

THE V-BELT DRIVE MOTOR

This is a standard base $\frac{1}{2}$ horsepower motor, with a speed of 1725 RPM on 60 cycles A.C. operation or on D.C. operation, and 1425 RPM for 25 or 50 cycle A.C. operation.

The drive consists of a motor bracket suspended between an extended first elevator-ejector lever shaft and a turnbuckle which is fastened to the base of the machine. A jack shaft is mounted near the front of the bracket.

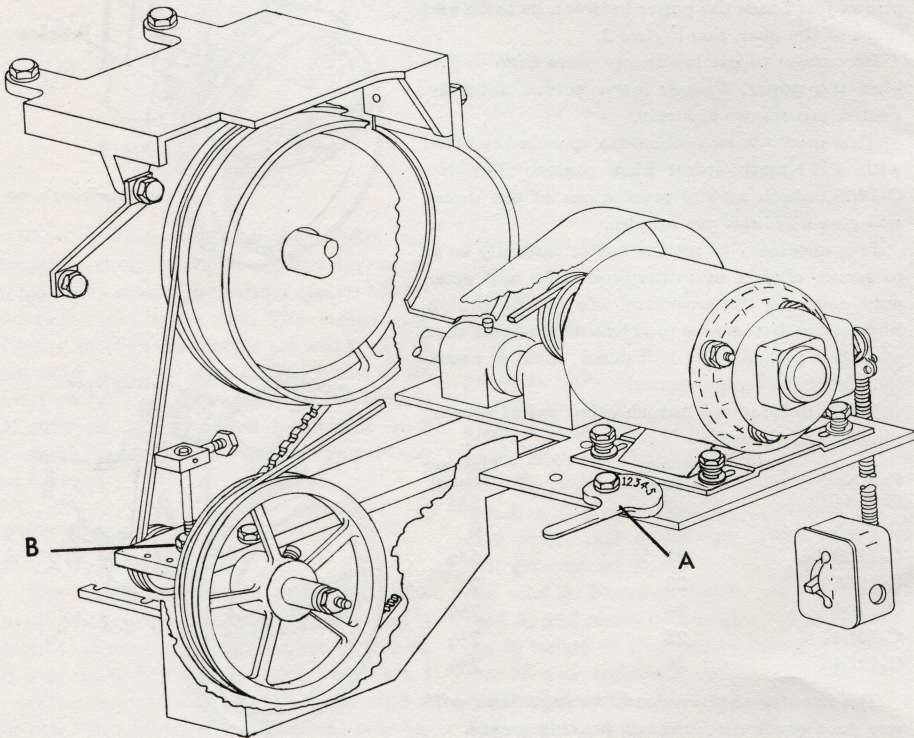
The motor V-belt drives a large pulley and a small pulley on the same shaft drives the clutch pulley. This latter pulley is the same as the regular driving gear except for the V-belt groove in its periphery instead of teeth.

Each of the two V-belts can be adjusted independently to take up slack or to facili-

tate application of a new V-belt. There is a grease cup provided to lubricate the jack shaft which is supported by two ball bearings.

To change machine speeds, it is necessary to change motor pulleys and belts unless a variable speed pulley is used. Different size motor pulleys and belts are provided for 6 $\frac{3}{4}$, 8, 9, 10, 11, or 12 lines per minute. Also the large driven pulley on the jack shaft is different for 1725 and 1425 RPM motors.

The variable speed pulley which permits machine speeds of 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 12 lines per minute is used to change machine speeds quickly. It is attached to the motor shaft in place of the regular motor pulley. A camming lever A, is turned to move the motor so that machine speed can be increased or decreased. To move the camming lever, it is



first necessary to loosen a bolt and then retighten it after the predetermined speed is reached.

Proper tension of the clutch pulley belt is accomplished by the adjusting nuts B. Tension adjustment of the motor belt on machines without the variable speed pulley is made by moving the motor on the motor bracket. Generally proper belt tension can be determined by striking the belt with the hand. When too much slack exists, the resulting vibration will feel "dead." When proper tension is reached, the belt will have a "live spring vibration." It is not necessary to have the belt "fiddle string" tight.

During the first few days of operation, the belt will seat itself in the grooves and tend to slacken. Adjustments should be made if necessary during this initial period to com-

pensate for seating action and to assure proper belt tension.

Motors are supplied for 115 or 230 volts Direct Current. The Alternating Current motor is of the dual voltage type, the same motor being used for 115 or 230 volts, 220 or 440 volts, and 190 or 380 volts (see wiring connections for various voltages). These motors can be ordered for 25, 50 or 60 cycle operation. Single phase motors (A.C.) will operate satisfactorily on three-phase circuits. However, if such circuits are available, we recommend three-phase motors due to their simpler construction and ease of maintenance.

Two 10 amp fuses are used on 220 volt operation, while two 15 amp fuses are used for 110 volt operation.

Motor Pulley and Belts Necessary for 6 $\frac{2}{3}$ to 12 Lines Per Minute

Motor Pulley	Shaft Hole	Lines Per Min.	Jack Shaft Pulley		Belt	
			1725 RPM Motor	1425 RPM Motor	1725 RPM Motor	1425 RPM Motor
C-2132	5/8"	6 $\frac{2}{3}$	C-2131	C-2185	C-2128	C-2186
C-2158	5/8"	8	C-2131	C-2185	C-2128	C-2186
C-2205	5/8"	9	C-2131	C-2185	C-2128	C-2186
C-2160	5/8"	10	C-2131	C-2185	C-2128	C-2129
C-2207	5/8"	11	C-2131	C-2185	C-2157	C-2129
C-2162	5/8"	12	C-2131	C-2185	C-2129	C-2129
C-2163	3/4"	6 $\frac{2}{3}$	C-2131	C-2185	C-2129	C-2186
C-2164	3/4"	8	C-2131	C-2185	C-2128	C-2186
C-2204	3/4"	9	C-2131	C-2185	C-2128	C-2186
C-2166	3/4"	10	C-2131	C-2185	C-2128	C-2129
C-2206	3/4"	11	C-2131	C-2185	C-2157	C-2129
C-2168	3/4"	12	C-2131	C-2185	C-2157	C-2129