

CARE OF ROLL COVERING

STORAGE

Store rolls in other than a work area to avoid mechanical damage by bumping into or dropping something upon them. An area that remains cool, dark, away from direct rays of the sun, and with average humidity would be ideal for storage. The recommended range of temperature is 60° to 90° F. If the temperature in a storage area is higher than 90° F, the useful life of the covering will be decreased. If the temperature in a storage area is below 60°, care must be taken to warm the roll before putting it into use.

A roll should be supported on its journals in storage, on stands or blocks, high enough to prevent the covering from resting on the floor. Closed shipping boxes are excellent for this purpose.

The covering should not be allowed to support the weight of the roll. If this occurs, in a very short time a flat area will develop in the cover. An exception to this is in handling long, slender, hard covered rolls, and obviously, rolls without journals.

Large metal roll bodies can take a set if allowed to remain in storage for long periods. A quarter turn per month will minimize this set. Before grinding or using a roll which has been in storage for a long period, the roll should be rotated to work out this set.

SURFACE PROTECTION

Oil drippings, grease, kerosene, solvents, and other chemicals should never be allowed to collect on a roll covering. These materials might be absorbed by the covering causing it to swell, disintegrate, and lose its physical properties. If they contact the covering metal interface, they might attack the adhesive and loosen the covering, which in a short time might break away entirely.

Rolls should be wrapped with paper or other suitable material, and stored in shipping cases, with the top of the case in place.

CLEANING

Materials used for cleaning vary with types of compounds. The roll covering manufacturer should be contacted in order to recommend a suitable cleaning solution.

It is not recommended to attempt cleaning with abrasive paper. This will remove rubber, resulting in flat spots and operating deficiencies.

HANDLING AND SLINGING

Rolls should be lifted by their journals. Proper attachment of slings, cable, ropes, etc., to a roll will prevent injury or damage to the roll covering. Always keep in mind that whenever any of this equipment bears against the roll covering while lifting, it can cause damage which may ruin an otherwise perfect roll. If it is necessary to support the roll by the covered surface, a wide, cushioned sling should be used.

USE

Rolls should not remain out of use for long periods. The outer surface tends to oxidize, and must be ground off before using. Removal of one thirty-second inch of the cover diameter is usually satisfactory.

Roll coverings should be used only for the service and operating conditions for which they were intended. If these are to be changed, contact should be made with the roll manufacturer for clarification.

Continuing to use a roll after it has been damaged will destroy the entire covering. The pressure and liquids present will tend to enlarge and deepen a damaged area, and finally cause cover failure.

Insufficient lubrication or improper adjustment of the journal bearings may cause excessive heating of the bearings. This might transfer to the ends of the roll and cause cover failure.

Pressure should be uniform across the face of the roll. When the machine stops, the operating pressure should be released and the weight of the roll taken up by its journal.

In order to obtain maximum service life and efficient operation, the following should be observed:

1. Proper interval between grindings.
2. Accurate roll alignment.
3. Correct maintenance.
4. Correct cover thickness and hardness compatible with operating conditions.