not easy to distinguish the difference between a fully stopped conveyor system and a momentarily stopped conveyor section, then it is advisable to add a warning horn. All conveyor sections that stop and restart automatically should be marked with appropriate signs or labels.

#### Start Pushbuttons

Start pushbuttons should be the flush type or guarded such that inadvertently leaning against them will not actuate the conveyor. They should be provided with a legend plate clearly defining which conveyors will be started.

#### Stop Pushbuttons

Stop pushbuttons should be the extended type such that any contact with it is sufficient to stop the conveyor. They would also be provided with a legend plate clearly defining which conveyors will be stopped.

#### Operator Controls

Additional operator controls should be designed into the system with the same guidelines that go into start and stop pushbuttons, depending upon their function. Devices which are repeated on multiple control stations, such as emergency stops, should be located at the same relative location on each station (such as lower right corner).

#### Emergency Stops

All locations where an operator must work directly at the conveyor should be protected by an emergency stop. An operator should not have to move from where he is to actuate the emergency stop.

Conveyors in areas of high pedestrian traffic should also be protected by emergency stop devices.

For all other instances, emergency stops should be located throughout a system such that it is possible to shut down the system without having to walk too far. In these instances the emergency stop is used more to protect the equipment from damage than to protect personnel.

Emergency stops can be of the pushbutton or cable operated switch type. The pushbutton type should be a red, mushroom head maintained pushbutton which requires resetting after it is actuated. Cable operated switches should trip by pulling the cable, and require resetting at the switch.

Actuating an emergency stop must drop-out the start circuit, requiring restarting the system using the start pushbuttons provided.

An emergency stop should normally stop all conveyors in the system. Very large systems may involve dividing a system into zones of control based on proximity of personnel, safety hazards, walls obstacles, etc.

### **Controls Logic**

Solid state controls logic devices, such as programmable controllers are used extensively for conveyor control. They are very reliable, but a hardware failure or software bug would cause an output to function erratically. For this reason, start circuits, warning horn circuits, and emergency stops should usually be configured using conventional relay logic.

### **Safety Switches**

All conveyor control cabinets and motors should be provided with safety (or disconnect) switches. These switches must have provisions for padlocking. As required for maintenance, equipment should be locked in the off position.

### **Special Devices**

Special devices and equipment such as vertical lifts, turntables, high speed conveyors, etc., all have unique design and safety requirements. These should be looked at in each case to determine what the requirements might be.

Rev 08/22/2011

### 3.5: DEFINITION OF TERMS

Definition of Terms		
KEY WORD	ABBREVIATION	DESCRIPTION
ALUMINUM RAIL	AR	Original NBS UHMW belt guide holders
AIRBAG		Inflatable lifting device used in NBS30, NBS90, & NBS90 PolySort
BEARING	BRG	Low friction rotating or sliding device
BEAR RAIL	BR	NBS-BR belt guides composed of small ball bearings between steel side rails
BELT	BLT	Flexible load carrying surface or O-ring
BETWEEN-FRAME	BF	The distance between conveyor side frames
BRACKET	BRKT	Attachment between a main and another part
CHANNEL	CH	Structural side member of conveyor equipment
CONNECTOR	CONN	Holds two parts together (Mechanical or Electrical)
CONSTRUCTION ORDER	CO _ _ _ _ _	Item number of modified standard
CROSSMEMBER	XM	Holds channels apart
DIVERTER		NBS30, NBS90, or NBS90 PolySort. Module
DRIVE	DR	Power unit at the discharge end of NBS sorter
ELEVATION	EL	Top-of belt height above base surface
ENCODER		Electrical distance counter used to track package location along the sorter length
END PULLEY	E-PULL	4" or 5" diameter roller at charge end of NBS sorter
EXTRUSION		Aluminum base that holds UHMW belt strips (See ALUMINUM RAIL)
FEET PER MINUTE	FPM	Speed sorter belts are traveling
FILTER / REGULATOR		Combination air pressure air filter / regulator
FLOOR STAND	FS	Name for conveyor bed support
FLOW CONTROL		Needle valve used to control airflow
GEARMOTOR	GEARMTR	One piece gear-reducer motor assembly
GUARD RAIL	GR	Angle or channel used to keep product on NBS
GUARD	GRD	Any part used to protect area for safety reasons
IDLER	IDL	Un-driven pulley used as a tensioning device
ITEM NUMBER	IT #	MHS Conveyor part identification number
KEY		Square locking device used on rotating shafts
KIT		Group of several parts with a single item number
LACED	LCD	The condition of a correctly installed lacing
LACING		Type or method of joining belts together (splice)
LIFT FRAME		The lifting structure of a NBS90 transfer
LIFT TABLE		Assembly that guides the NBS30 wheels upward
LOCKNUT		Self-locking fastener that resists vibration
LOCTITE		A thread-locking adhesive that resists vibration



Definition of Terms		
KEY WORD	ABBREVIATION	DESCRIPTION
LOOSE PARTS	LP	Individual parts that must be installed in the field
MODULE	MOD	A self-contained mechanical assembly
MOUNT	MNT	Part used to hold another, similar to a bracket
MOUNTING	MTG	Location and fasteners to attach a mount
MOTOR	MTR	Rotational power source usually using electricity
MUFFLER		Device used to reduce the noise of exhausted air
NATIONAL PIPE THREAD	NPT	Standard identifier for USA tapered pipe sizes
ORDER NUMBER	11 _ _ _ _ _	Original factory order / tracking number
O-RING		Polyurethane cord belts of differing lengths
PHOTOEYE	PE	Optical sensing device used for product control
PLATE	PL	Flat piece of metal usually bolted on for strength
PROGRAMMABLE LOGIC CONTROLLER	PLC	Self-contained programmable control unit that can control several input and output devices
PULLEY		Roller described by diameter and body length
REFLECTOR	RF	Target used to reflect a light back to a photo eye
REGULATOR	REG	Air device that reduces pressure to usable level
ROLLER		Described by axle size and BF dimension
SCANNER		A device that recognizes products by bar codes
SCHEMATIC		Line drawing of a electrical or pneumatic circuit
SEAL		Sealing device on a rotating shaft or cylinder rod
SHAFT		Round steel rod described by diameter and length
SHEAVE		A grooved disc that guides a V-belt or O-ring
SHIM		Thin piece of metal, used to fill up a space
SKATEWHEEL	SKW	2" diameter X 5/8" wide X 1/4" axle hole roller
SOCKET	SOC	Hex shaped hole in an Allen screw
SOLENOID	SOL	An electrically operated multi-position air valve
SPACER		Thick washer or tube that a fastener passes thru
SPLICE		Area where similar materials are joined together
SPRING	SPR	Coiled wire device used for un-powered return
SPROCKET	SPKT	Wheel with shaped teeth that engage roller chain
SPUR		Transition bed between a diverter and exit lane
STANDHEAD		Pivoting bracket that attaches support to the bed
STARTER		Electrical relay that energizes the drive motor
TAG		Number that identifies unit in system lay-out
TAKE-UP		Assembly used to remove slack from a belt / belts
TEE		A part with three connections locations
TENSIONER		A pneumatic, spring, or static take-up device
TRANSFER	TRNS	NBS90 and NBS-SP module

Definition of Terms		
KEY WORD	ABBREVIATION	DESCRIPTION
ULTRA HIGH MOLECULAR WEIGHT	UHMW	Industry standard term for the hard milky white Polyethylene used in wear strip applications
VALVE		An air shut-off or switching device
VENT		Small hole in gearbox to allow air expansion
WEARSTRIP		Low-friction material used to reduce rubbing wear
WELDMENT	WLDMT	Any part that requires welding in its manufacture
VFD	VFD	Variable Frequency Drive for motor speed control

### 3.5.1: Product Description Examples

For the most current list of “**Product Description**” and “**Terms and Abbreviations**” Log into <https://mhs-conveyor.com/> and select Support/Engineering Support Documents.

# Chapter 4: NBS®90 POLYSORT APPLICATION GUIDELINES

## NBS90 PolySort Selection


Due to the high degree of polybag variance and physical characteristics of typical contents (e.g. pliable, irregular, light, loose, etc...) it is vital for the Systems Integrator to fully understand the physical parameters of all conveying products and how well it should perform for the full product range expected to convey. It remains the responsibility of the Systems Integrator to ensure that the equipment proposed is capable of handling the products in the manner desired.

**The Polysort unit is designed specifically with polybag handling in mind, as shown by the following features:**

- Transfer Tubs have extra high lift and drop above/below the conveying surface by 1/2" to allow for loosely packed polybags.
- Belts and Divert Rollers are on tighter 2-1/2" centers to help support pliable or irregular products
- High friction Divert Rollers stop and convey polybags quickly "on the fly"
  - **Note for Carton Handling:**
    - The high friction surface can cause higher center of gravity products to tip at high speeds and rates. Generally, products convey well if the center of gravity is no more than 25% of product width or height. **Consult with Applications Engineering for your specific application.**
- Transfer Tubs use high performance SEW Movimot drive motors for quick response and high efficiency
- Bed Rail connections and infeed points are rounded and scalloped to reduce product snagging
- Divert Tubs are fitted with infeed ramps between each lane to minimize snagging and maximize rate
- Small Array Photo Eyes are used to sense products 5mm thick

Given the above design features, the nature of conveying products with irregular or loose conveying surfaces are not guaranteed. MHS Conveyor has tested a wide range of products contained in polybags with successful convey with the vast majority of "normal" industry packaged polybags from companies in the Apparel, Postal/Parcel, and Distribution markets.

**Consult with MHS Conveyor Applications Engineering for your specific needs or to arrange product testing.**

 <b>WARNING</b>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Post sort orientation may <b>not</b> be maintained. Typical divert is onto a chute, bin, tub or similar. Consult with MHS Conveyor Applications Engineering for specific details or to arrange product testing.</li></ul>

**Use NBS90 PolySort when:**

- Tighter belt centers than our standard NBS is required
- Product may be same size and weight, or mixed
- Product weight: less than 2oz. – 40 lbs. Max, 1,000 lbs. total live load
- Products typically convey onto chute or dump into tote, Gaylord, or similar
- Ambient temperature is +35° to 100°F

**NBS90 PolySort Application Notes:**

- Matching conveyor rates before and after NBS sortation are vital to proper application decisions.
- If orientation integrity is required post transfer, products would need to be tested.
- The transfer exit lanes from NBS90 PolySort can be gravity roller (used as a deceleration area), chutes or powered conveyor run at a speed which allows the lane to receive products as fast as they are transferred.
- The maximum divert rate for a NBS90 PolySort single-direction is 50 CPM. The bidirectional rate is 50 CPM. (Contact the Customer Support group for application consideration above these rates)
- Induction to NBS90 PolySort sortation must be able to singulate individual products. Minimum induction gap varies with line speed and determine product pitch.
  - $\text{Speed} / \text{Pitch} = \text{Rate}$ . Reference chart example below.

PolySort Rate w/Max Polybag				
Speed (FPM)	Min Gap (ins)	Max Prod Load (ins)	Pitch (ins)	Max Rate (CPM)
300	44	28	72	50

High rates are possible given ideal product size and type, edge aligned and induction control upstream of PolySort, and programming optimization. **Consult with MHS Conveyor Applications Engineering for specific details or to arrange product testing.**

- To increase rate justify all products along the exit lane side of the NBS90 PolySort sortation for single direction transfer.
- When NBS90 PolySort over-all-length is over 50' and up to 100' in length, an addition auxiliary air take-up is required.
- The maximum length of a NBS90 PolySort sortation conveyor, including two air take-up units, is 100'.

## CAUTION

- The use of a VFD (Variable Frequency Drive) or at least a "soft start" motor drive is recommended for NBS90 PolySort drive motor control. **Ignoring this point may void the motor warranty.**
- The use of a VFD (Variable Frequency Drive) **is required** for NBS drive motor control. **Ignoring this point will void the belt motor manufacturer's warranty.**

### NBS90 PolySort Elevation Top of Belt

The minimum elevation at the discharge end of an NBS90 PolySort sortation line is 19". The end drive unit is located at the discharge end and requires a space of 60" or 33" long.

Extra room alongside the drive should be provided to allow maintenance personnel access to either side of the drive assembly. In order to remove air take-up from bottom side of conveyor, add 6" of clearance and 7" for transfers.

### NBS90 PolySort Transfer Locations

- The leading edge of the first transfer module must be a minimum of 11 1/8" from the charge end of the sorter.
- The trailing edge of the last divert module must be at least 11 1/8" from the discharge end.
- The center line of a transfer exit lane is centered on the center line of the transfer rollers in an NBS90 PolySort.
- Standard available coated transfer rollers widths are: 25 1/2"
- One NBS90 PolySort transfer can transfer to up to four separate lanes of 1/2 the width of the roller length.
- Single direction transfer to two lanes is called a "Dual Transfer"
- Bi-directional transfer to two lanes each side is called a "Quad Transfer"

### NBS90 PolySort Standard Available Selections

- Horse Power (HP)
  - 2HP, 3HP, 5HP
- Feet Per Minute (FPM)
  - 120, 210, 240, 270, 300

### NBS90 PolySort Sorter Nominal Widths & Number of Belts

- 26.5 NBS90 PolySort with 9 Belts on 2-1/2" Centers

### Features and benefits

FEATURES:	BENEFITS:
Tighter belt centers vs standard NBS90	Prevents polybags from sagging between belts
Extra high/low transfer lift	Keeps polybags from dragging or snagging
High friction natural rubber transfer rollers	Maximum grab on a slippery polybag
High powered SEW transfer motor	Powerful acceleration for polybag transferring
Direct drive 97% efficient gearmotor on sorter drive	Eliminates all chain or drive belt maintenance
Individual belt take-ups	Even belt tension for unequal stretch or length
Use with extreme range of mixed product from 2oz. to 40lbs.	Adaptable to a wide range of customer needs

## Chapter 5: NBS®90 SP (SMALL PARCELS) SELECTION GUIDELINES

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### Use NBS®90 SP When:

- Higher speed sortation than NBS is required
- Product may be same size and weight, or mixed
- Product weight: 1-20 lbs, 1000 lbs. total load
- Product size: 4" X 4" Min. -- 13" X 24" Max.
- Ambient temperature is +35° to 100°F

### NBS90 SP Applications

- Matching conveyor rates before and after NBS sortation are vital to proper application decisions.
- The transfer exit lanes from NBS SP can be gravity roller (used as a deceleration area), chutes or powered conveyor run at a speed which allows the lane to receive products as fast as they are transferred.
- The maximum divert rate for a NBS SP single-direction is 120 CPM. The bidirectional rate is 120 CPM. (Contact the Customer Support group for application consideration above these rates)
- Induction to NBS-SP sortation must be able to singulate individual products. Minimum gap of 6"+ conveyor width at 250 FPM 10"+ conveyor width at 300 FPM.
- Justify all products along the exit lane side of the NBS SP sortation for single direction transfers.
- When NBS-SP over-all-length is over 50' and up to 100' in length, an additional auxiliary air take-up is required.
- The maximum length of a NBS SP sortation conveyor, including two air take-up units, is 100'.
- All units require 1/2" gap before and after the unit for maintenance access to the end covers.

## CAUTION

- The use of a VFD (Variable Frequency Drive) or at least a "soft start" motor drive is recommended for NBS90 SP drive motor control. **Ignoring this point may void the motor warranty.**
- The use of a VFD (Variable Frequency Drive) **is required** for NBS drive motor control. **Ignoring this point will void the belt motor manufacturer's warranty.**

### NBS SP ELEVATION TOP OF BELT

The minimum elevation at the discharge end of an NBS SP sortation line is 23". The end drive unit is located at the discharge end and requires a space 23" high by 33" long.

Extra room alongside the drive should be provided to allow maintenance personnel access to either side of the drive assembly. In order to remove air take-up from bottom side of conveyor, add 6" of clearance and 7" for transfers.



### NBS90 SP Transfer Locations

- The leading edge of the first transfer module must be a minimum of 28" from the charge end of the sorter.
- The trailing edge of the last divert module must be at least 42" from the discharge end.
- The center line of a transfer exit lane is centered on the center line of the transfer rollers in an NBS SP.
- Standard available coated transfer rollers widths are: 9", 12", 15", 18", & 21"
- One NBS SP transfer can transfer to up to four separate lanes of 1/2 the width of the roller length.
- Single direction transfer to two lanes is called a "Dual Transfer"
- Bi-directional transfer to two lanes each side is called a "Quad Transfer"

### NBS SP Standard Drive Selections

- Horse Power (HP)
  - 5, .75, 1, 1.5 HP @ the following speeds
- Feet Per Minute (FPM)
  - 120, 150, 180, 200, 220, 250, 300 FPM
  - Additionally: 2 HP @ 200, 220, 250, 300 FPM

### NBS SP Sorter Nominal Widths & Number Of Belts

- 11.5NBS-SP with 3 Belts on 2-1/2" Centers
- 14 NBS-SP with 4 Belts on 2-1/2" Centers

FEATURES:	BENEFITS:
High speed sortation of small product	Maximize throughput
Reversible diverter drive	Divert right and left, saving space
High friction transfer rollers	Positive acceleration and maximum divert rate
Pick up product "on-the-fly"	Maximize sort rate
Product is conveyed on belts until sorted	Increased accuracy of control tracking
Compact design of divert module	Close center of divert points
Individual belt take-ups	Long belt life and reduced maintenance

## Chapter 6: NBS RECEIVING & SITE PREPARATION

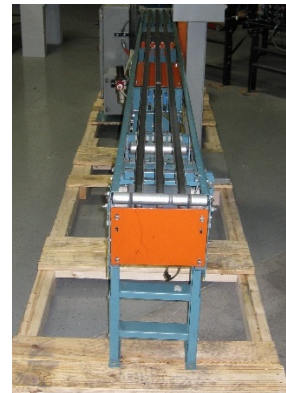
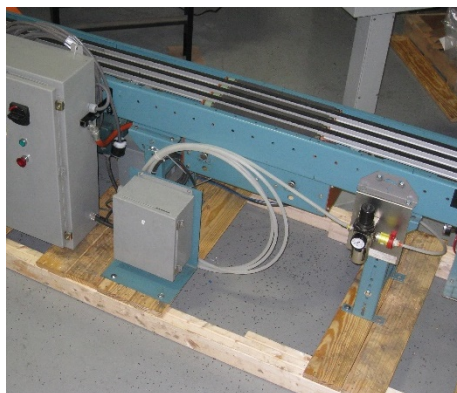
### General

MHS Conveyor NBS Narrow Belt Sorters are shipped in subassemblies. These subassemblies are packaged to guard against damage in shipment, when handled properly.

Examination immediately following unloading will show if any damage was caused during shipment. If damage is evident, claims for recovery of expenses to repair damage or replace components must be made against the carrier immediately. While unloading, a check must be made against the Bill of Lading, or other packing lists provided, to confirm full receipt of listed items.

### CAUTION

- **TAKE CARE DURING THE REMOVAL OF EQUIPMENT FROM THE CARRIER.** Remove small items and boxes first. Pull and lift only on the skid, not on the frame, crossmember or any part of the equipment. Be sure the skid is free of other materials which may be on top of or against the side of the skid to be removed.



### Preparation of Site

After the conveyor is received, move it to the installation site or designated dry storage area as soon as possible. Clean up all packing material immediately before parts get lost in it. Loose parts should remain in the shipping boxes until needed.

Prior to starting assembly of the conveyor, carefully check the installation path to be sure there are no obstructions that will cause interference. Check for access along the path needed to bring in bed sections and components closest to the point where they are needed. It is often necessary to give the area along the system path a general cleanup to improve installation efficiency, access and accuracy.

## 6.1: NBS PARTS INVENTORY & IDENTIFICATION

Each subassembly is shipped completely assembled except the bed joint splice plate/nuts which are shipped with other loose parts. Identify and separate the sorter subassemblies by type or tag number, for inventory and ease of locating during installation.

An identification label is attached to the inside of one side channel or on a crossmember, close to one end of each conveyor bed. This label contains job number, part number, order number, tag number (if specified), assembler's initials and date of manufacture. On supports, the tag is located on the bottom side of the foot. On special devices, it is located on a convenient flat surface that is not offensive to the appearance of the equipment but is still accessible for viewing. These numbers can be cross-referenced against the packing list. The illustrations in this manual and the part number stickers will assist you with your inventory.

### CAUTION

- Do not remove finishing nails from rail ends. They keep the UHMW guides from sliding down to the discharge end.

## Chapter 7: NBS PARTS INVENTORY & IDENTIFICATION

The following procedures are to be used as guidelines only. Specific installation methods will vary somewhat depending on available equipment on site and each installer's preferences based on past experience.

Each subassembly is shipped completely assembled except the bed joint splice plate/nuts which are shipped with other loose parts. Identify and separate the sorter subassemblies by type or tag number, for inventory and ease of locating during installation.

An identification label is attached to the inside of one side channel or on a crossmember, close to one end of each conveyor bed.



### This label contains:

- Item number
- Description
- Job Number
- Mfg. Number
- Date of manufacture
- Tag number (if specified)
- Assembler's clock number
- QR (Quick Response) Label
  - Scan Code For IOM Manual



Scan the QR code to retrieve the IOM Manual, if nothing happens; check your scanner settings and make sure the QR Label setting is enabled.

On the supports, the tag is located on the bottom side of the foot. On special devices, it is located on a convenient flat surface that is not offensive to the appearance of the equipment but is still accessible for viewing. These numbers can be cross-referenced against the packing list. Loose parts are boxed and shipped separately.

You should have all conveyor sections and supports for a particular conveyor prior to installation. It is cost-effective to identify and procure any missing parts before they are needed for assembly. Small items like nuts and bolts are weigh-counted and packaged by size and type.

# Chapter 8: NBS INSTALLATION DETAILS

## General Procedures

The following procedures are to be used as guidelines only. Specific installation methods will vary somewhat depending on available equipment on site and each installer's preferences based on experience.

## Dimensional Reference Points



The path of each conveyor in the system is determined by establishing a reference point at each end. The centerline of the conveyor is established and a chalk line is snapped between these points.

Conveyors should be installed with the centerline of the bed matching the centerline of the conveyor path within 1/16" of true center. Locate and mark the center of the crossmembers at each end of the conveyor. Use a plumb line or other applicable device to ensure accuracy to the chalk line.



Always carry out a thorough check for any obstructions such as building columns, manholes, etc. It may be necessary to reroute the conveyor to avoid the obstruction. In this case it would be advisable to begin installation at this point, using the obstruction as a reference point (Datum), and install the sections in either direction as required.

All conveyor sections must be checked for squareness prior to installation as "racking" or being knocked out of square may have occurred during shipping and handling.



 <b>WARNING</b>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• The Installation Supervisor must be experienced with conveyor and qualified in the mechanics of the equipment and enforce safe working procedures for the protection of the crew, customer, and customer's property.</li></ul>

 <b>WARNING</b>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Before restarting a conveyor which has been stopped because of an emergency, an inspection of the conveyor must be made and the cause of the stoppage determined. The starting device must be locked out before any attempt is made to correct the cause of stoppage.</li></ul>

8.1: NBS GENERAL ELECTRICAL REQUIREMENTS

<div> <b>WARNING</b></div>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• All electrical controls must be installed, wired, and connected by a licensed electrician only.</li><li>• All motor controls and wiring must conform to the National Electrical Code as published by the National Fire Protection Association and approved by the American National Standards Institute, Inc. In addition, since specific electrical codes vary from one area to another, be sure to check with the proper authorities before starting the electrical wiring.</li></ul>

The electrical voltage of the motor will be stamped on the metal nameplate. This voltage should be checked to see that it matches your available voltage. Many motors, both single phase and three phase, are dual voltage. Consult the wiring diagram on the motor for the proper connections. If a three-phase motor on a single direction conveyor runs the wrong direction, two of the three leads must be switched to reverse rotation.

<div> <b>WARNING</b></div>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Do not connect the motor to any other voltage than stamped on its metal nameplate.</li></ul>



Consult the wiring diagram on the inside cover of the starter and push-button station for the proper electrical connections.

Three-phase drives require transformers to reduce the push-button and control circuit to 115 volts. If primary voltage is changed, the transformer must be changed according to the wiring diagram found on the transformer.

**Note:**

All control equipment is covered by the original manufacturer's equipment warranty.



 <b>WARNING</b>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• All safety devices, including wiring of electrical safety devices, shall be arranged to operate in a “fail safe” manner. That is, if power failure or failure of the device itself would occur, a hazardous condition must not result.</li><li>• Do not connect the motor to any other voltage than stamped on its metal nameplate.</li></ul>

**NEMA type enclosure ratings are as follows:**

**NEMA 1** - Indoor use; Provides protection against contact with internal components. Suitable for use in warehouse and distribution environments.

**Gasketed:**

**NEMA 1** - Same use as NEMA 1, but with additional protection against dust and dirt.

**NEMA 3** - Outdoor use, designed to keep out rain and dust.

**NEMA 4** - Indoor and outdoor use, designed to keep out rain and dust.

**NEMA 12** - Indoor use: Provides protection against dust, dirt and oil, and drippings of noncorrosive liquids suitable for use in industrial environments.

**NEMA 13** - Indoor use: Provides protection against dust, dirt, sprayed oil and noncorrosive liquids.

## 8.2: NBS90 POLYSORT MHS Conveyor CONTROLS GUIDELINES

ECG 7.1 Rev. 1.6.03

### (SEW-Eurodrive, 2018)® Motor Circuit Information

The SEW-Eurodrive MOVIMOT® is used in many high speed reversing (and non-reversing) applications, such as the transfer drive for the PolySort. The MOVIMOT® as provided by MHS Conveyor would typically consist of the following:

- Three phase induction motor with an integrated variable frequency drive
- Speed control potentiometer, built into drive housing.
- Dynamic braking resistor, preinstalled in the drive.

#### **Additional hardware required for control of the MOVIMOT® would include:**

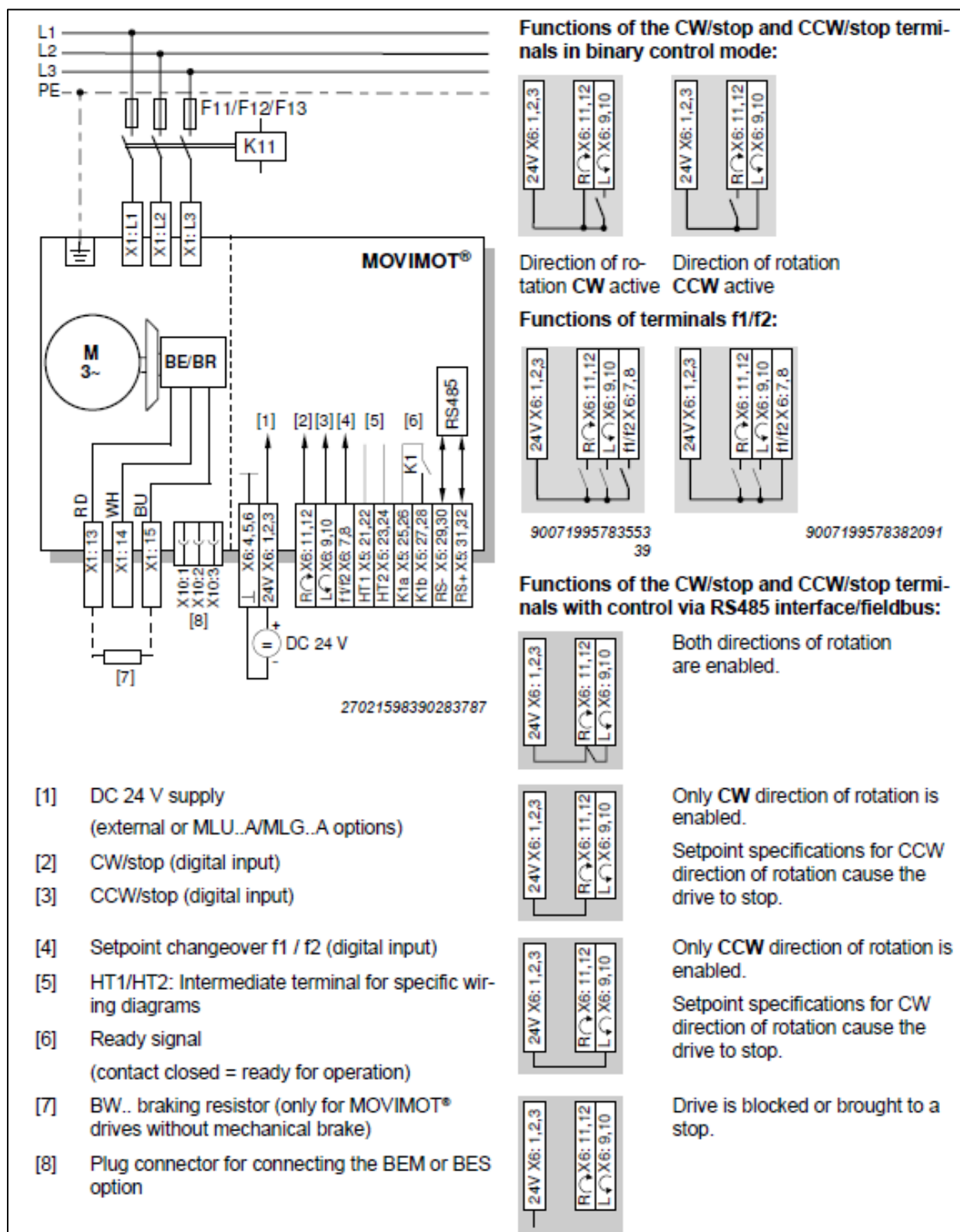
- Lockable, fused disconnect switch for each drive.
- Motor contactor for each system.
- 24V Control Power Supply
- 24VDC PLC output (PNP sourcing) for run command (two for reversing).

#### **High Voltage Connections**

- Verify that the motor nameplate rating matches the system voltage and frequency.
- Size fuses as for a conventional induction motor.
- Terminals for 3 phase power are located inside the connection box on the motor.
- Group motor installations are not permitted.
- A contactor before the fused disconnect switches must be used. This should be energized with the Master Control Relay (MCR) for the system and not used for normal motor stopping.
- Connect conductors to the L1, L2, L3 and ground terminals. See figure 1 below.

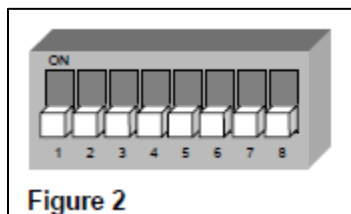
#### **Controls Connections**

- Connect dry contacts between the 24VDC and R↻ and/or L↻ terminals. These signals will start and stop the motor in the clockwise or counter-clockwise directions. See figure 1.
- Connect the external power to the 24V and ⊥ terminals. Connect PLC outputs to the R↻ and/or L↻ terminals (PNP sourcing outputs).



### Speed, Ramp, and DIP Switch Settings

- The speed of the drive can be adjusted by turning the setpoint potentiometer, f1, accessible through a screw plug on the connection box cover.
- The ramp time is set with switch t1. Set this to detent position '0' for maximum acceleration.
- DIP switch S1 should have all switches in the off position. (factory default) See figure 2.
- Setpoint switch f2 is not used and can be left at the factory setting.

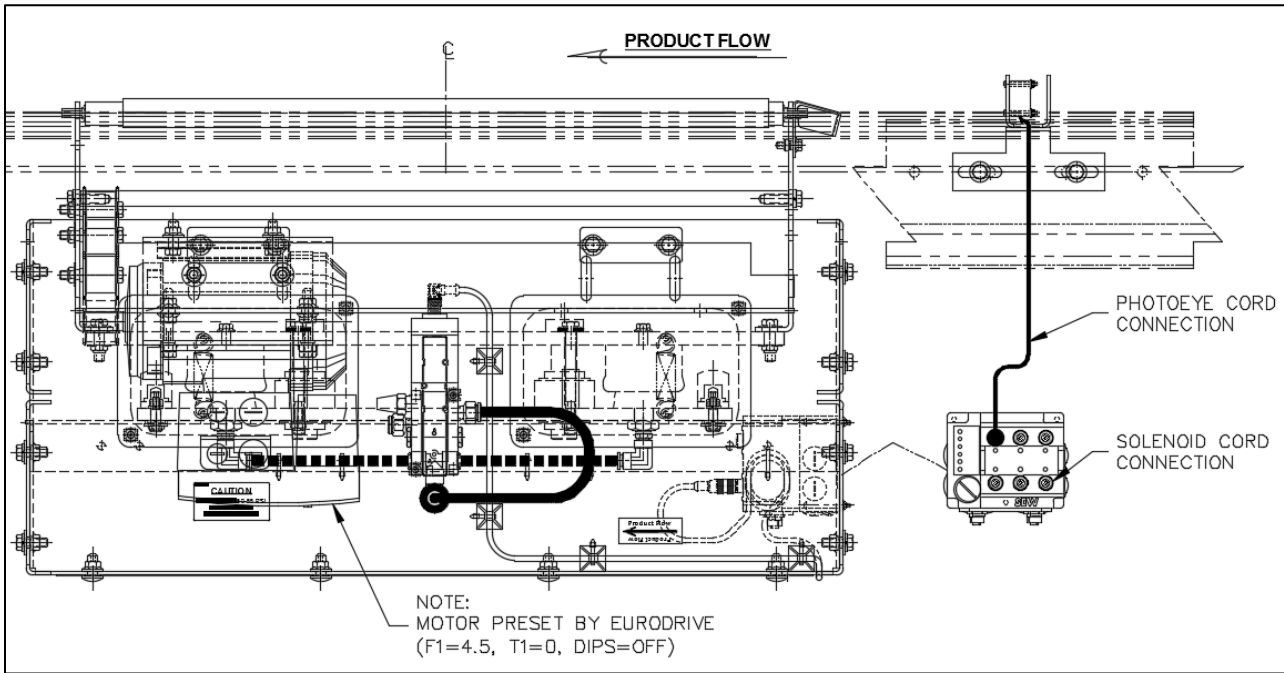
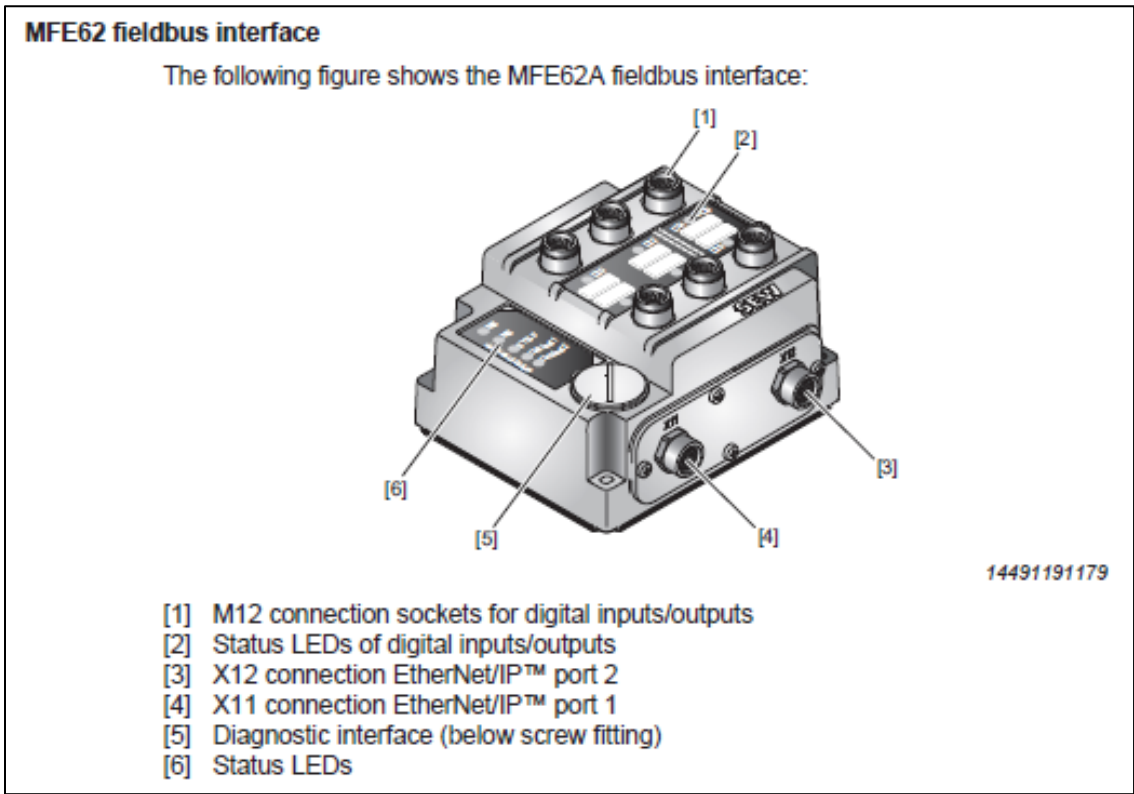


### Status LED

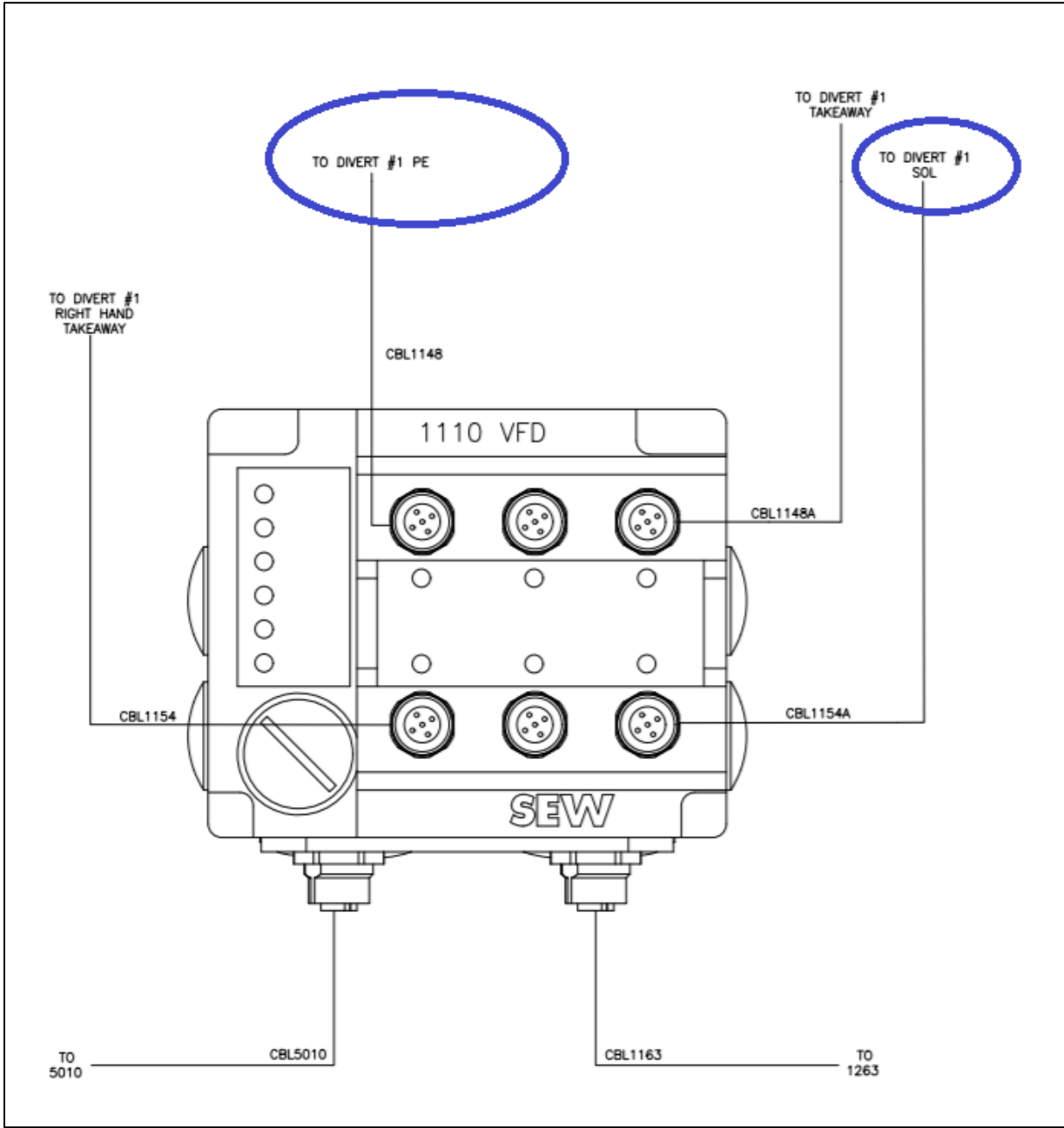
A three-color status LED is visible on the outside of the connection box cover. The table below describes the function:

LED Color	LED Status	Operational Status	Description
-	Off	Not Ready	No 24V or System power
Yellow	Steady Flashing	Not Ready	Self-test phase active or 24V present but System power not OK
Yellow	Steady Light	Ready but unit inhibited	24V and System power OK, but no enable signal
Green	Steady Light	Unit enabled	Motor operating
Green	Steady, fast flashing	Current limit active	Drive has reached the current limit
Red	Steady Light	Not Ready	Check the 24V supply Make sure that there is a smoothing DC voltage with a low ripple (max 13%)
Red	2 x flash, pause	Fault 07	DC link voltage too high
Red	3 x flash, pause	Fault 11	Excessive temperature in output stage
Red	4 x flash, pause	Fault 84	Excessive temperature in motor Assignment of motor to frequency inverter incorrect
Red	5 x flash, pause	Fault 89	Excessive temperature in brake Assignment of motor to frequency inverter incorrect
Red	6 x flash, pause	Fault 06	Mains phase fault

8.2.1: NBS90 PolySort Sorter with Ethernet/IP comes pre-mounted from the factory.



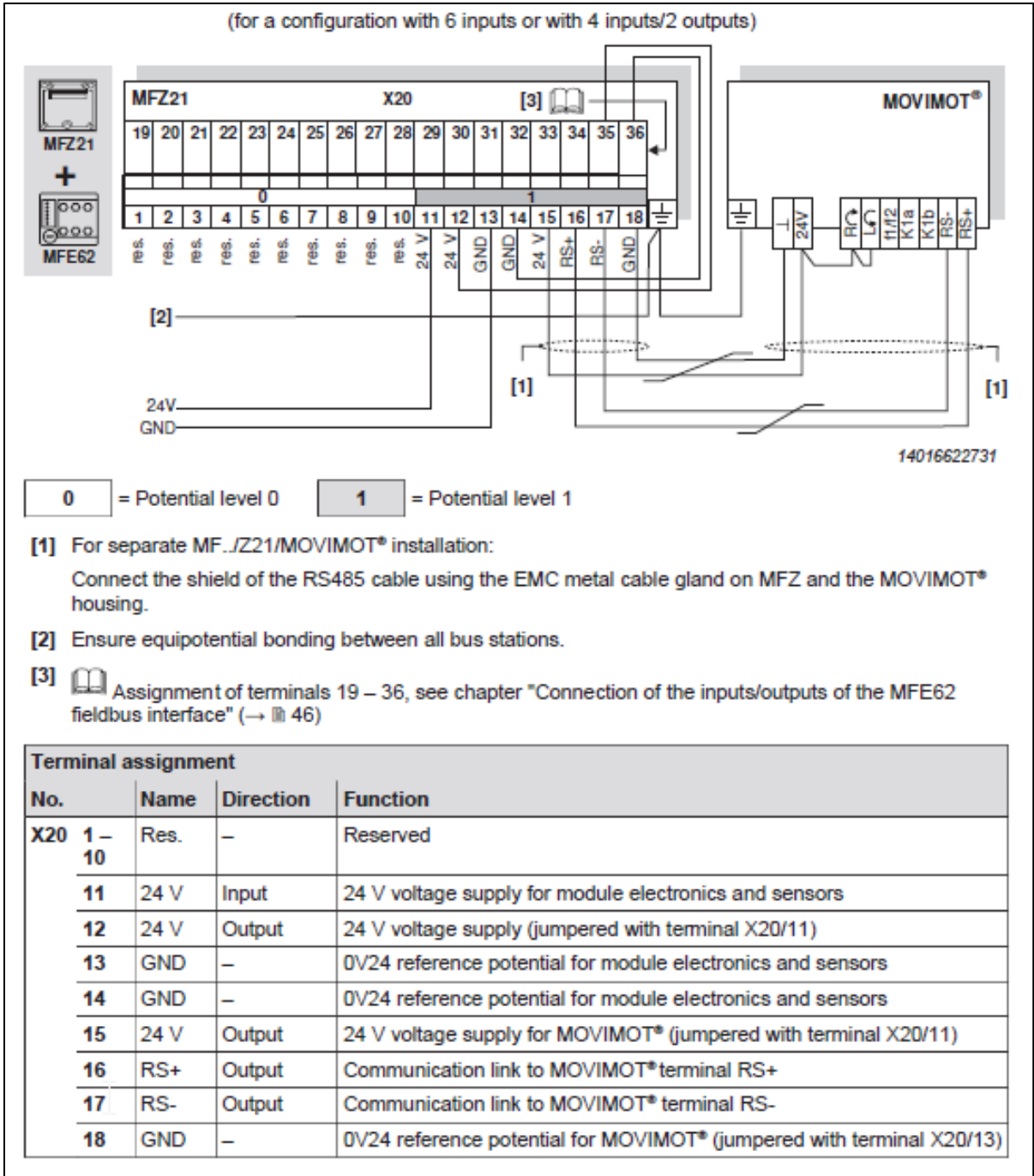
Connection of MFZ21 connection module with MFE62 to MOVIMOT®











(Tri-Tronics, 2016)

MFZ21 connection module with MFE62 EtherNet/IP™ interface MOVIMOT®



Divert #1 PE

LED Indication: Run Mode

Power Indicator	Power present	
	No power	
Output Indicator	Not Blocked	
	Flash: Marginal	
	Blocked	
Light Bar	CTA Feedback (Continuous Threshold Adjustment Status)	





CTA Feedback

The space between the Blue LED's indicates the sensor can automatically make the amount of threshold adjustment. Illuminate when the sensor and reflector are in optimum working condition, the top and bottom LED with. As the sensor or reflector become dirty, the LED will get closer and closer together until the bottom two LED are illuminated. At this point, it is crucial that the sensor and/or reflector should be cleaned.

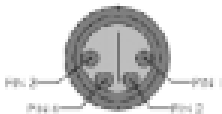
After cleaning, the LED will ill adjust back to the optimum working illumination indication.

Adjustment

1. Turn Output Indicator Pot Clockwise till it begins to flash 
2. Adjust sensor to the reflector. Maximizing the light bar will indicate proper alignment
3. Turn Output Indicator Pot Counterclockwise till it stops flashing and is on Solid 



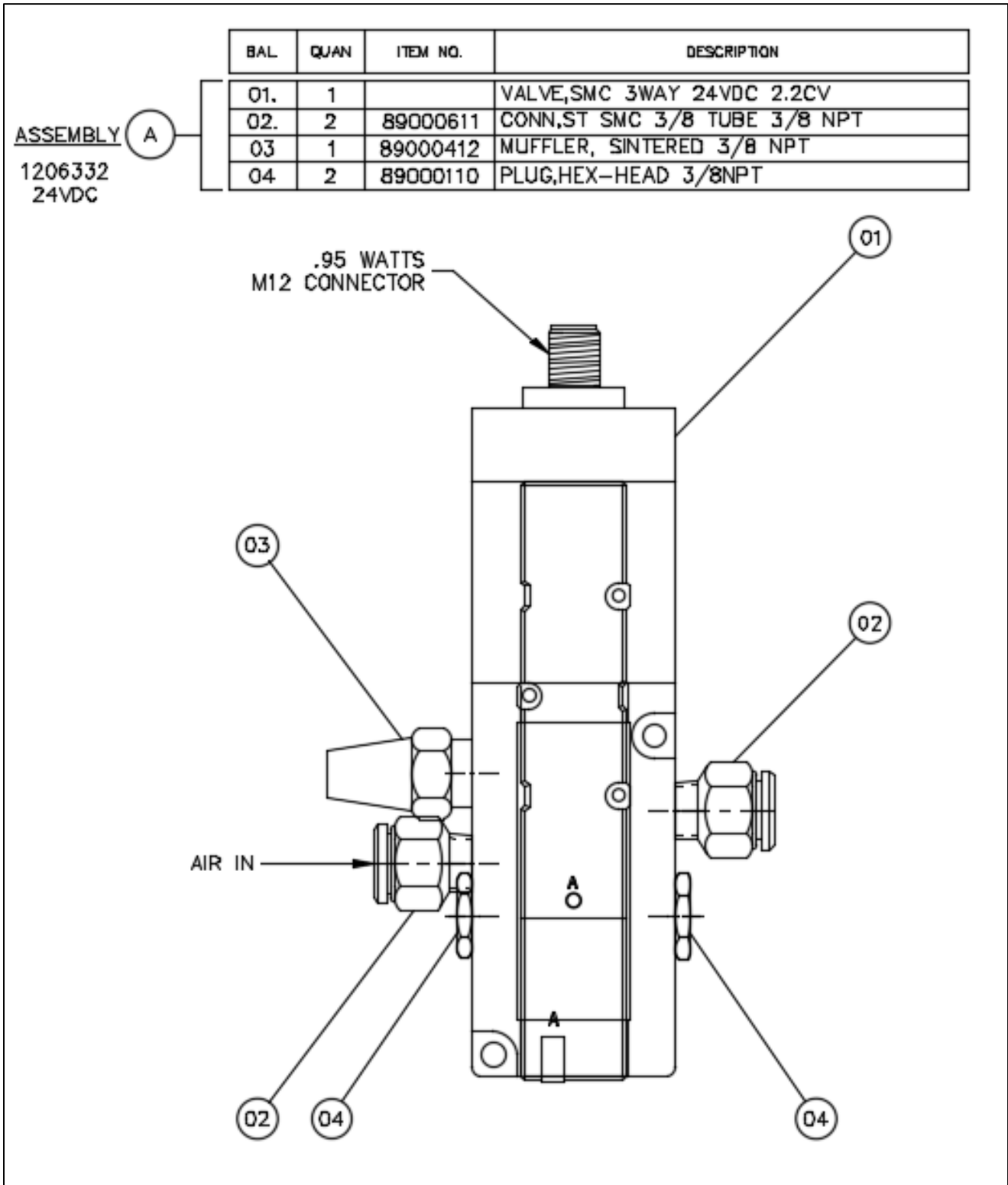
Connection Type



M8 Snap

- Pin 1 : +(L+)
- Pin 2 : Not Connected
- Pin 3 : -(M)
- Pin 4 : PNP LO

Divert #1 Sol



8.2.2: NBS90 PolySort Programmable Wheeled Encoder

# RH-P144AJ

## Programmable Wheeled Encoder

### DESCRIPTION

The RH-P encoder, also known as a Pulse Position Indicator (PPI) or Tach, is typically used to measure linear movement on a conveyor system. The number of pulses per revolution is determined by setting configuration switches. It is typically fitted with a pair of 12" circumference measuring wheels, model MW-1-B, or 30cm circumference wheels, model MW-30-B, that allow it to ride directly on the conveyor belt, tracking the conveyor independent of conveyor roller diameters. The RH-P also includes the Anti-jitter feature that eliminates extraneous pulses generated if the conveyor stops on a pulse edge.

### FEATURES

- Programmable Pulses/Revolution
- ESD / Short Circuit / Reverse Voltage Protected
- Exclusive "Anti-jitter" Circuit for Conveyor Applications
- See the model R22 for a smaller wheeled encoder

\* CE marking requires Photocraft cable, and surge protection option if cable exceeds 100' (30m) or leaves the building.

### DIMENSIONS

3-pin connector

Threaded cover to access configuration switches

### MECHANICAL

Weight: 1.3 lbs (600 gm)  
Shaft Loading: Radial: 25 lb. (11.3 kg.) max  
Axial: 10 lbs. (4.5 kg.) max  
Bearing Life: 70 x 1,000,000/rpm = hours  
Materials:

- Case: Aluminum, anodized
- Shaft: 303 Stainless steel
- Switch cover: Plastic

Maximum Operating Speed: 3,000 rpm

### ELECTRICAL CONNECTIONS

MS 3-pin Pin No.	4-pin M12 Pin No.	Function	Wire Color
A	1	Supply Voltage	Red
B	4	Output A	White
C	3	Common	Black
-	2	not used	-

### CONFIGURATION SWITCHES

Output Circuit Selection

6 7 8	1 2 3 4 5
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Pulses per Revolution Selection

1 2 3 4 5	6 7 8	9 10 11 12
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Switch definitions: ☐ Up (off), ☒ Down (on).

### ELECTRICAL

Supply Voltages (Vin): (specify when ordering)  
5 ± 5% vdc or 8 to 30 vdc  
Supply Current: 50 ma max (no load)  
Output Current: 50 ma max source/sink  
Operating Temperature: -25° to +85° C  
Output Protection:

- Short Circuit
- ESD to 8kV direct and 25kV air

Output Circuit: Selectable by setting switches 6 to 8 (see configuration switches).

- Current sinking NPN transistor with internal 3.3K pull-up resistor
- Current sourcing PNP transistor with internal 3.3K pull-down resistor
- NPN open collector (30vdc max)
- Push/Pull (combined sourcing/sinking)

### OUTPUTS

Pulses per Revolution: Selectable by setting switches 1 to 5 (see configuration switches). Output is "low" when initially powered.  
Anti-jitter: Increases pulse output hysteresis to 1/3 of a pulse width eliminating the effects of mechanical vibration and the possible dither that results in false pulses.  
Output Waveform:

- Pulse On-Off Ratio: 50% ± 10%
- Pulse Interval jitter: ±10%
- Pulse rise time: 2 msec (max)
- Pulse fall time: 5 msec (max)
- Voltage (high): Vin-2.5 vdc (min)
- Voltage (low): 1.5 vdc (max)

### ACCESSORIES

See our website for cables, measuring wheels, and mounting brackets for above and under a conveyor.

### MODEL NUMBER

Model Number	Program Name	Supply Voltage	Modification Number	Accessories
RH	P144AJ	5-30vdc	3 pin MS style connector is standard. M131 = 4-pin 12mm connector. Call or see our website for other modifications.	Accessories: leave blank for no accessories. Call or see our website for more information.

Example: RH-P144AJ/8-30 - model RH, P144AJ program, 8-30vdc 3-pin MS style connector

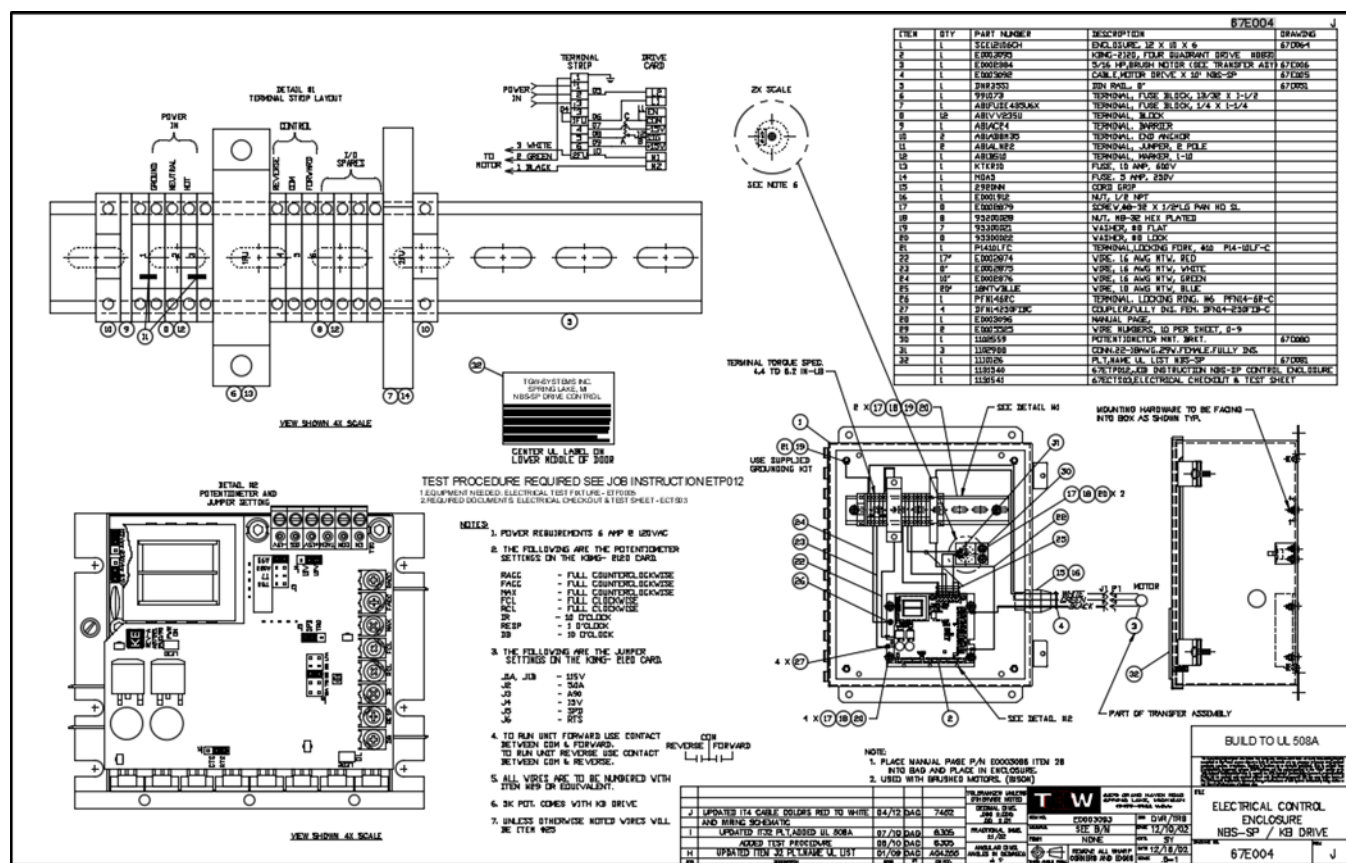
**TRI-TRONICS**  
MATERIAL HANDLING AND INDUSTRIAL EXPERIENCE SINCE 1974  
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P/N: 1193974

Revision Date: 4/25/2019

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### 8.3: NBS90 SP ELECTRICAL CONTROL ENCLOSURE



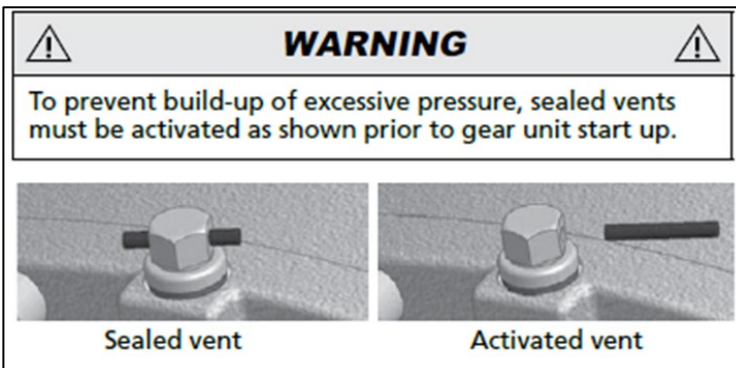
## 8.4: NBS GEAR MOTOR ACTIVATION

**PRIOR** to systems activation - Please inspect the gear unit for a vent and **if applicable to the product** remove the rubber sealing plug to activate. The vent is designed to allow excessive pressure to escape. Each gear unit should have a yellow instruction tag as shown below. The tag can be removed after the plug is removed.

**Note:** The rubber sealing plug is in place for shipping and storage purpose only.

 <b>WARNING</b>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In order for the gear motor to release pressure, the vent must be activated by removing the rubber sealing plug <b>PRIOR</b> to gear unit start up.</li> </ul>

Please check you gear unit for a vent and if applicable to your product, remove the sealing plug to activate. "<https://www5.nord.com>" Operation Manual for Gear Units (B1000).

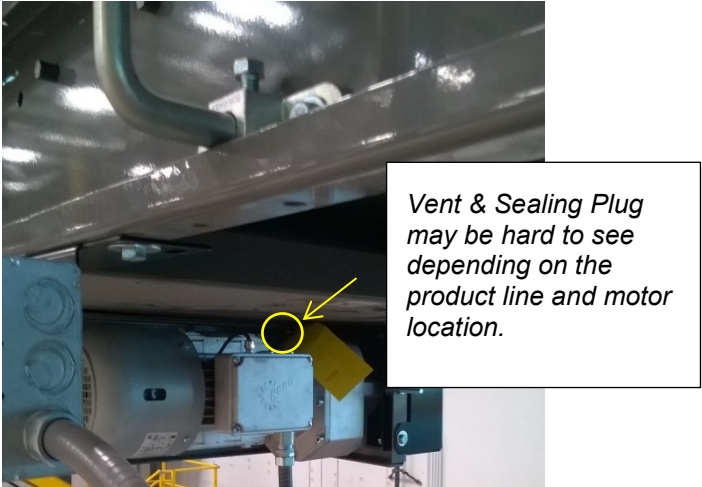
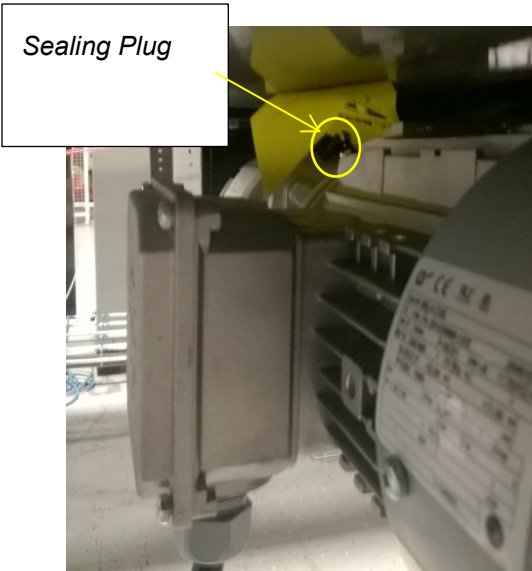
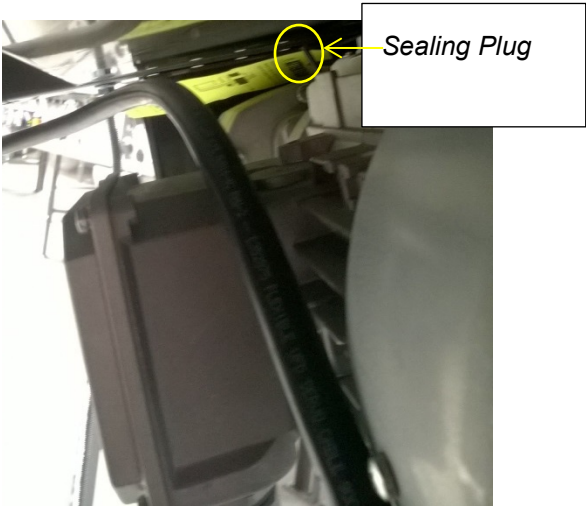
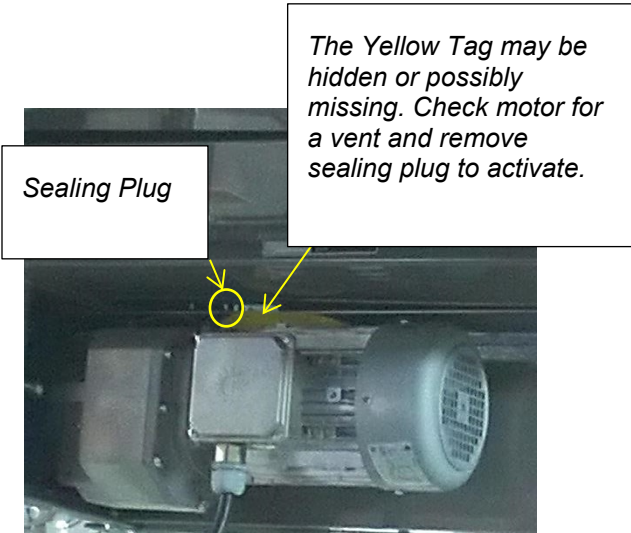




**Note:**

Yellow tags may be tucked out of sight. Please inspect all motors for a vent and remove sealing plug, if present, to activate.

The following pictures are examples showing where vent plugs may be located depending on the product line and motor position.



## 8.5: NBS ELEVATIONS

All top-of-belt (TOB) heights should be installed in accordance with the elevations shown on the drawings. In addition, all sortation devices must be level across both the frame width and length. Leveling of the frames is best done using a rotating laser level along the length of the conveyor and a builder's level across the width.

After the first elevation is established at a critical point, the elevation of all other points shall be relative to this first point. Normal practice is to dimension the layout and measure elevations from the floor at each point of support.

As the conveyor system proceeds onto another floor or into another building or room, a new elevation will be measured from the floor at that point. This new elevation will then become the reference for subsequent elevations.

When installing an overhead system, the first elevation is measured from the floor and becomes the reference elevation point until a change in elevation is shown on the layout. Any new elevation is also measured from the floor and becomes the new reference point. The process is repeated each time an elevation change occurs.

### CAUTION

- Consult the building architect or a structural engineer regarding ceiling loading or structural limitations of the building if any conveyor is ceiling hung.

## 8.6: NBS SUPPORTING ARRANGEMENT

### Floor Supports

Install bolts used to attach the standhead to the frame so the nut is on the bottom. Standhead bolts should be left finger tight while the conveyor is being assembled and aligned.

Floor supports are ordered by nominal height range, which is the dimension from the floor to top of the support. Conveyor elevations are shown on the layout by top-of-belt elevations. The difference between top of belt (TOB) and top of support is 7-3/8" and 9/58" end pulley and 13 1/16" direct drive bed. This dimension must be subtracted from the TOB height to set support height.

It is important that conveyor frames be installed level. Floor supports will accommodate normal irregularities in the floor surface. Adjustment for elevation in floor supports is accomplished with metal-on-metal bolt clamping force. To achieve the support's stated load rating, it is necessary to tighten the elevation adjustment bolts (3/8" diameter) to 23 ft. /lbs. of torque.

Supports should always be installed in the vertical position, and any variations due to conveyor pitch or floor slope will be compensated for in the pivoting stand-head of the support.





### 8.7: NBS SUPPORTS & CONNECTIONS

For details on Supports & Connections, see Support & Connections IOM (#1200485) at <https://mhs-conveyor.com/support/iom-manuals/supports-and-connections>

#### Anchoring

Anchoring in concrete floors is accomplished by drilling into the floor and inserting the suitable anchor bolt. The hole diameter and depth must be in accordance with the anchor bolt manufacturer’s instructions, and all applicable codes and requirements.

Anchor intermediate floor supports with two anchor bolts, one through each support foot plate using minimum 3/8” diameter anchor bolts. Stagger anchors from front hole on one side to rear hole on opposite side. For floor supports, over 5’ minimum use 1/2” diameter anchor bolts. Anchor bolts for equipment subject to impact loads should be a minimum of 1/2” diameter or as superseded by any other applicable code.

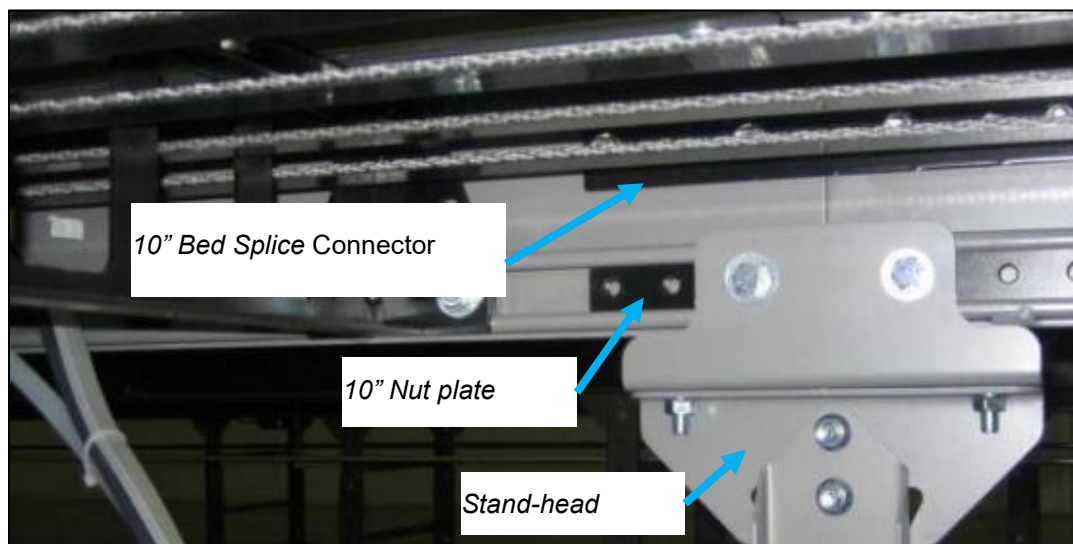
 <b>WARNING</b>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Place a bolt through the frame and support immediately with finger tight nut. This will prevent the frame from falling off the support, if bumped, and causing injury.</li></ul>

#### Bed/Support Connectors

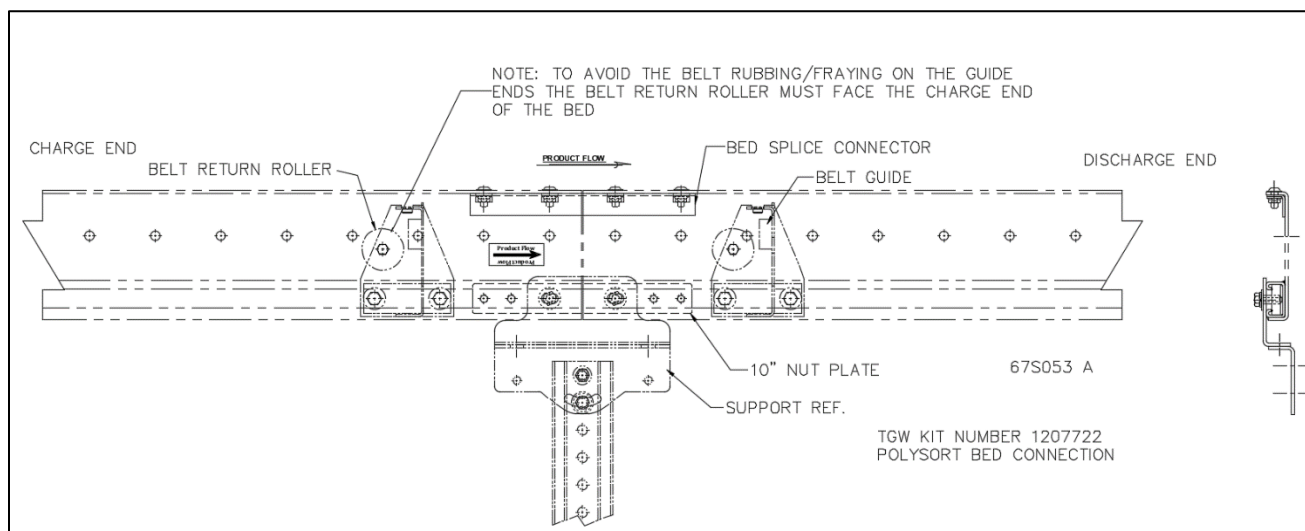
NBS can **ONLY** be supported at bed joints. Install the sortation conveyor (drive bed thru end pulley) on supports. Leave approximately 1/16” gap between low friction rail joints. The conveyor must be level and straight. Adjoining beds are connected using 3/8” thick by 10” nut plate, 3/16” thick by 10” clamping plate and 3/8” hardware. These parts are shipped with other loose parts. Insert 10” nut plate halfway into the formed channel end of each bed.

Mount standhead support with two 3/8-16 x 1” hex head bolts with flat and lock washers. After that mount 10” clamp plate to channel ends with four 3/8-16 x 1” hex head bolts with nut, flat and lock washers (see picture below). It can be seen that a crossmember could be moved into the recessed area of the standhead support bracket if needed.

Maintaining the rigidity and flatness of the conveying surface is the end result of proper support installation.



## 8.8: NBS90 POLYSORT BED CONNECTION KIT



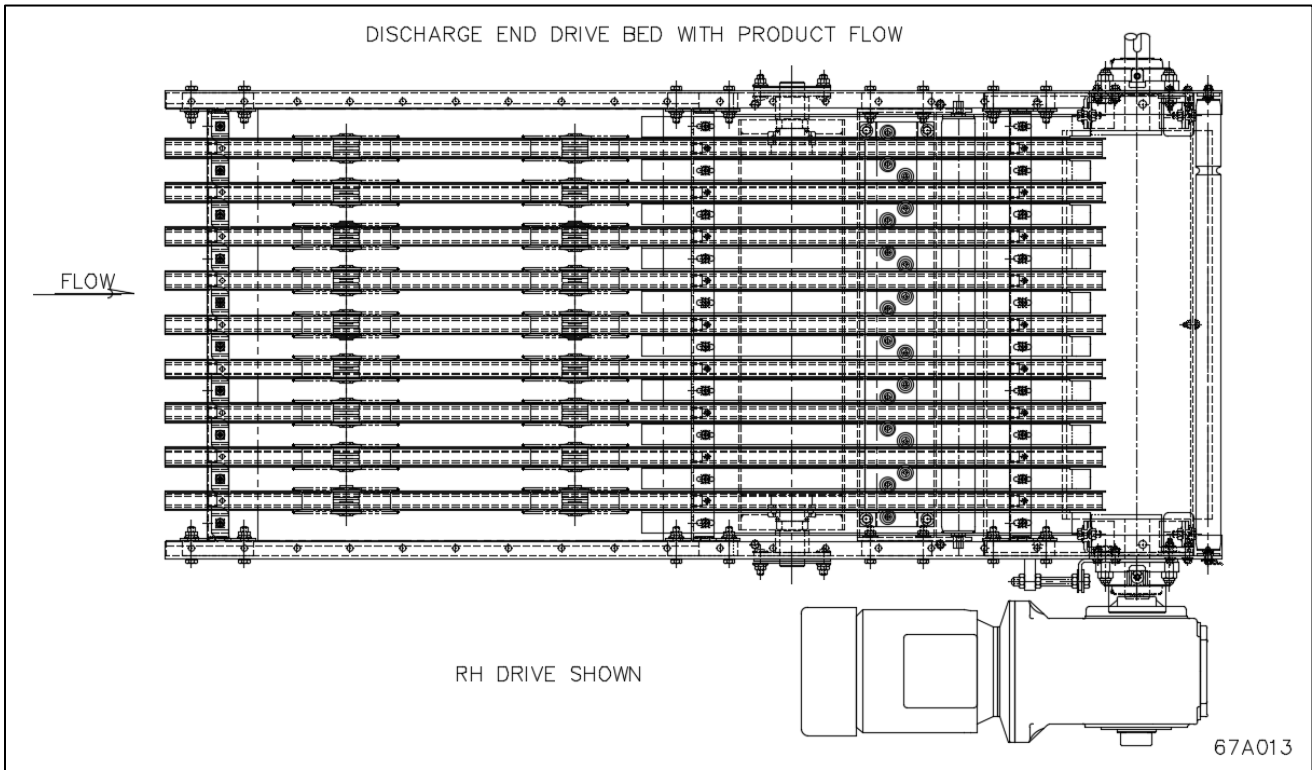
Bed Splice Connection Kit MHS Conveyor

# 1207722 **Note:**

### CAUTION



- **Note:** To avoid the belt rubbing/fraying on the guide ends the belt return roller must face the charge end of the bed.

8.9: NBS90 POLYSORT COMPONENT ORIENTATION

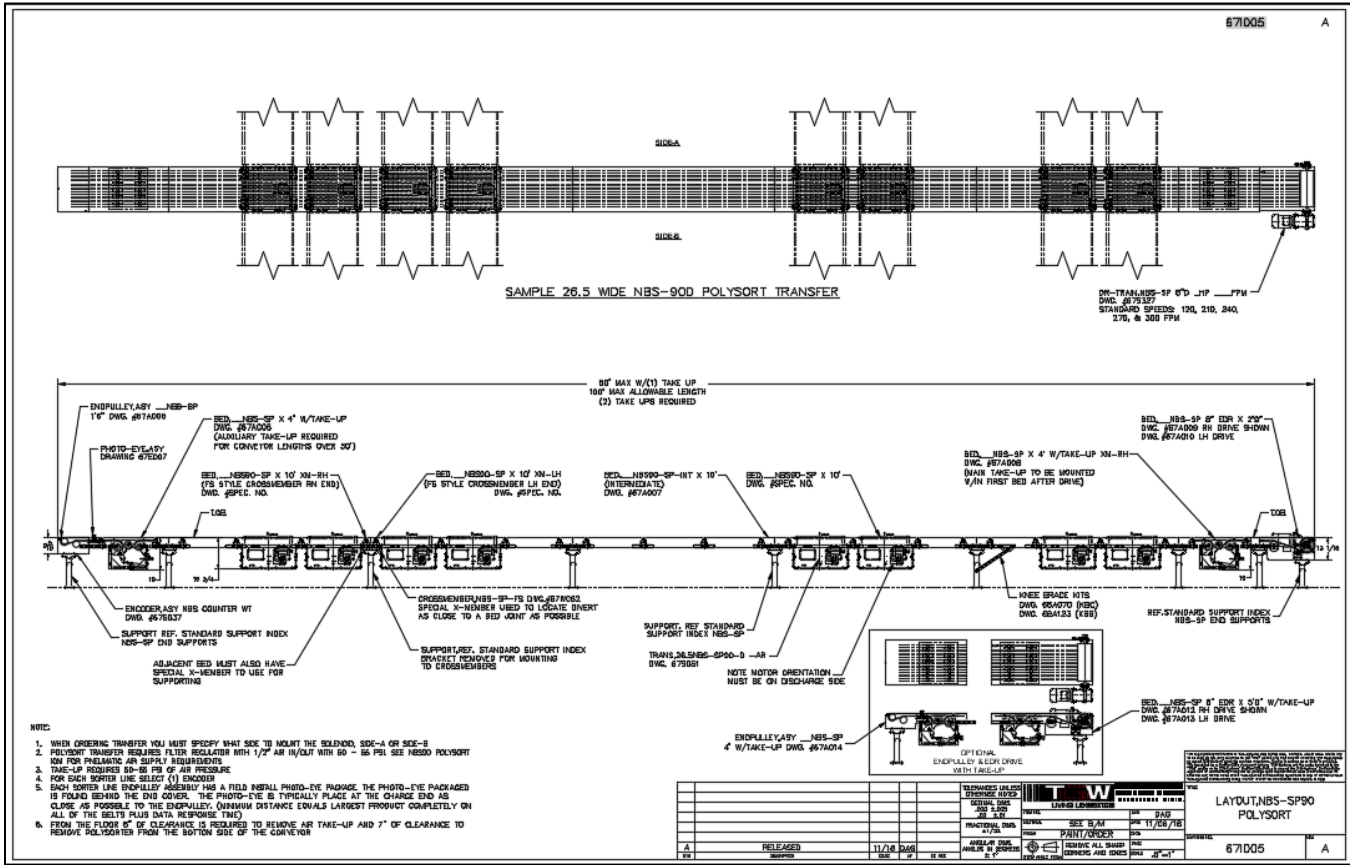


Using your conveyor system layout drawing and the numbers on the I.D. tags on each component, position and orients the conveyor sections. You must know:

- The direction of product flow
- The elevation height
- The drive is positioned at the discharge end
- The end pulley is positioned at the charge end
- Ensure rails are aligned and snag free

 <b>WARNING</b>	
	<p><b>IMPORTANT!</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Do not make alterations to the equipment without consulting with user's representative and MHS Conveyor. Unauthorized modifications to the equipment may impair its function, create a hazardous condition, affect its useful life, and/or void the warranty.</li></ul>

8.10: NBS90 POLYSORT TRANSFER GENERAL LAYOUT



General Layout, 26.5 Wide NBS-90D PolySort Transfer

# 8.11: NBS90 POLYSORT SENSING SWITCHES

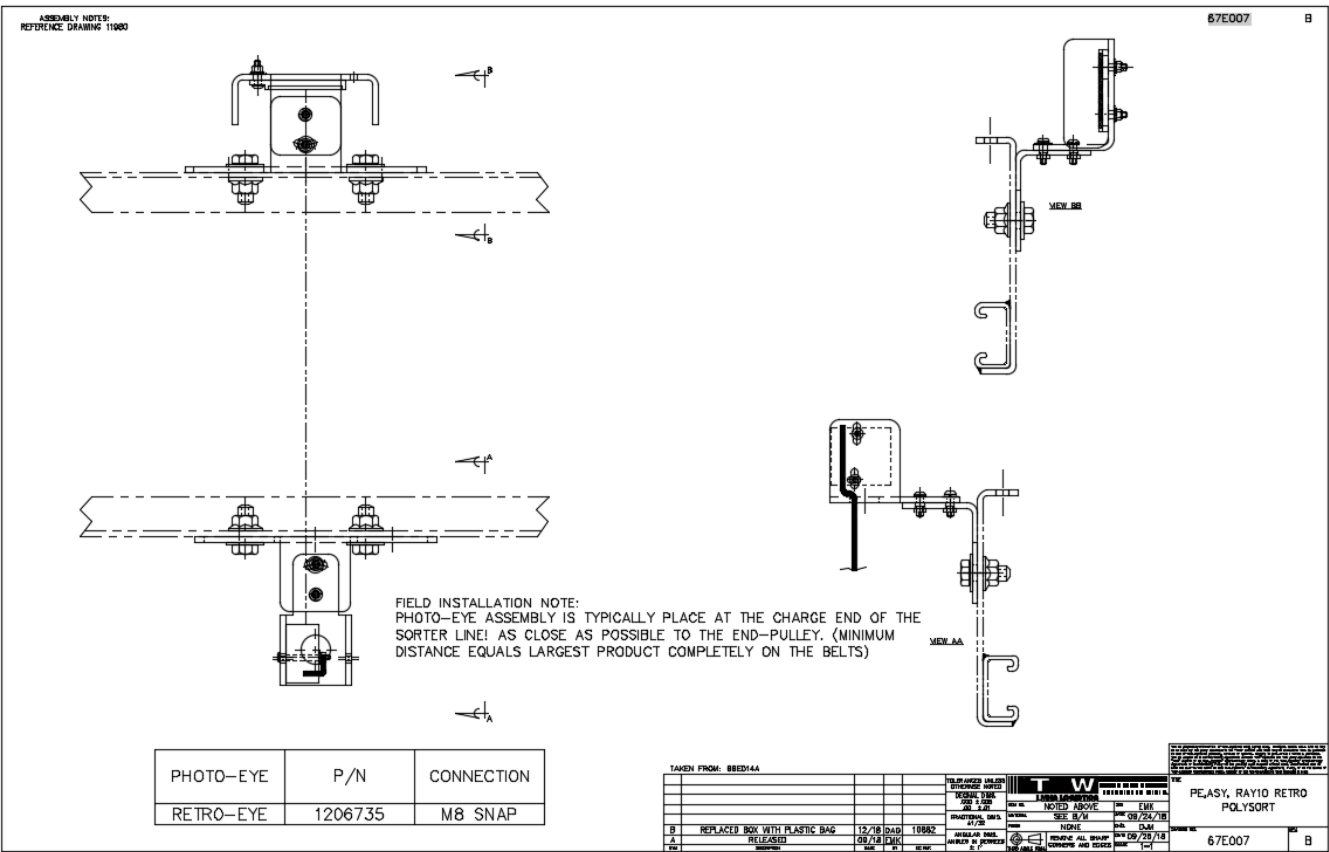
## Retroreflective photoeye Ray 10

### Adjust the retroreflective type as follows:

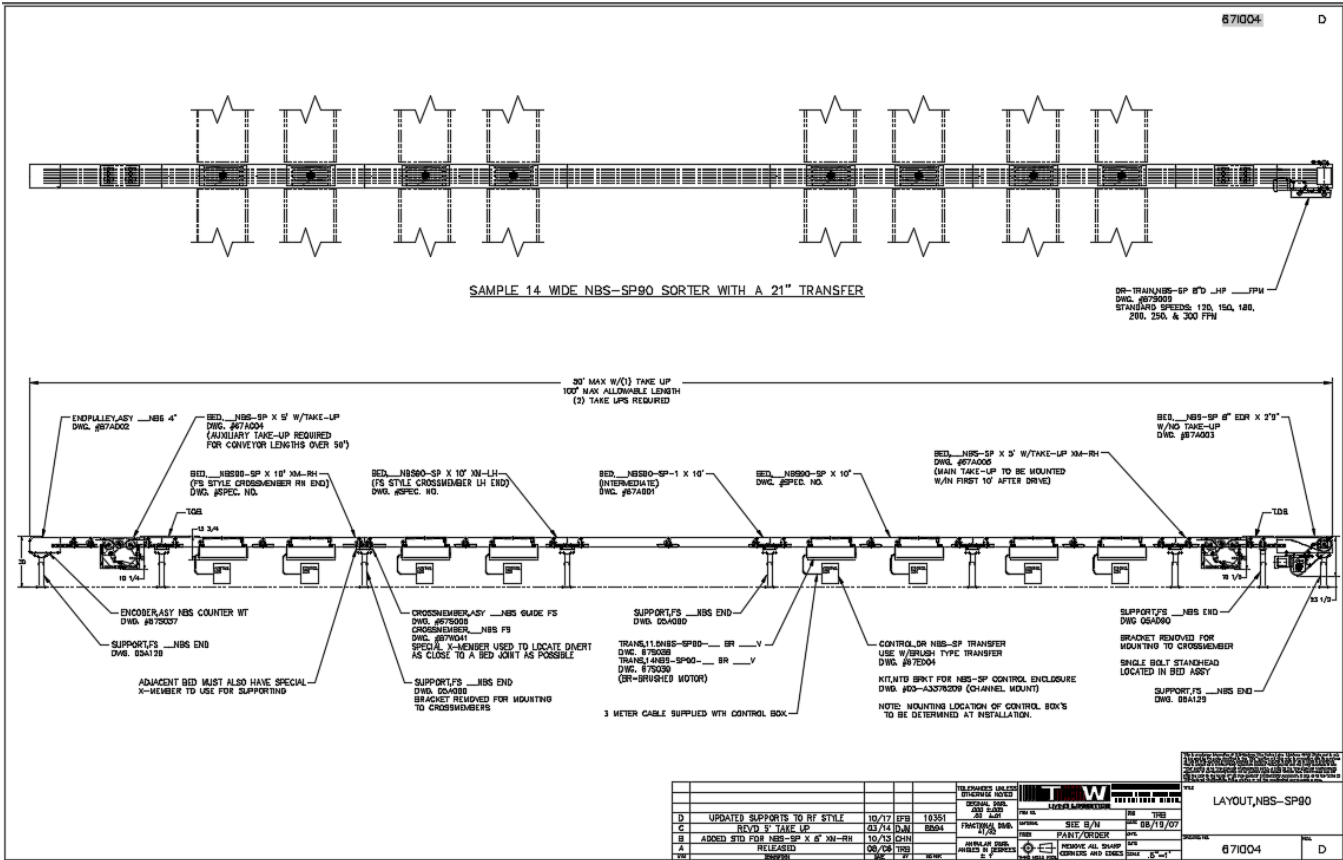
- Determine what sizes of target the photoeye must sense.
- Adjust for the worst case, usually smallest item, by loosening photoeye mounting nut and aligning while making sure photoeye has unobstructed view of reflector.
- Move the target in and out of the field of detection to ensure that the photoeye energizes and de-energizes.

### Adjust the photoeye type as follows:

- Loosen photoeye switch mounting bolt and adjust photoeye so that the product passes directly in front of the switch face, as close to the switch face as possible without making contact.
- Check that the photoeye energizes and de-energizes as the product passes in front of the eye's face.
- Tighten the mounting bolt.



8.12: NBS90 SP SORTER TRANSFER GENERAL LAYOUT



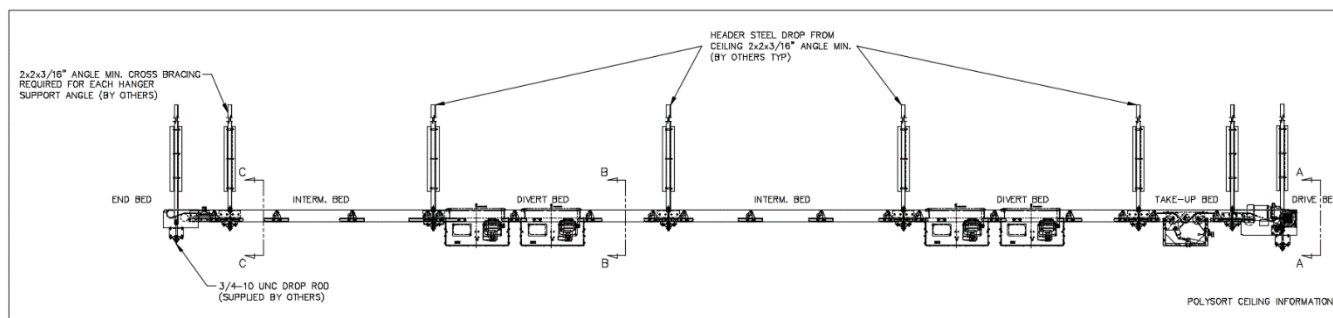
General Layout, 14 Wide NBS-90D SP Transfer

## 8.13: NBS90 POLYSORT CEILING SUPPORTED

The NBS90 PolySort conveyor is designed to ALWAYS be supported at the bed joints. For ceiling hanging applications, an NBS90 PolySort ceiling hanger kit MUST be used at the bed joints as shown in the diagrams below. The end pulley and drive beds show connection locations for the specific ceiling hanger kit designed for those locations. Along with the ceiling hangers, cross bracing is required for all hangers. This ceiling hanging method provides the lateral conveyor rigidity.

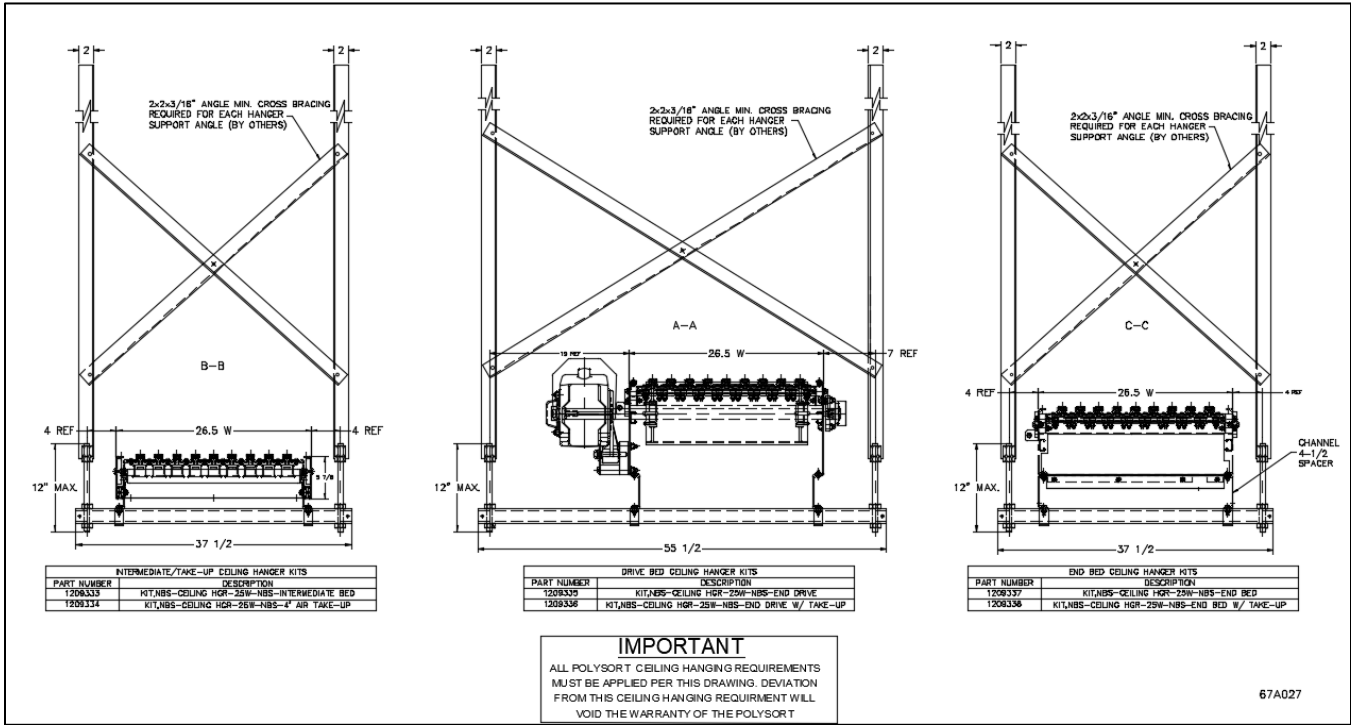


Deviation from this ceiling hanging requirement will void the warranty of the NBS90 PolySort.





### CAUTION

- Deviation from this ceiling hanging requirement will void the warranty of the **NBS90 PolySort**.



Ceiling hanger diagrams are a guide to establish a final support design.  
Consult structural engineer for actual application.

**WARNING**



- Consult structural engineer for actual application.

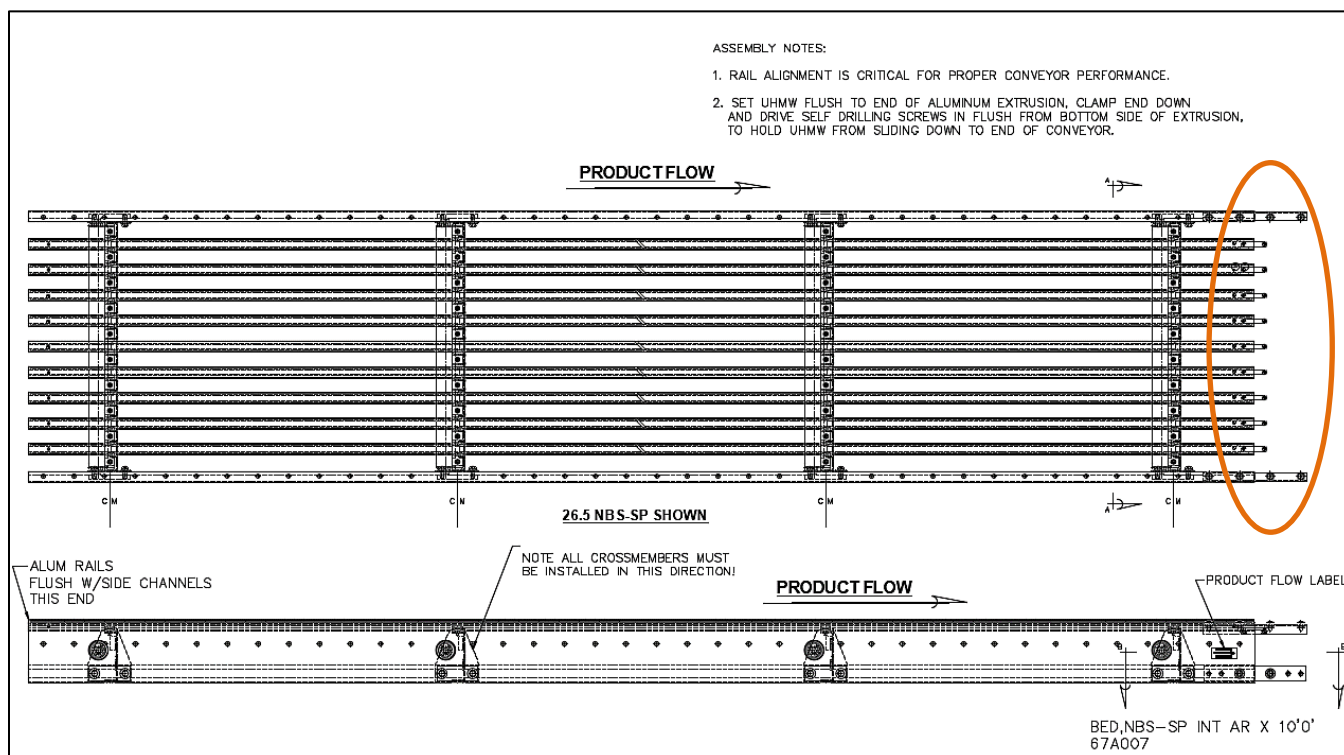


## 8.14: NBS ALUMINUM EXTRUSION T-NUT CONNECTORS

The aluminum extrusions that hold the UHMW belt guides are installed at the factory. The triple T-nut connectors are mounted, at the factory, flush with the ends of the aluminum extrusions on the discharge side of all NBS bed assemblies. These triple nut connectors should be extended half-way out of the extrusions before "plugging in" the next bed downstream during installation. After all bed components are installed, leveled and straightened the 5/16-18 hex head bolts used in the triple T-nut connectors should all be loosened, to straighten the aluminum extrusion joints and re-tightened.

### Note:

Ensure rails are aligned and snag free.



## 8.15: NBS BELT INSTALLATION

### Pre-installation

Belts, as shipped from MHS Conveyor Systems, are cut to length with lacing installed. Rolls of belting should be stored on edge on a pallet. Never leave a belt where it may absorb moisture. Remove any tight shipping banding immediately upon arrival. Lacing pins are taped inside the lacing on each belt.

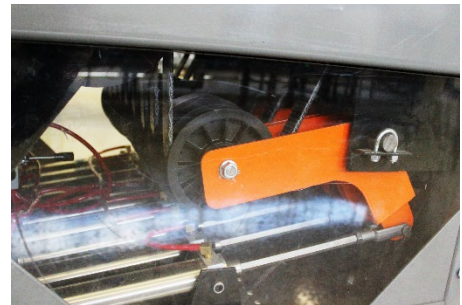
The NBS90 PolySort conveyor should be completely installed and aligned before belt installation.

Remove the plexiglass side covers from the sides of the auxiliary belt take-up frame, exposing the take-up pulleys. Switch the take-up air switch to the un-tensioned position, raising the take-up pulleys to the minimum take-up position.

### Belt Threading

Because NBS uses multiple narrow belts of long length, it will be most efficient to have two people working together during the threading process.

The belting must be uncoiled and laid out flat on the sorter, with the smooth black carrying surface up. The belts must not be allowed to twist along their length as they are installed. Start at the charge end (farthest from the drive) and feed all of the belts through together at the same time. Start the belts down between the gap roller and the end pulley. Guide the belts under the 4" diameter end pulley and up and over the 4" diameter snub pulley, before passing through the belt guide wheels.



All belts must pass over any return rollers positioned to minimize belt sag and through holes in crossmembers.

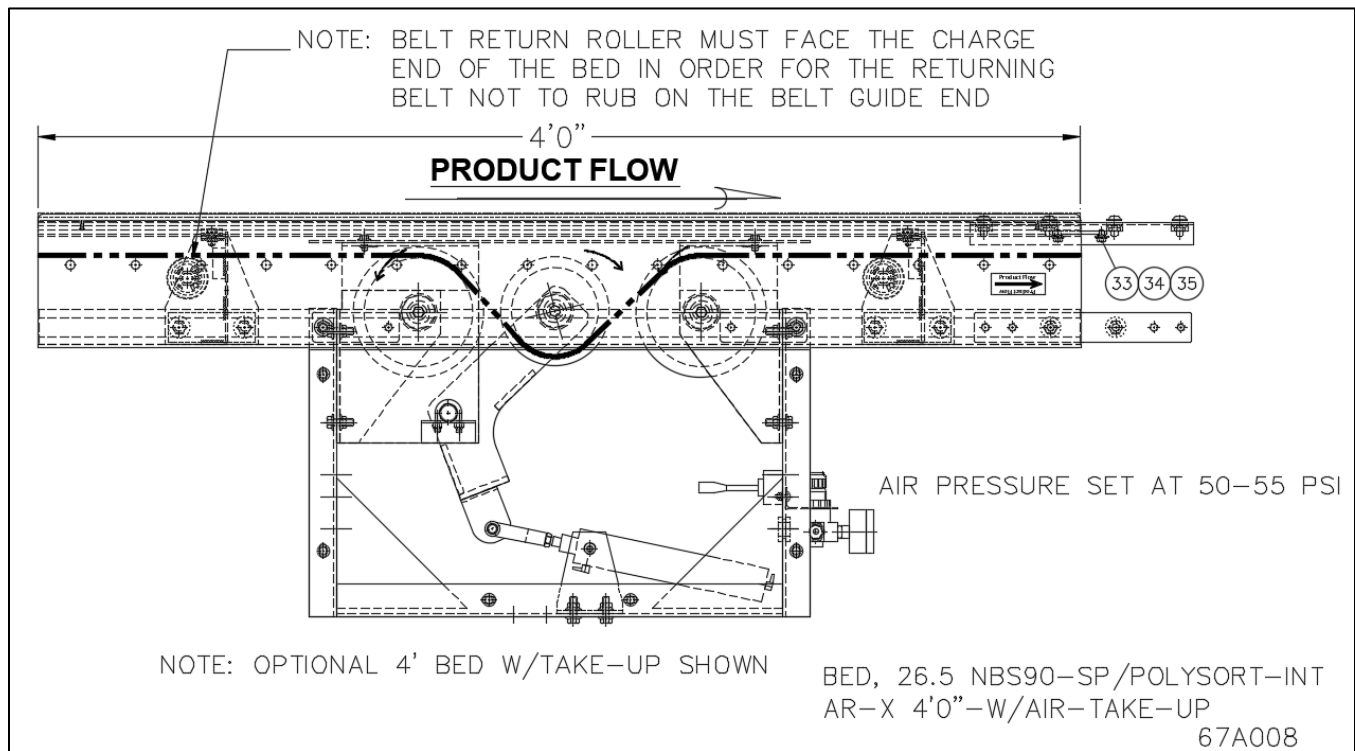
The black PVC surface of the belt should be up and the rough surface rides in the UHMW tracks.

Mesh the loops of the lacing on one end of the belt with the loops on the other, so the sides of the belt are even, and install the lacing pin.

### Belt Tracking

With the belts tensioned, "bump" the motor to be sure rotation is correct, the belts are running smoothly and maintaining their position. Most NBS90 PolySort conveyors do not require belt tracking. However, each conveyor should be checked at the charge and discharge ends to be sure the belts are floating in a neutral position not crowding the sides of the UHMW guide tracks. If the belts are out of their grooves or riding hard to one side fine adjustments can be made on the driven pulley jackscrew, at the discharge end.

Reinstall the bottom pan on the end pulley assembly and access covers on the auxiliary belt take-up.



## CAUTION

- **As shown above:** To avoid the belt rubbing/fraying on the guide ends the belt return roller must face the charge end of the bed.

## 8.16: NBS BELT SPECIFICATIONS AND LACING

- PVC 200 belt
- Width: 15/16" + /- 1/32"
- Thickness: .203" +/- .015 thick, with a recessed
- Thickness at recess: .125" to .156"
- Lace: Clipper P/N 05265 U2S12 (tote); minimum number of hooks = 5 on one end, 6 on other end.
- Lacing Pin: Nylostainless
- .093 dia. x 7/8" +/- 1/32" long (316 stainless steel w/nylon coating); clipper P/N 02670
- For field repair chamfer belt corners, no more than 1/8".



### CAUTION

- Only use the specified lacing and pin. Any substitution will result in premature belt failure.

### 8.16.1: NBS-90 PolySort Belt Replacement

Replacement belts may be ordered by the original "P/N" part number marked on the belt or belt length can be determined by the following information.

- 2'-9' drive bed = 5' 11"-1/4" (71.25")
- 5'0" Drive bed with take-up = 5'11-1/4" (71.25")
- 1'6" End Pulley = 2'11"-3/8" (35.38")
- 4'0" End Pulley with take-up = 8'3" (99")
- NBS90 PolySort transfers require 0" each
- Take-up = 3-5/8" (3.625")
- All other beds require 2 times their overall length.

#### NOMINAL WIDTHS (# OF BELTS)

- 26.5BF with 9 belts on 2 1/2" centers

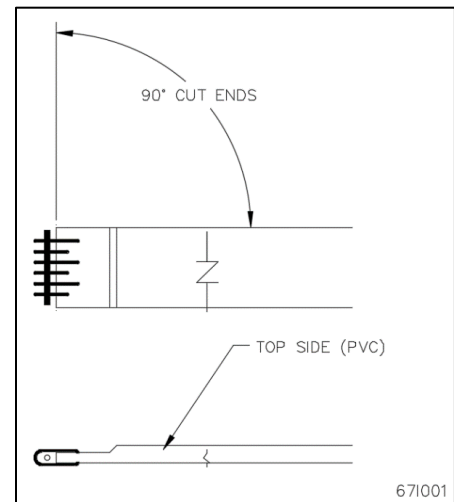
### 8.16.2: NBS-90 SP Belt Replacement

Replacement belts may be ordered by the original "P/N" part number marked on the belt or belt length can be determined by the following information.

- 2'-9' drive bed = 5' 11"-1/4" (71.25")
- 1'6" End Pulley = 2'11"-3/8" (35.38")
- NBS90 SP transfers require 0" each
- Take-up = 3-5/8" (3.625")
- All other beds require 2 times their overall length.

#### NOMINAL WIDTHS (# OF BELTS)

- 11.25 NBS SP = 3 belts
- 14 NBS SP = 4 belts



## Chapter 9: NBS PNEUMATIC GENERAL GUIDELINES

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### General

#### Suggested requirements for NBS sorter and diverts

Every conveyor system is unique, with its own specific requirements. Therefore, the following is a general guide.

**MAIN FEEDER:** Air velocity through the main feeder piping can be kept smooth with lower losses using large diameter pipe with minimum bends and restrictions. Standard weight black pipe or copper is suitable for plumbing the compressed air overhead to all points of use.

**AIR DROPS:** MHS Conveyor recommends using 3/4" pipe on air drops for high flow and low pressure loss. The drop is terminated with a drain at the bottom. A tee located prior to the drain branches off to the conveyor. This branch line must contain a lockout/shutoff. A shutoff must also be located in the drop before the branch tee. OSHA Rule 29, CFR1910.147 requires energy sources (air drops) be turned off and capable of being locked or labeled with a warning tag.

**Note:** NBS pneumatic systems does not require lubrication. Lubrication may affect the valving operation and cause sluggish or erratic operation.

**Important:** If your air compressor uses synthetic oil, a coalescing filter plus a regular filter of 5 micron is required. Synthetic oils will shrink the seals in pneumatic devices and valving.

### CAUTION

- All air lines must be thoroughly blown out (of all debris) and the regulator must be set as required before connecting air to the NBS.

9.1: NBS90 POLYSORT PNEUMATIC

Every conveyor system is unique, with its own specific requirements. Therefore, the following is a general guide.

Main Feeder

Air velocity through the main feeder piping can be kept smooth with lower losses using large diameter pipe with minimum bends and restrictions. Standard weight black pipe or copper is suitable for plumbing the compressed air overhead to all points of use.

Air Drops (NBS90 PolySort)

MHS Conveyor recommends using 3/4" pipe on air drops for high flow and low pressure loss. The drop is terminated with a drain at the bottom. A tee located prior to the drain branches off to the conveyor. This branch line must contain a lockout/shutoff. A shutoff must also be located in the drop before the branch tee. OSHA Rule 29, CFR1910.147 requires energy sources (air drops) be turned off and capable of being locked or labeled with a warning tag.

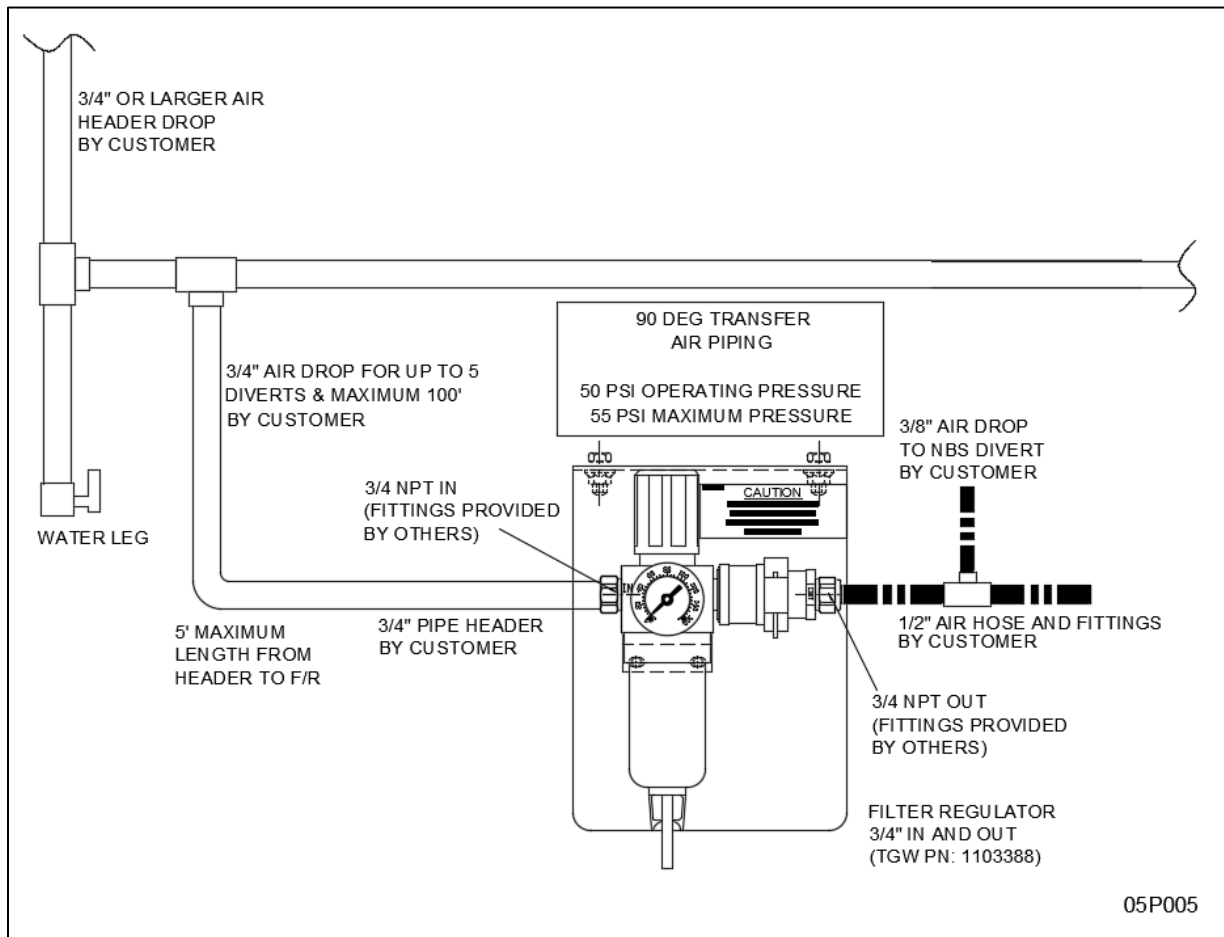
**NOTE:** The NBS90 PolySort and SP pneumatic system does not require lubrication. Lubrication may affect valve action and cause sluggish or erratic operation.

**IMPORTANT!** If your air compressor uses synthetic oil, a coalescing filter plus a regular filter of 5 micron is required. Synthetic oils will shrink the seals in pneumatic devices and valves.

<b>CAUTION</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• All airlines must be thoroughly blown out (of all debris) and the regulator must be set as required before connecting air to the NBS.</li></ul>

<b>CAUTION</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>NBS90 PolySort</b> diverters must not be operated above 55 PSI. Exceeding this may damage unit.</li></ul>

## 9.2: NBS90 POLYSORT AIR SUPPLY REQUIREMENTS



### Pneumatic pressure requirements:

- Maximum conveyor length each way from regulator is 80'.
- Locate regulator in center of conveyor, if possible, for maximum efficiency.
- Overhead feeder line pressure to be 100 PSI minimum.
- Low pressure switch should be set at 10 PSI below the operating air pressure for the specific device noted below.
- In high humidity or low temperature, use air dryer.
- Use 5 micron filter.
- Lockout/shutoff valve to be provided by air system installer.

### Regulators pressure set to unit requirements:

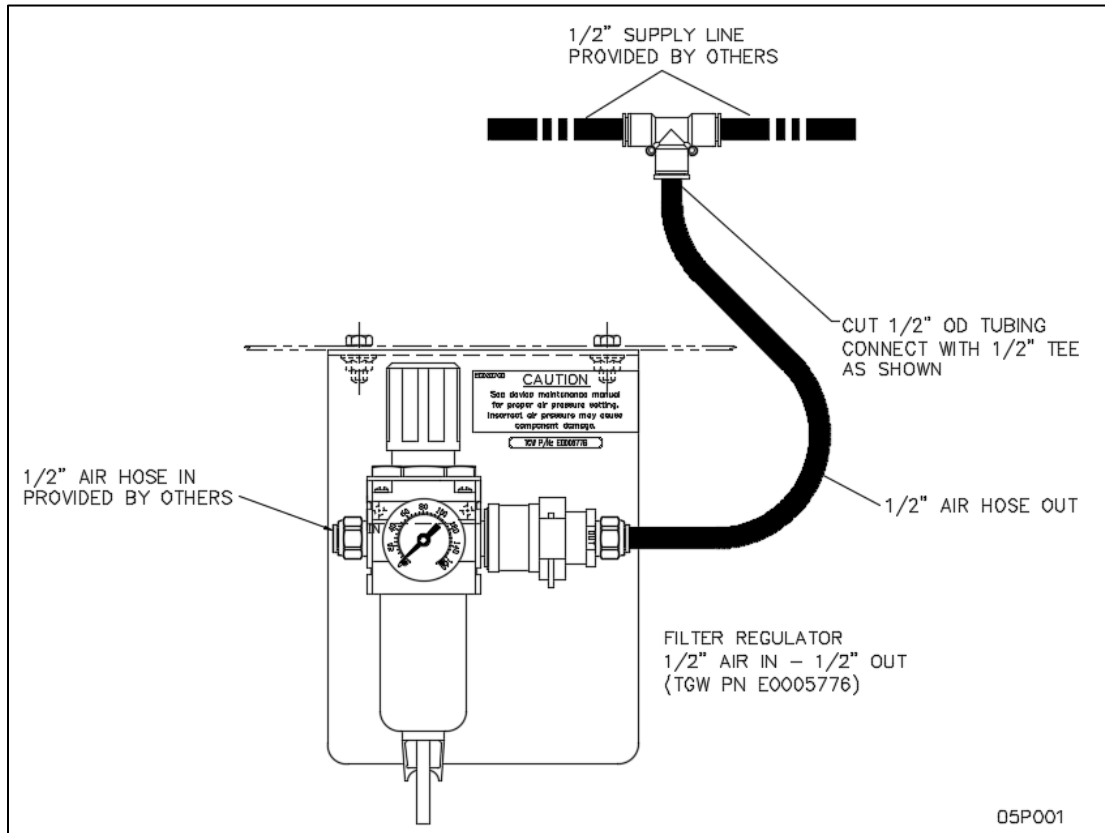
- Air take-up 50-55 PSI
- 90° PolySort transfer 50-55 PSI

### NBS90 PolySort Diverters are actuated by four air bags.

The air consumption per divert is calculated by:

- $.072\text{CF (cubic feet)} \times \text{CPM (cycles per min.)} = \text{SCFM (Standard Cubic Feet / Minute)}$

### 9.3: NBS90 SP AIR SUPPLY REQUIREMENTS



#### NBS90 SP PNEUMATIC REQUIREMENTS

- Maximum conveyor length each way from regulator is 80'. Locate regulator in center of conveyor, if possible, for maximum efficiency.
- Overhead feeder line pressure to be 100 PSI minimum
- Low pressure switch to be set at 90 PSI
- In high humidity or low temperature, use air dryer
- Use 5 micron filter
- Lockout/shutoff valve to be provided by air system installer
- Regulators pressure set to unit requirements:

#### NBS90 SP

- Air take-up 50-55 PSI
- 90° transfer 45-50 PSI

#### NBS90 SP Formulas

NBS 90SP transfers are actuated by a single air cylinder with a 2" bore and 1/2" stroke.

The air consumption per transfer is calculated by:

- $.0092CF \text{ (cubic feet)} \times CPM \text{ (cycles per min.)} = SCFM \text{ (Standard Cubic Feet / Minute)}$

Adding together the air requirements of all transfers connected to one regulator will give total air flow requirements for that NBS air system.



## 9.4: NBS90 SP & POLYSORT AIR LINE CONNECTIONS

### Source Air Connection

Select the best position along the conveyor to connect the source air from a drop line. Ideally, the regulator should be centrally located along the sorter and should not be more than 80' from the furthest diverter/transfer or drive.

Attach the filter/regulator assembly to the bottom flange of the side frame using the mounting bracket supplied with the kit.

The source airline that distributes air to the diverters/transfers should be 1/2" hose that is rated to handle a pulsating 60psi line pressure. MHS Conveyor part number 89000572 TUBING, URETHANE 1/2 OD is available for this purpose.

Cut into the supply line along the sorter bed and install the source airline tee fitting MHS Conveyor part number 89000640. Connect the source air line between this fitting and the filter/regulator output.

The hose size at each diverter/transfer is 3/8 OD and the source airline can be tapped at each location using MHS Conveyor Systems part number 89000640 1/2" tee and 1/2" x 3/8" tube reducer fitting MHS Conveyor part number 1155149.

### Low Pressure Air Switch

The installation of an air pressure switch in the NBS air supply circuit, to detect a drop in air pressure below required levels, is recommended. If pressure drops below approximately 40 PSI, the conveyor system should shut off.

It is recommended that this air switch be located either at the furthest end of the source air line away from the regulator or at the pneumatic belt take-up located in or near the drive bed at the discharge end of the sorter.

### CAUTION

- Do not use a lubricator. When replacing filter/regulator bowl, lightly lubricate seal with mineral oil. Do not use synthetic oils such as esters or silicones. DO NOT get oil inside filter/regulator bowl.
- The function of the low pressure air switch is to protect the drive pulley and the NBS narrow belts from being damaged from slipping under load in the event of an air pressure disruption. Loss of air pressure may also cause diverter / transfer jams.

## 9.5: NBS90 SP SOLENOIDS

For the sake of simplicity, only two different solenoids are used to actuate the NBS90-SP transfers, 120VAC or 24VDC.

Both models use spring return, 4-way solenoids with a DIN electrical connector, mounted on the outside, opposite the discharge direction of the diverter/transfer.

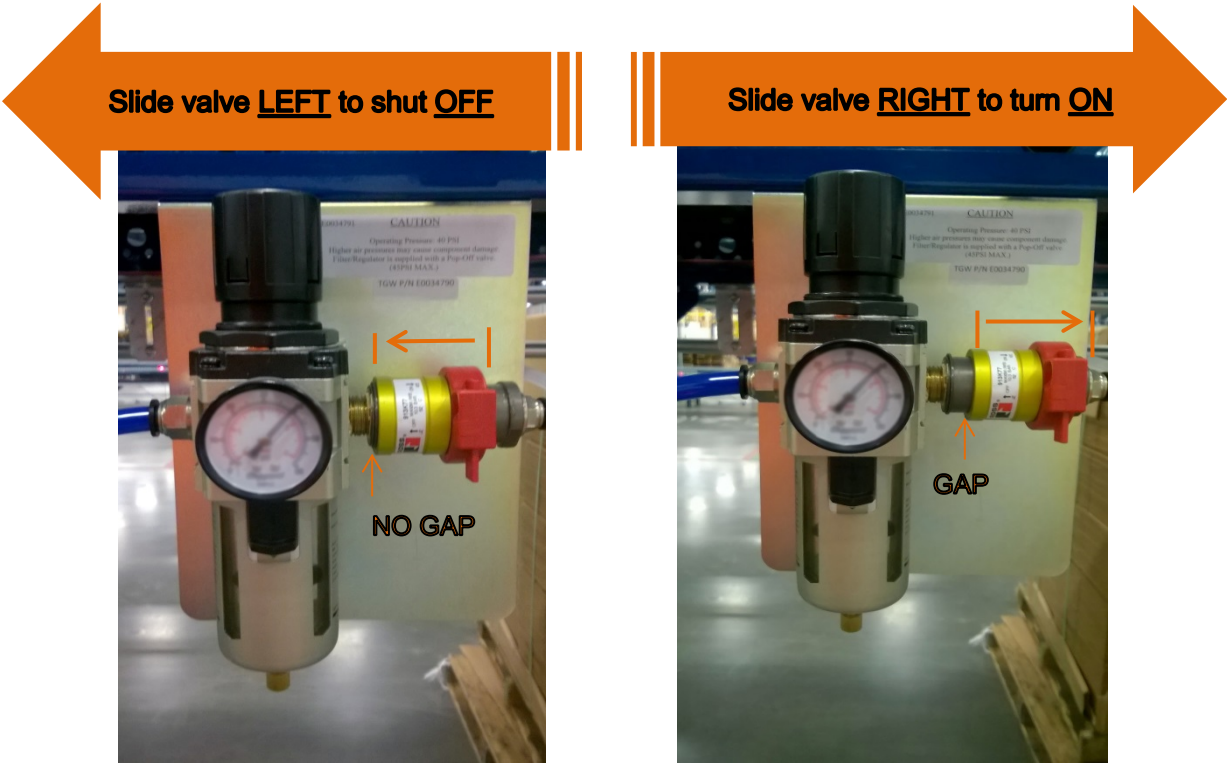
The lift mechanism of the NBS90-SP is powered in both directions and has combination needle-valve / exhaust mufflers installed in ports "EA" & "EB" that are used to adjust actuation speeds.

Solenoids are plumbed such that the diverter/transfer is normally in the down position and raises on solenoid activation.

The MHS Conveyor part numbers for replacement solenoids are:

- E0002998 VALVE, SMC 4-WAY 24VDC DIN CONN
- E0002995 VALVE, SMC 4-WAY 110VAC DIN CONN

9.6: NBS AIR REGULATOR LOCK OUT VALVE ON AND OFF POSITION



**Note:**

The air regulator valve label details the on and off positions.  
For air pressure regulations please see detailed instruction in this manual.

 <b>WARNING</b>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Do not remove and install sleeve valve to infeed side of regulator. Back feeding through the regulator will cause damage and void the warranty.</li></ul>

## 9.7: NBS COMMISSIONING OF EQUIPMENT

### General

Commissioning of the equipment can best be defined as the final adjustments and test of the installed equipment required for its proper operation. The need for commissioning is inherent, since the individual components of equipment are brought together at the installation site to operate as a system.

Mechanical and electrical commissioning are most often carried out simultaneously. Commissioning must simulate the actual operation of the system as closely as possible to demonstrate the ability to perform reliably at the specified rate in the prescribed operational sequence.

During the Commissioning Phase, it is necessary to load the equipment with product to be conveyed, which provides the means of detecting those areas requiring adjustment. Personnel will be required to support operational functions. This may serve as part of operator training and familiarity with the system. During the commissioning activity, special attention should be directed toward personnel safety. No unnecessary risks should be taken that would endanger the safety of any personnel. All personnel must familiarize themselves with all safety features of the system such as emergency stops and motor disconnects.

### Mechanical Static Checkout



#### (No power to the conveyor.)

- The belt tension and air pressure must be set to the correct pressure setting, which is dependent on sorter width. Air pressure higher than required can cause belt failure.
- Listen for air leaks after air pressure is turned on.
- Check the plumbing of the solenoids.
- Follow the belt path through the entire conveyor. The belt must be threaded through the drive per the diagram in the Belt Installation section, all of the belts must be captured between the grooved guide pulleys at each diverter location, and no belt should be threaded under a crossmember (belt path labels are attached at each diverter location from the factory).
- Visually inspect the installation. Is the conveyor straight? Is the conveyor reasonably level from side to side? From end-to-end?
- Check guard rail clearance to product.
- Eliminate all catch points.
- Check conveyor elevations.
- All bolts and set screws tight.
- Check product clearance to overhead structures.
- Simulate all operational functions with actual product.
- All guards in place with proper clearance.
- All OSHA required guards in place on walkways, catwalks, ladder-ways, floor openings, etc.
- All labels and warning signs in proper place, unobstructed.

**Mechanical Dynamic Checkout**

(Power to the conveyor, but no product on it.)

- Turn the motor on. With the belt moving make sure each belt has proper tension.
- Actuate each diverter solenoid manually.
- Check the belt tracking.

 <b>WARNING</b>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• NBS90 Transfer motors must be controlled to run on demand</li></ul>

# Chapter 10: NBS MAINTENANCE & TROUBLESHOOTING

## General



The key to ensuring the expected return on investment is to protect against premature failure with a well-planned program of preventive maintenance.

Preventive maintenance programs examine what may fail and then formulate action plans which will prevent failure or downtime. This kind of maintenance includes lubrication and replacement or repair of parts before failure but after expected life has been attained.

Preventive maintenance will save expensive downtime and wasted energy. It will increase the life of components. Along with preventive maintenance, there should be a record-keeping system. You must know what problems you have had in the past and when different components were serviced.

A visual and audible inspection should be taken every day. You can see if a chain is loose, oil leaking, sprocket worn; or you can hear a faulty bearing, noisy chain or any other noise that might indicate a problem. When something major goes wrong with some component, records should be kept to see if a pattern to the problem occurs.

All personnel working in close proximity to the conveyor should inform maintenance or their supervisor of any unusual noise.

 <b>WARNING</b>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Do not perform maintenance on the conveyor until the startup controls are locked out and cannot be turned on by any person other than the one performing the maintenance. If more than, one member of a crew is working on the conveyor, <b>EACH CREW MEMBER MUST HAVE A LOCK ON THE POWER LOCK OUT</b>. The air pressure must be turned off to the work area. All pneumatic devices must be de-energized to prevent accidental cycling of the device.</li><li>• Make sure personnel are clear of all conveyor equipment before restarting the system.</li></ul>

## Gearmotor



The drive unit should be checked monthly. Check the gearmotor for leaking seals. Check the gearcase for proper oil level and add the approved oil for your particular unit. Check for overheating, vibrations and dirt buildup.

Each Nord gearmotor is supplied from the factory with the correct grade and quantity of lubricant for the specified mounting position. Under special circumstances such as high or low ambient temperatures, optional oils should be used.

## Rollers



All rollers used in NBS equipment have precision, sealed lubed for life bearings and do not require maintenance. Periodically removing the rollers has an added benefit of distributing the wear on the bearing inner race by rotating the axle to a new position. If a defective roller bearing is found, replace the roller.

Do not allow tape, banding, shrink wrap, etc. to build up on roller or pulleys. This can cause rollers to jam and the belt to mistrack. If this is a common occurrence due to the product packaging, clean up on a regular schedule.

 <b>WARNING</b>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Use a blunt object to remove rollers from frame like a putty knife and a screwdriver. Using sharp pointed object could slip and cause injury.</li></ul>



## Air System

The best preventive maintenance for any air operated device is clean air. Always be alert for air leaks anywhere in the system and correct promptly. Check all air line filter bowls weekly for accumulated water and drain if necessary. Check for proper PSI settings on air regulators.

 <b>WARNING</b>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Check to confirm tools and foreign objects have not been left on or inside the conveyor.</li><li>• Check to confirm all loosened parts have been retightened.</li><li>• Check to confirm all guards have been installed.</li><li>• Prohibit riding on conveyor by anyone.</li><li>• Think before making any adjustments. It may prevent an injury. Remember, all moving components are potentially dangerous.</li><li>• Protect yourself from unexpected starts when working on a stopped unit by locking and tagging the control panel or disconnect switch that supplies power to the unit.</li></ul>

**Motor Controls**

**Inspection (Semi-Yearly)**


 <b>WARNING</b>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Before servicing or performing any work in the motor control panel, disconnect and lockout the main incoming service. If only the panel disconnect is off, the incoming side will still be hot.</li></ul>

Excessive overheating is indicated by discoloration of components. Most often, these symptoms are a sign of loose connections. If left uncorrected this can eventually cause arcing between components, leading to destruction of the controls. It is normal to find the interior of the control cabinet very warm when it is first opened.

The condition of contacts must be checked on all contactors and starters that show signs of overheating. Make sure that they are free of dust and are not excessively pitted or burned. When badly burned or worn, the contacts must be replaced.

In the course of inspecting contact condition, spring pressure should be checked. As contact surface wears down, spring pressure can be lost because of the overheating. Contact spring resiliency can usually be detected by fingertip pressure.

Check for faulty door gaskets especially when there are excessive deposits of foreign materials. Particular attention should be given to conductive deposits because they can cause flashovers and premature component failure when allowed to collect to any great extent. Either reposition or replace defective gaskets and clean the control cabinet.

 <b>WARNING</b>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Avoid touching components until they have had time to cool. Some may still be hot.</li></ul>

Check all overload settings on motor controls. Check for loose wiring and tighten as required.

**Cleaning**

When cleaning a control cabinet, it is best to use a vacuum cleaner rather than compressed air. A vacuum cleaner removes rather than redistributes dust and dirt. Compressed air can damage and displace relay contacts and springs.



## 10.1: NBS MAINTENANCE CHECKLIST

### End Pulley Assembly

- Examine end pulley assembly. Remove any residue clinging to end pulley, and end pulley snubber.
- Check to see if belt is tracked correctly thru lower belt guide wheels. Examine guide wheels for wear. Replace any wheels that are excessively worn.
- Remove any residue or buildup of fibers between UHMW rails at joints.

### Intermediate Bed Assembly

- Remove any residue or buildup of fibers between UHMW rails joints.
- Remove any residue or build up on carrier rollers.

### Drive Assembly

- Examine drive pulley for excessive lagging wear.
- Remove any residue built up on drive pulley.
- Check to see if belt is tracked correctly thru lower belt guide wheels. Examine guide wheels for wear. Replace any wheels that are excessively worn.
- Examine the belt guide feeder rollers. Remove any residue built up on rollers.
- Examine individual take up wheels for wear. Clean off any build up on wheels.
- Examine take up snubber pulleys. Clean off any residue built up on pulleys.
- Check chain tension. An over tensioned chain will cause excessive gearbox noise

### Transfer Module

- Remove any residue or build up on transfer rollers.
- Check tension of both timing belts. (Drive and jump belts)
- Check height of transfer rollers above the belt top surface. Check the plane passing over the transfer rollers for level and parallelism to belt surfaces. Replace any missing hardware, and tighten any loose hardware.

### Encoder

- Remove any residue or buildup on encoder wheels.

**10.2: MAINTENANCE SCHEDULE**



Periodic maintenance intervals shown may vary with load, speed, hours of daily operation, ambient temperature, humidity, etc. Intervals can be established by fairly frequent maintenance at first, then lengthen the intervals as justified by observation of need based on history. The following is based on 5 days per week, 8 hours per day under normal conditions.

**Daily**

- Listen to everything for unusual noises or vibration.
- Visually inspect to see that conveyor sections are clear and free of debris.
- Check to see that all safety guards are in place.
- Check any oil leakage.
- Check any unusual noises or vibration.
- Check for loose bolts or parts.
- Check air filter bowls for accumulated water.
- Listen for air leaks.

**Weekly**

- Inspect bearings, gear reducers and motors for excessive noise or heat.
- Clean breather cap on gear motor (if used).
- Check operation of all electrical controls.
- Inspect motor mounting bolts.
- Check for proper PSI on air regulators.

<div> <b>WARNING</b></div>	
<div></div>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Prohibit riding on conveyor by anyone.</li><li>• Think before making any adjustments. It may prevent an injury. Remember, all moving components are potentially dangerous.</li><li>• Protect yourself from unexpected starts when working on a stopped unit by locking and tagging the control panel or disconnect switch that supplies power to the unit.</li></ul>

### Monthly



- Check air filters for cleanliness.
- Clean chains and sprockets and lubricate with SAE 30 weight oil or equivalent. (Check chain tension and tightness of all adjusting screws.)
- Check drive unit for leaking seals and oil level in gearcase (if applicable), unusual noises, vibration and stress cracks.

### Semi-Yearly

- If dry sounding, lubricate unsealed bearings in rollers with light oil. Check free spin of rollers.
- Drain and flush gearcase after each 2,500 hours of normal operation or at least every 6 months (if applicable).
- Grease motor shaft bearings.
- Inspect and clean motor control centers.
- Grease regreasable bearings.

### Yearly

- Change oil in gearboxes.
- Inspect tightness of all nuts and bolts on units. Readjust and, if necessary, retighten.
- Check for plumb and level. Shims have been known to vibrate out from under supports in isolated incidents.
- Touch up paint that has been chipped. Unpainted surfaces will rust.
- Inspect for stress/fatigue cracks in frame and supports.

 <b>WARNING</b>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Check to confirm tools and foreign objects have not been left on or inside the conveyor.</li> <li>• Check to confirm all loosened parts have been retightened.</li> <li>• Check to confirm all guards have been installed.</li> </ul>

### 10.3: NBS TROUBLESHOOTING GUIDE

	<u>Problem</u>	<u>Possible Cause</u>	<u>Remedy</u>
1.	Belts rolling out of guide tracks	Conveyor not installed straight	Straighten conveyor
		Conveyor not installed level	Inspect conveyor to insure there are not low/high spots at the divert points. Re-level conveyor as necessary
		Air pressure for the belt take-up is set too low	Set air pressure to the proper PSI. Reference IOM manual
		Divert is not rising up to proper height	Verify air pressure setting.
		Divert is not rising up to proper height	Verify the number of diverts per air drop. Consult IOM Manual to verify that number of diverts per air drop does not exceed MHS Conveyor recommendations.
		Divert spur isn't set to the proper height	Inspect and adjust height of divert spur as needed.
2.	Divert Tub engaging at wrong time	PLC programming	Inspect timing of logic with encoder to ensure data is correct.
		Solenoid wired incorrectly	Inspect wiring, and adjust accordingly.
		Clogged solenoid	Inspect solenoid valve to ensure no water is present
3.	Belt Failure	Routing of belt	Inspect belt routing to ensure proper installation. Refer to IOM Manual for additional information.
		Belting rails not aligned properly	Check rail alignment at joints to ensure proper alignment.
		Incorrect belt tension	Inspect air pressure within belt take-up to ensure proper setting

	<u>Problem</u>	<u>Possible Cause</u>	<u>Remedy</u>
4.	Product not diverting correctly	Discharge conveyor unit not in proper location	Based upon product being handled on NBS discharge conveyor location is variable; refer to IOM Manual for further assistance.
		Height of discharge conveyor not correct	Inspect discharge conveyor, and adjust accordingly.
5.	Loud humming noise	Belts installed incorrectly	Inspect belt installing to ensure proper side is making contact with the rail.

## 10.4: NBS REPAIR PROCEDURES

### Gearmotors



NBS drive units use Gearmotors which are properly filled at the factory with sufficient lubrication for more details contact the specified gearmotor manufacture details.

#### Disassembly/assembly procedure as follows:

- Remove necessary guards to access maintenance areas.
- Disconnect any electrical connection.
- Remove Gearmotor.
- Perform required maintenance.
- Reverse procedures for assembly.
- After all fasteners are tight, double check chain tension and sprocket alignment.
- Replace all guards.

### Solenoid Valves

In order to minimize downtime, it is normally not feasible to repair malfunctioning electrical or valve components while leaving the conveyor unusable. Spare components should be kept in stock for emergency replacement. If feasible, the part may be repaired later to replace maintenance stock. Items which cannot be readily repaired or are questionable should be replaced. Components under warranty should not be repaired except in an emergency.

 <b>WARNING</b>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Before removing a valve or other pneumatic component, shut off and exhaust the entire pneumatic circuit and shut off and lockout electrical supply.</li></ul>

## Chapter 11: PARTS IDENTIFICATION

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### 11.1: REPLACEMENT PARTS IDENTIFICATION

This section is used to identify parts that may require replacement during the life of the conveyor. Parts which specifically pertain to MHS Conveyor are included with illustrations.

A "Recommended Spare Parts List" is published for all conveyor orders of \$20,000 or more. This spare parts list is sent to the purchaser approximately (2) weeks after the order is received. It includes part numbers, description, pricing and recommended quantities to be kept on hand for maintenance.

If you are unable to locate this document, another may be obtained by contacting the MHS Conveyor Lifetime Services at 231-798-4547.

### 11.2: SPARE PARTS PRIORITY LEVEL EXPLANATIONS

#### Level #1

**Failure of a priority level #1 spare part ("A" level part) may cause major disruption of system performance.**

Priority level 1 spare parts must be on-hand, and available to be replaced in the event of a component failure that could shut down a critical function of a conveyor system.

Priority level 1 spare parts include motors, gear reducers, gearmotor, motorized rollers, air solenoid valves, and related components. The majorities of these parts are purchased from MHS Conveyor vendors and carry their own warranties through these vendors. For more warranty information, see MHS Conveyor Equipment Warranty.

#### Level #2

**Failure of a priority level #2 spare parts ("B" level part) usually is gradual and should not cause a major system disruption.**

Priority level 2 spare parts are parts required for smooth system operation and preventative or regular mechanical maintenance.

Priority level 2 spare parts include roller chain, sprockets, belt pulleys, rollers, air cylinders, and other related parts whose failure should not stop a conveyor system suddenly. These parts tend to wear out gradually and are not known to fail suddenly.

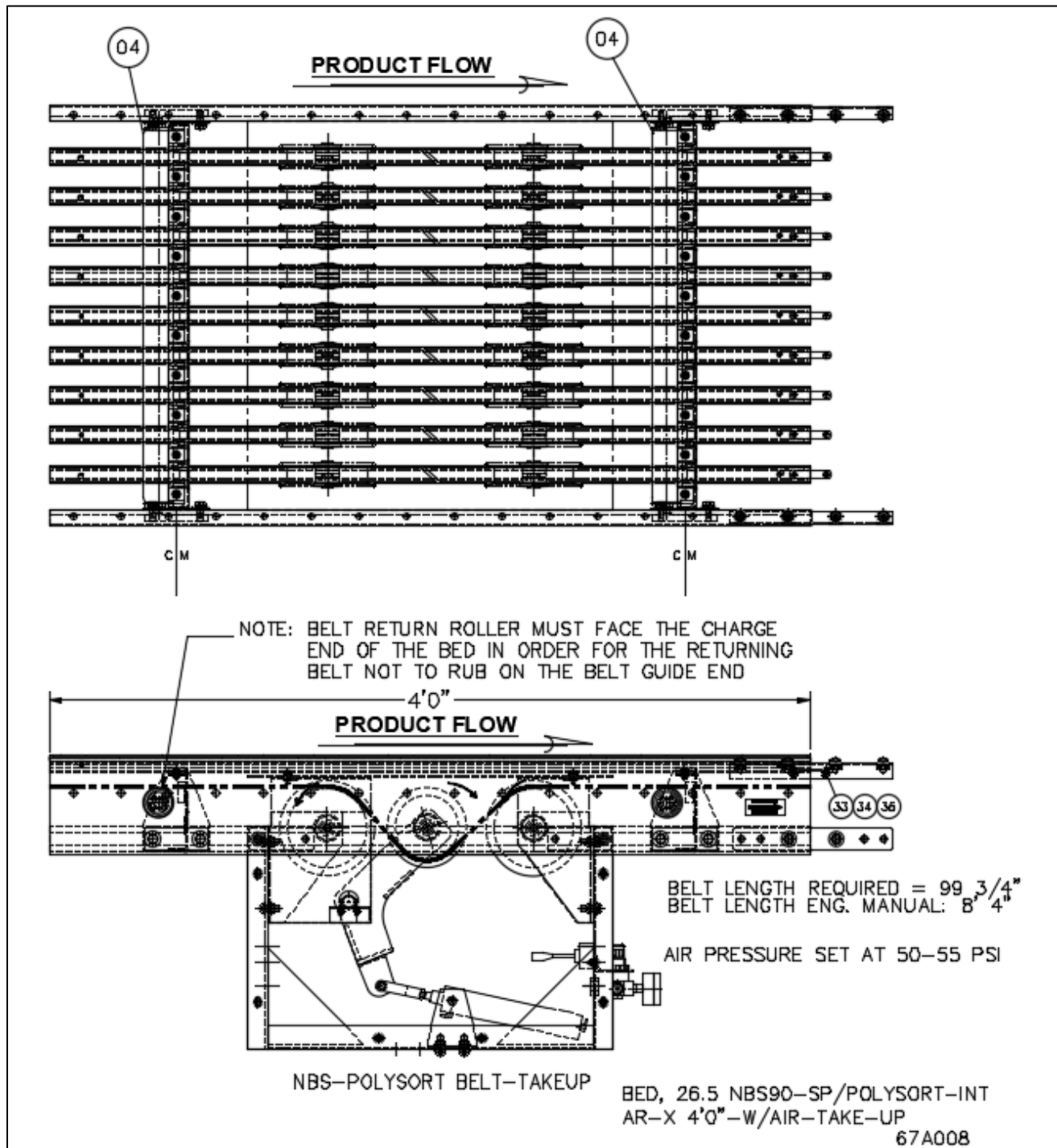
#### Level #3

**Priority level #3 parts ("C" level part) rarely fails and are easily obtainable.**

Priority level 3 spare parts are parts that rarely fail or maybe optionally used by the customer.



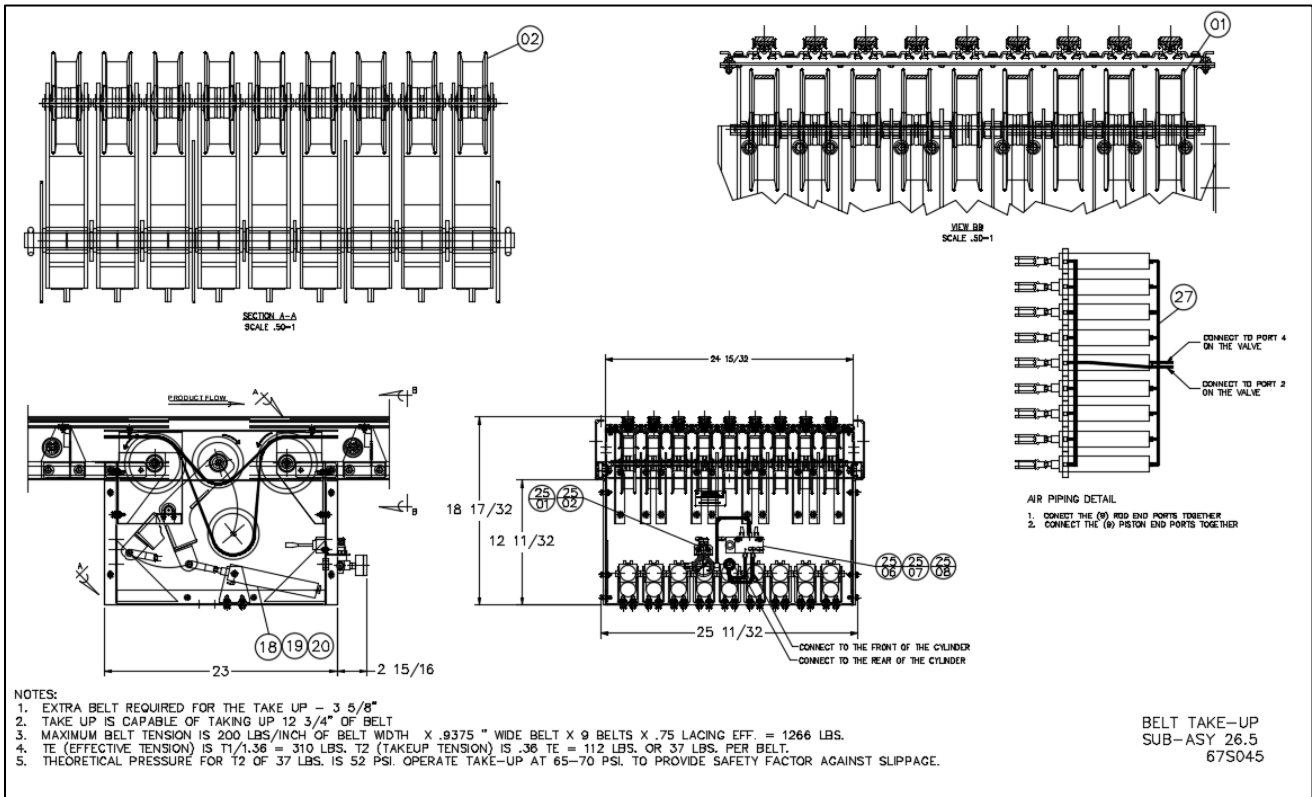
### 11.3: NBS90 POLYSORT INTERMEDIATE BED AR W/AIR TAKE-UP 4'0"



**11.3.1: Replacement Parts – NBS90 PolySort Intermediate Bed AR W/Air Take-up 4'0"**

NBS90 PolySort Intermediate Bed AR 4'0" W/Air Take-up		
BED,NBS SP-26.5W-TAKEUP-AR-4'0"-AIR OP		
Balloon	Description	Width & Item #
4	ROLLER,RET 26.5NBS-SP 1.9PRBG	1202217
		Ref Dwg. 67A008

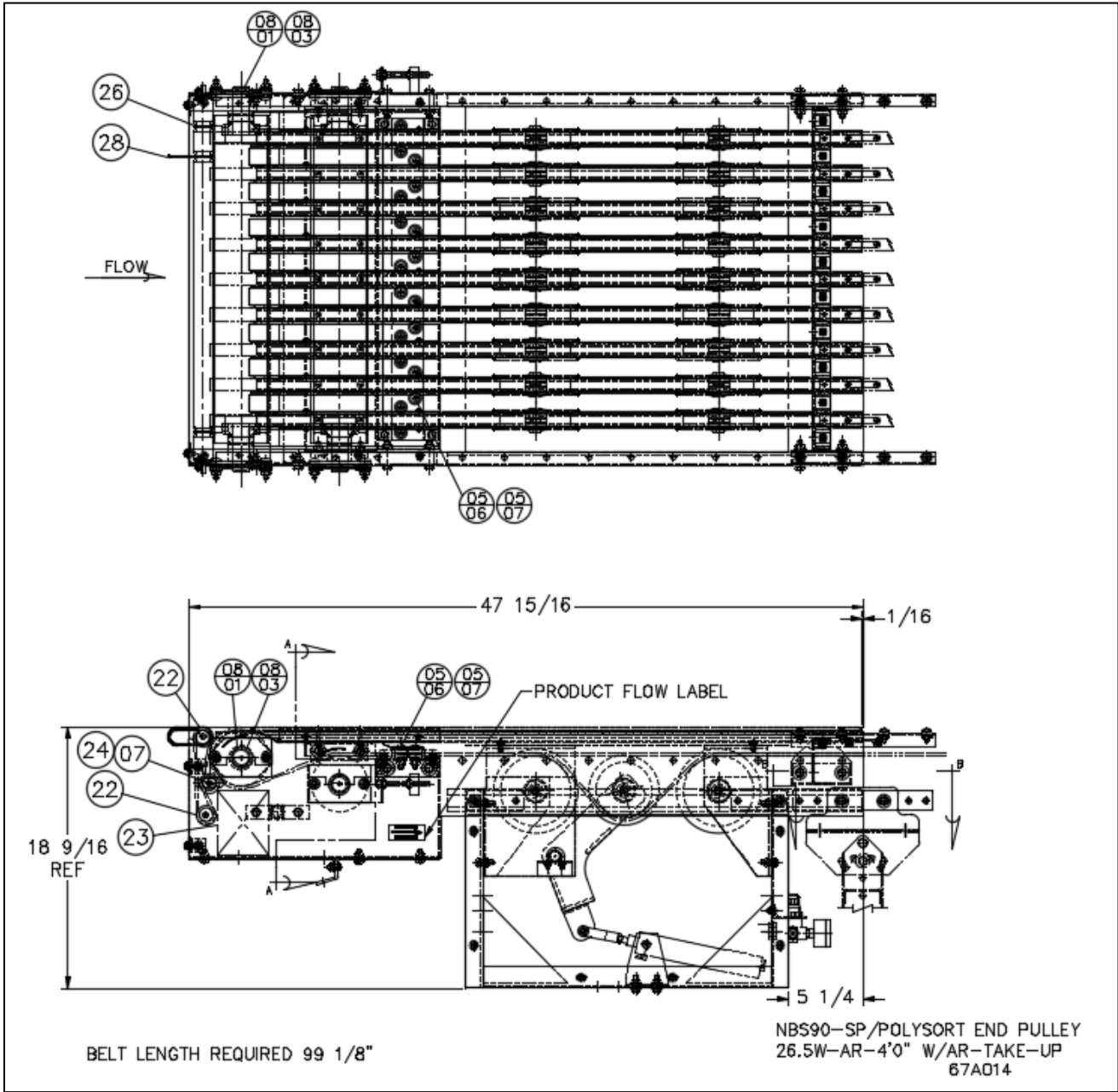
11.4: NBS90 POLYSORT BELT TAKE-UP



11.4.1: Replacement Parts – NBS90 PolySort Belt Take-up

NBS90 PolySort Belt Take-up		
ENDPULLEY,NBS SP-26.5W-AR-4'0"-W/AIR TAKEUP		
Balloon	Description	Width & Item #
1	WHEEL,ASY NBS-SP TAKE-UP 6"OD	E0002784
2	WHEEL,ASY NBS-SP TAKE-UP 5"OD	E0002785
18	CYL,BIMBA BFT-176-DNR	E0002793
25/01	REGULATOR,1/4"NPT PORTS	E0002964
25/02	GAUGE,SCHRADER P781642	89000133
25/07	VALVE, 4 WAY HAND LEVER	E0002795
27	TUBING,1/4"POLYU-95DURO.160ID	E0001391
REF DWG# 67S045		

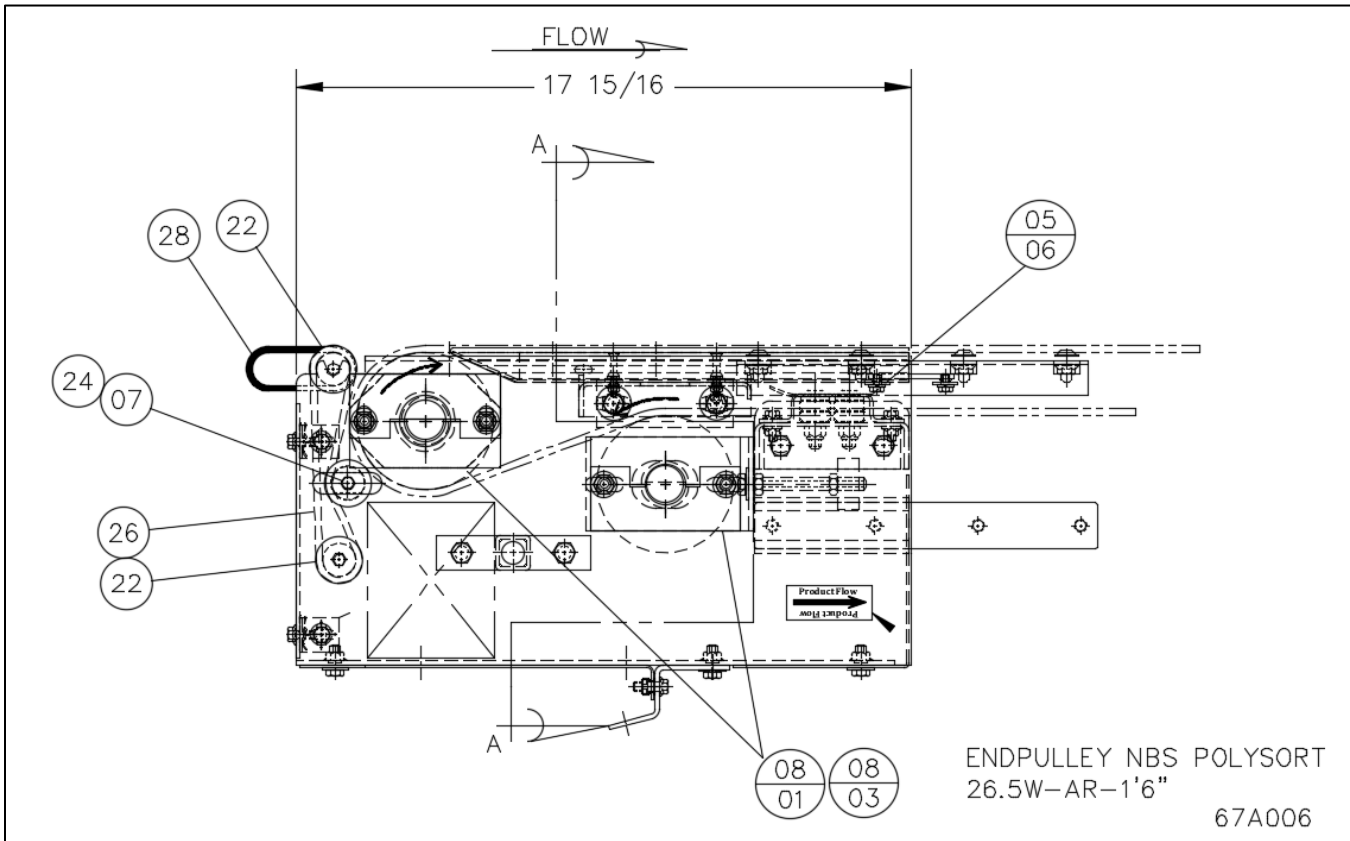
11.5: NBS90 POLYSORT END PULLEY AR 4'0" W/AIR TAKE-UP



**11.5.1: Replacement Parts – NBS90 PolySort End Pulley AR 4'0" W/Air Take-up**

<b>NBS90 PolySort End Pulley Aluminum Rail (AR) 4'0" W/Take-up</b>		
<b>ENDPULLEY,NBS SP-26.5W-AR-4'0"-W/AIR TAKEUP</b>		
<b>Balloon</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Width &amp; Item #</b>
7	ROLLER,SLIDE 11/32HEX NBS-SP	E0002716
05/06	BRG, R6 ZZ C3	90050111
05/07	ROLLER,SLIDE 11/32HEX NBS-SP	E0002332
08/01	PULLEY,4"DIA 26.5NBS-SP	1204198
08/03	COLLAR,ECCENTRIC LOCK 1-3/16"B	90140052
22	ROLLER,SLV 26.5NBS-SP E-PULL	1202529
23	PHOTOEYE,RETO RAY10-PZ5EBL	1203440
24	ROLLER,IDLER 26.5NBS-SP 4"END	1202530
26	ORING,83A 3/16 X 12-1/2"	90530019
28	ORING,83A 5/32 X6-1/4"ST TRANS	E0001299
REF DWG# 67A014		

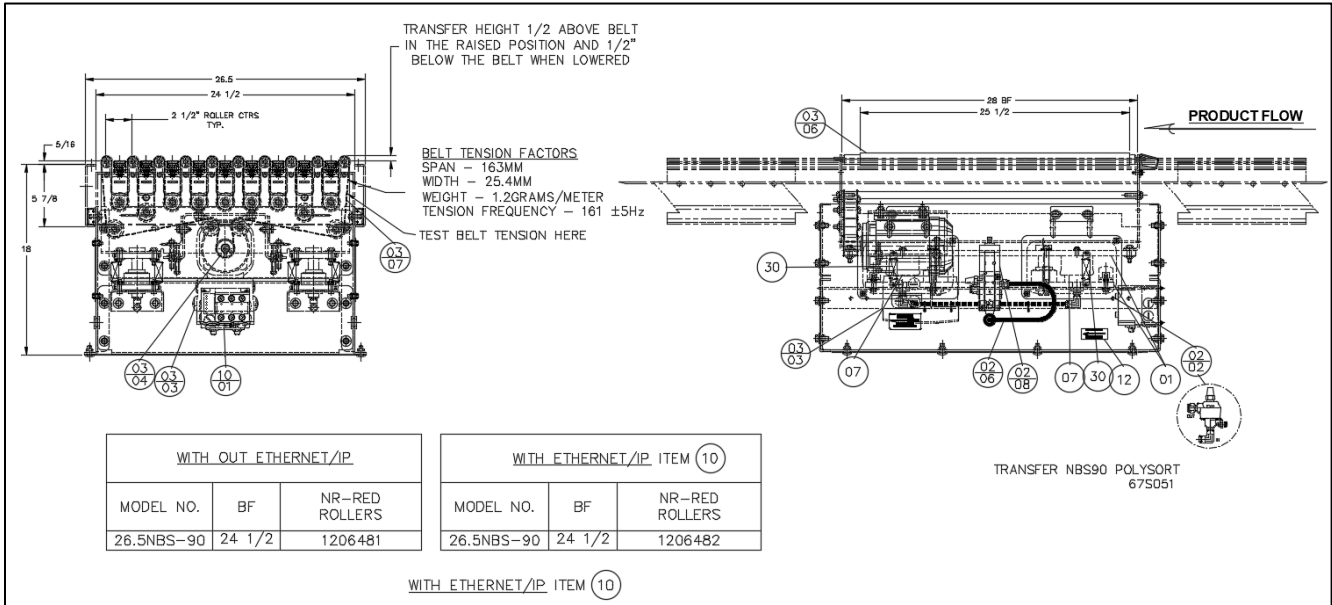
11.6: NBS90 POLYSORT END PULLEY AR 1'6"



11.6.1: Replacement Parts – NBS90 PolySort End Pulley AR 1'6"

NBS90 PolySort End Pulley Aluminum Rail (AR) 1'6"		
END PULLEY,NBS SP-26.5W-AR-1'6"		
Balloon	Description	Width & Item #
7	ROLLER,SLIDE 11/32HEX NBS-SP	E0002716
22	ROLLER,SLV 26.5NBS-SP E-PULL	1202529
24	ROLLER,IDLER 26.5NBS-SP 4"END	1202530
26	ORING,83A 3/16 X 12-1/2"	90530019
28	ORING,83A 5/32 X6-1/4"ST TRANS	E0001299
05/06	BRG, R6 ZZ C3	90050111
08/01	PULLEY,4"DIA 26.5NBS-SP C-FF 1-3/16"BORE ECCENTRIC	1204198
08/03	COLLAR,ECCENTRIC LOCK 1-3/16"B	90140052
REF DWG# 67A006		

11.7: NBS90 POLYSORT TRANSFER ASSEMBLY

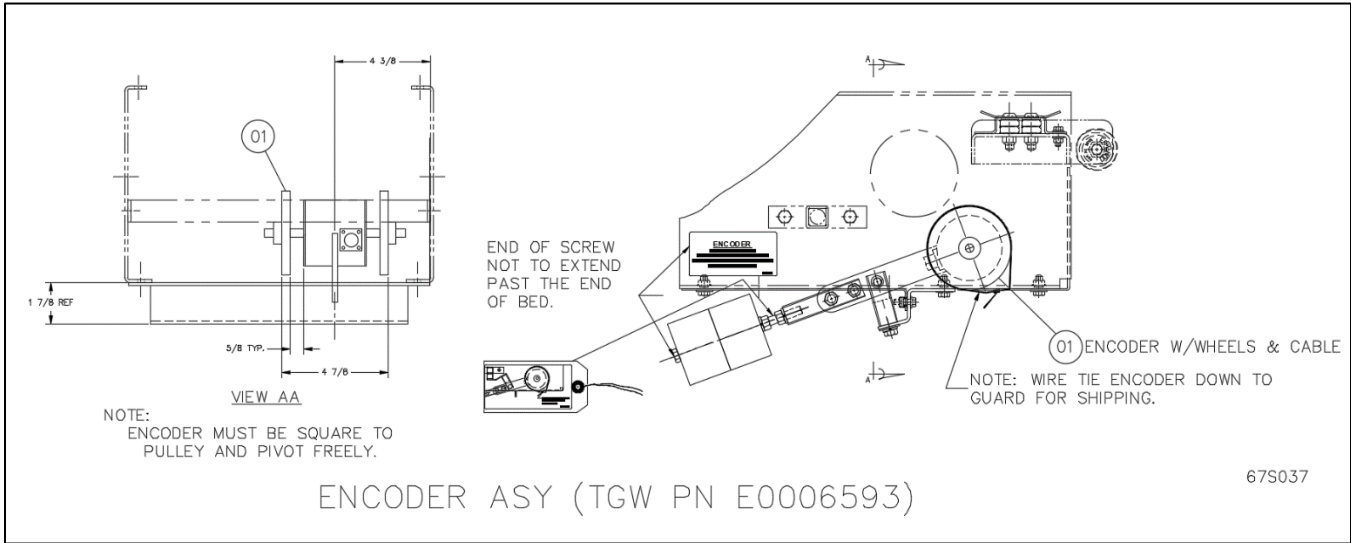


11.7.1: Replacement Parts - NBS90 PolySort Transfer Assembly

NBS90 PolySort Transfer		
TRANS,NBS-90D-26.5-POLYSORT-24VDC-NR-RED-ROLLERS WITH OR WITHOUT ETHERNET		
Balloon	Description	Width & Item #
1	LIFTTABLE,NBS-90 POLYSORT	1206338
7	AIRBAG,FIRESTONE #W02-358-3000	90000025
30	SPRING,EXT 3/4OD X 2"LG .075W	90800263
02/02	VALVE,QUICK EXHAUST #QE3	89000034
02/06	TUBING,3/8"POLYU-95DURO 1/4"ID	E0001392
02/08	VALVE,SMC 3WAY 24VDC 2.2CV,W/FITTINGS NBS-SP90 POLYSORT	1206332
03/03	MTR,EURO MOVIMOT 0.75HP 460V,PRESET F1=4.5T1=0 DIPS SET OFF	1203208
03/04	SHEAVE,DRIVE NBS-SP POLY SORT,304SS	1206407
03/06	ROLLER,NBS-SP90-25.5 28BF,NR-RED COATED	1206310
03/07	BELT,HABASIT 1"WIDE X 150.50",#S-10/15 ENDLESS	1202961
10/01	MOD, MOVIMOT,ETHERNET/IP,W/ MFZ21D CONNECTOR BOX	1204731
REF DWG# 67S051A		



11.8: NBS90 SP & POLYSORT ENCODER ASSEMBLY



11.8.1: Replacement Parts – NBS90 SP & PolySort Encoder Assembly

Encoder with Cable & Connectors		
ENCODER,NBS SP-PHOTOGRAPH		
Balloon	Description	Width & Item #
1	ENCODER,PROG,EXT-SHAFT,WHEELS,8-30VOLTS W/(2)# MW-1-B WHEELS	E0006585
REF DWG# 67S037		

11.9: NBS90 SP TRANSFER ASSEMBLY REPLACEMENT PARTS DIAGRAM

TRANSFER WIDTH	ROLLER RETURN	MTR. BRUSHLESS	BRUSH MTR	BELT HABI SIT	SHEAVE DRIVE	IDLER WHEEL	BUMPER ASY	AIR CYL. FLAT
	02	09	09	11	22	23	27	31
11.5 NBS-SP90	E0002809	E0002079	E0002384	E0002959	E0002808	E0002812	E0042754	E0042751
14 NBS-SP90	E0002810	E0002079	E0002384	E0003073	E0002808	E0002812	E0042754	E00042751

BELT TENSION FACTORS  
SPAN - 132mm  
WIDTH - 25.4mm  
WEIGHT - 1.2GRAMS/METER  
TENSION FREQUENCY RANGE - 16 ±5 Hz

INSTALL BELT SO YELLOW SIDE IS FACING OUT AND VISABLE OVER THE TRANSFER CARRIER ROLLERS

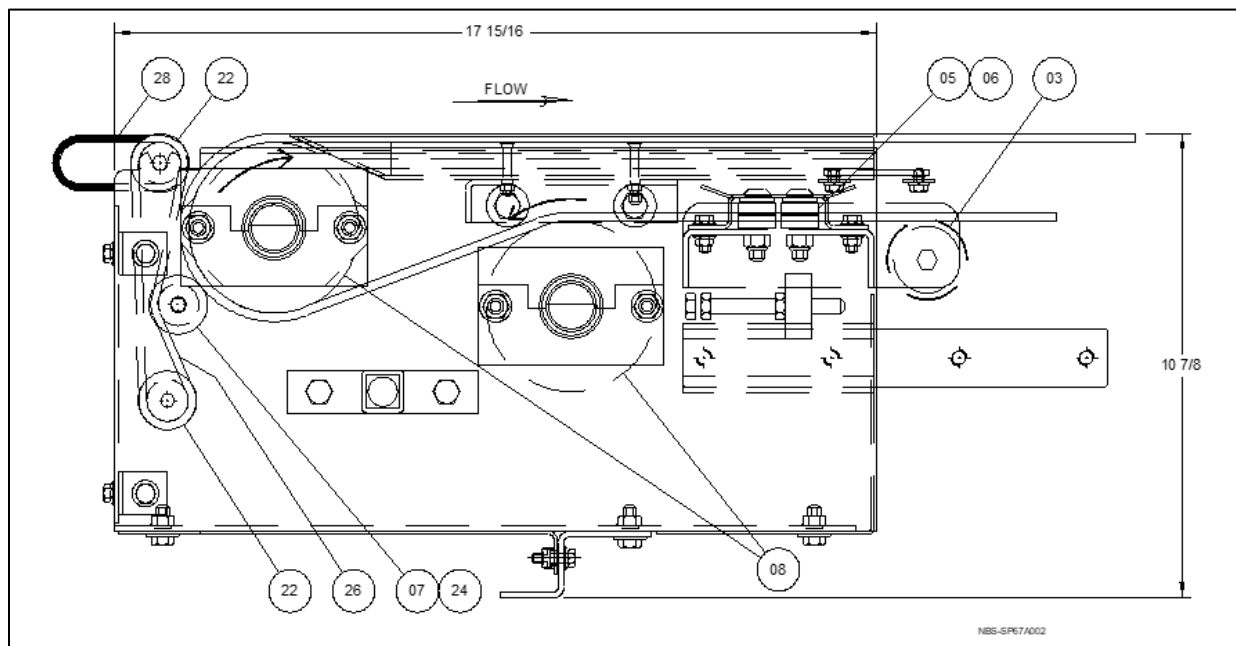
BEFORE ASSEMBLY, LOCTITE CYLINDER ROD THREADS TO ROD PIVOT THREADS. DO NOT INSTALL JAM NUT SUPPLIED WITH ROD PIVOT.

FRAME, MODEL #	ROLLER 04	BF	A
NBS-SP90-9	E0002803	11 1/2	9
NBS-SP90-12	E0002804	14 1/2	12
NBS-SP90-15	E0002805	17 1/2	15
NBS-SP90-18	E0002806	20 1/2	18
NBS-SP90-21	E0002807	23 1/2	21

11.5NBS-SP90 TRANSFER (SHOWN)

NBS-SP 67S038

## 11.10: NBS90 SP END PULLEY ASSEMBLY REPLACEMENT PARTS DIAGRAM



**Replacement Part Numbers for NBS SP End Pulley Assembly**

				<b>11.5NBS-SP</b>	<b>14NBS-SP</b>
		ENDPULLEY,ASY __, __, NBS-SP		E0002850	E0002851
<b>BALLOON</b>	<b>ITEM #</b>	<b>DESCRIPTION</b>	<b>QTY</b>		
03		ROLLER,RET __, __, NBS-SP 1.9PRBG	1	E0002714	E0002715
05	90050111	BRG, 7/8 OD X 9/32 WIDE		12	16
06	E0002333	WASHER, 1/2 OD X 1/32 THICK		18	24
07	E0002716	ROLLER, SLIDE 11/32 HEX NBS-SP	2		
08		PULLEY,ASY 4" DIA __, __, NBS-SP	2	E0002760	E0002761
22		ROLLER,SLV __, __, NBS-SP ENDPULLEY	2	E0002816	E0002817
24		ROLLER,IDLER __, __, NBS-SP 4"END	1	E0002818	E0002819
26	90530009	ORING,83A ST DR 3/16 X 13-1/2"	2		
28	E0001299	ORING,83A 5/32 X 6-1/4" ST TRANS	1		

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## GENERAL INFORMATION

### Website Link:

[mhs-conveyor.com](https://mhs-conveyor.com)

## MHS Conveyor INFORMATION

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### Mission

MHS Conveyor, located in Norton Shores, Michigan, is a leading deliverer of “smart” material handling systems, technologies, products, and services, creating solutions for material flow applications. As a global supplier of conveyor systems and equipment since 1964, MHS Conveyor Systems provides sorters, conveyors, and accessories to satisfy a broad spectrum of accumulation, transportation, and sortation applications.



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