

**Bancollan Synchronous Belt (polyurethane) standard widths**

Nominal width	025	031	037	050	075	100	150	200	3	5	7	10	13	15	20	25	30	50		
Width (mm)	3.2	4.8	6.4	7.9	9.5	12.7	19.1	25.4	38.1	50.8	3	5	7	10	13	15	20	25	30	50
MXL	○	○	○	○	○															
XL(DXL)																				
L																				
T2.5																				
T5(DT5)																				
T10(DT10)																				

**Bancollan Synchronous Belt (polyurethane) length tolerances**

Belt type	Tolerance (Unit: mm)	
	Nominal length	Tolerance
MXL	45 or more to 71 or less	±0.15
	Over 71 to 180 or less	±0.20
	Over 180 to 250 or less	±0.25
	Over 250 to 375 or less	±0.30
	Over 375 to 490 or less	±0.35
	Over 490 to 600 or less	±0.40
	Over 600 to 1000 or less	±0.45
XL(DXL) L	Over 60 to 100 or less	±0.20
	Over 100 to 200 or less	±0.25
	Over 200 to 300 or less	±0.30
	Over 300 to 390 or less	±0.35
	Over 390 to 780 or less	±0.40
	Over 780 to 800 or less	±0.45
	Over 150 to 320 or less	±0.15
T5(DT5) T10(DT10)	Over 320 to 630 or less	±0.18
	Over 630 to 1000 or less	±0.25
	Over 1000 to 1960 or less	±0.40
	Over 1960 to 2300 or less	±0.50

**Bancollan Synchronous Belt (polyurethane) width tolerances**

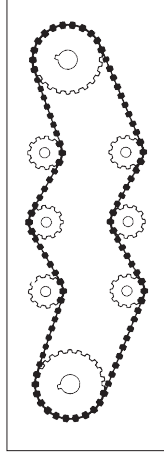
Nominal width	MXL		XL (DXL)/L		T5 (DT5)/T10 (DT10)	
	Nominal width	Tolerance	Nominal width	Tolerance	Width	Tolerance
3.2	025		025		5	
4.8	+0.3		031	±0.4	—	
8.4	-0.6		037		10	
9.5			050	±0.5	15	±0.5
12.7	+0.4, -0.8		075		20	
			100		25	
			150	±0.7	30	
			200	±1.0	50	

**3. Double-Sided Synchronous Belt (Rubber/Polyurethane) Product Introduction**

The Double-Sided Synchronous Belt [rubber/polyurethane (Bancollan)] has identical tooth profiles on the top and back surfaces of the belt, and a single belt of this belt can synchronously transmit power with multiple shafts. The Bancollan Double-Sided Synchronous Belt is suitable when it is subject to oil or ozone or when dispersion of rubber pieces should be avoided.

**Features**

■ **Multi-shaft synchronous power transmission possible**  
A single belt can synchronously transmit power with many shafts.



■ **Easy maintenance**

Unlike chains, it has no need to re-tension or lubricate and is easy to maintain.

■ **Low noise**

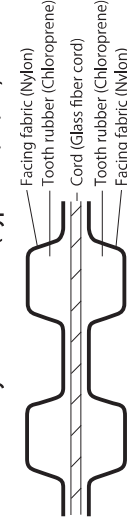
No metal-to-metal contact allows quiet power transmission.

■ **Clean**

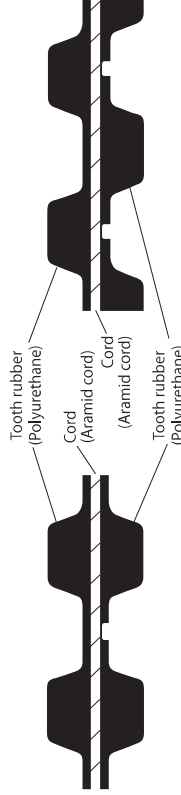
Unlike chains or gears, it has no need for lubrication, eliminating oil dispersion, which provides cleanliness in the sections around the belt.

**Structure**

**Double-Sided Synchronous Belt (Types DXL/DL/DH)**



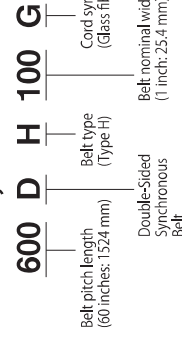
**Bancollan Double-Sided Synchronous Belt (Type DXL) Bancollan Double-Sided Synchronous Belt (Types DT5/DT10)**



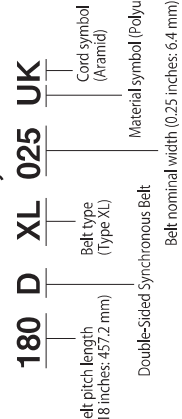
The beads type (◆◆◆) and the zigzag type (◆◆◆) exist taking into consideration domestic and foreign standards and compatibility with other companies' products and have no difference in performance.

**Indication Method**

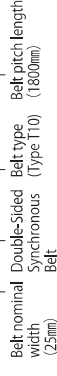
**Double-Sided Synchronous Belt**



**Bancollan Double-Sided Synchronous Belt**



**25 D T10 - 1800**



R: Rubber  
U: Polyurethane

R: Rubber  
U: Polyurethane

Rubber Double-Sided Synchronous Belt standard lengths

Belt size (Type DXL)

Type DXL		Belt standard widths		No. of teeth	R	U
Belt nominal length	Pitch length (mm)	Nominal width (mm)	Width (mm)			
372DXL	944.88	186	●	186	●	●
376DXL	955.04	188	●	188	●	●
384DXL	975.36	192	●	192	●	●
386DXL	980.44	193	●	193	●	●
388DXL	985.52	194	●	194	●	●
390DXL	990.60	195	●	195	●	●
396DXL	1005.84	198	●	198	●	●
400DXL	1016.00	200	●	200	●	●
408DXL	1036.32	204	●	204	●	●
424DXL	1076.96	212	●	212	●	●
430DXL	1092.29	215	●	215	●	●
430DXL	1143.00	228	●	228	●	●
456DXL	1158.24	228	●	228	●	●
460DXL	1168.40	230	●	230	●	●
470DXL	1193.80	235	●	235	●	●
490DXL	1244.60	245	●	245	●	●
496DXL	1259.84	248	●	248	●	●
510DXL	1295.40	255	●	255	●	●
564DXL	1432.56	282	●	282	●	●
592DXL	1503.68	296	●	296	●	●
608DXL	1544.32	304	●	304	●	●
630DXL	1600.20	315	●	315	●	●
638DXL	1620.52	319	●	319	●	●

Type DL		Belt standard widths		No. of teeth	R	U
Belt nominal length	Pitch length (mm)	Nominal width (mm)	Width (mm)			
165DL	419.10	44	●	44	●	●
169DL	428.63	45	●	45	●	●
172DL	438.15	46	●	46	●	●
187DL	476.25	54	●	54	●	●
203DL	514.35	54	●	54	●	●
210DL	533.40	56	●	56	●	●
218DL	552.45	58	●	58	●	●
225DL	571.50	60	●	60	●	●
240DL	609.60	64	●	64	●	●
248DL	628.65	66	●	66	●	●
255DL	647.70	68	●	68	●	●
263DL	666.75	70	●	70	●	●
270DL	685.80	72	●	72	●	●
277DL	704.85	74	●	74	●	●
285DL	723.90	76	●	76	●	●
300DL	762.00	80	●	80	●	●
304DL	771.53	81	●	81	●	●
315DL	800.10	84	●	84	●	●
320DL	809.63	85	●	85	●	●
322DL	819.15	86	●	86	●	●
334DL	847.73	89	●	89	●	●
337DL	857.25	90	●	90	●	●
345DL	876.30	92	●	92	●	●
360DL	914.40	96	●	96	●	●
367DL	933.45	98	●	98	●	●
375DL	952.50	100	●	100	●	●
382DL	971.55	102	●	102	●	●
390DL	990.60	104	●	104	●	●
394DL	1000.13	105	●	105	●	●
420DL	1066.80	112	●	112	●	●

Belt size (Type DL)

Type DL		Belt standard widths		No. of teeth	R	U
Belt nominal length	Pitch length (mm)	Nominal width (mm)	Width (mm)			
165DL	419.10	44	●	44	●	●
169DL	428.63	45	●	45	●	●
172DL	438.15	46	●	46	●	●
187DL	476.25	54	●	54	●	●
203DL	514.35	54	●	54	●	●
210DL	533.40	56	●	56	●	●
218DL	552.45	58	●	58	●	●
225DL	571.50	60	●	60	●	●
240DL	609.60	64	●	64	●	●
248DL	628.65	66	●	66	●	●
255DL	647.70	68	●	68	●	●
263DL	666.75	70	●	70	●	●
270DL	685.80	72	●	72	●	●
277DL	704.85	74	●	74	●	●
285DL	723.90	76	●	76	●	●
300DL	762.00	80	●	80	●	●
304DL	771.53	81	●	81	●	●
315DL	800.10	84	●	84	●	●
320DL	809.63	85	●	85	●	●
322DL	819.15	86	●	86	●	●
334DL	847.73	89	●	89	●	●
337DL	857.25	90	●	90	●	●
345DL	876.30	92	●	92	●	●
360DL	914.40	96	●	96	●	●
367DL	933.45	98	●	98	●	●
375DL	952.50	100	●	100	●	●
382DL	971.55	102	●	102	●	●
390DL	990.60	104	●	104	●	●
394DL	1000.13	105	●	105	●	●
420DL	1066.80	112	●	112	●	●

Bancollan Double-Sided Synchronous Belt (polyurethane) standard lengths

Belt size (Type DH)

Type DXL		Belt standard widths		No. of teeth	R	U
Belt nominal length	Pitch length (mm)	Nominal width (mm)	Width (mm)			
420DH	1066.80	84	●	84	●	●
430DH	1092.20	86	●	86	●	●
450DH	1143.00	90	●	90	●	●
465DH	1181.10	93	●	93	●	●
480DH	1219.20	96	●	96	●	●
490DH	1244.60	98	●	98	●	●
510DH	1295.40	102	●	102	●	●
530DH	1346.20	106	●	106	●	●
540DH	1371.60	108	●	108	●	●
560DH	1422.40	112	●	112	●	●
565DH	1435.10	113	●	113	●	●
570DH	1447.80	114	●	114	●	●
580DH	1473.20	116	●	116	●	●
600DH	1524.00	120	●	120	●	●
605DH	1536.70	121	●	121	●	●
630DH	1600.20	126	●	126	●	●
640DH	1625.60	128	●	128	●	●
650DH	1651.00	130	●	130	●	●
660DH	1676.40	132	●	132	●	●
680DH	1727.20	136	●	136	●	●
700DH	1778.00	140	●	140	●	●
730DH	1854.20	146	●	146	●	●
750DH	1905.00	150	●	150	●	●
760DH	1930.40	152	●	152	●	●
770DH	1955.80	154	●	154	●	●
800DH	2032.00	160	●	160	●	●
810DH	2057.40	162	●	162	●	●
820DH	2082.80	164	●	164	●	●
840DH	2133.00	168	●	168	●	●
850DH	2159.00	170	●	170	●	●
860DH	2184.40	172	●	172	●	●
880DH	2235.20	176	●	176	●	●
900DH	2286.00	180	●	180	●	●
950DH	2413.00	190	●	190	●	●
985DH	2501.90	197	●	197	●	●
1000DH	2540.00	200	●	200	●	●
1020DH	2590.80	204	●	204	●	●
1050DH	2667.00	210	●	210	●	●
1100DH	2794.00	220	●	220	●	●
1130DH	2870.20	226	●	226	●	●
1140DH	2895.60	228	●	228	●	●
1250DH	3175.00	250	●	250	●	●
1325DH	3365.50	265	●	265	●	●
1350DH	3429.00	270	●	270	●	●
1400DH	3556.00	280	●	280	●	●
1680DH	4267.20	336	●	336	●	●
1700DH	4318.00	340	●	340	●	●

Belt size (Type DL)

Type DL		Belt standard widths		No. of teeth	R	U
Belt nominal length	Pitch length (mm)	Nominal width (mm)	Width (mm)			
427DL	1085.85	114	●	114	●	●
436DL	1104.90	116	●	116	●	●
439DL	1114.43	117	●	117	●	●
446DL	1133.48	119	●	119	●	●
450DL	1143.00	120	●	120	●	●
465DL	1181.10	124	●	124	●	●
480DL	1219.20	128	●	128	●	●
510DL	1295.40	136	●	136	●	●
514DL	1304.93	137	●	137	●	●
525DL	1333.50	140	●	140	●	●
540DL	1371.60	144	●	144	●	●
548DL	1390.65	146	●	146	●	●
581DL	1476.38	158	●	158	●	●
600DL	1524.00	160	●	160	●	●
605DL	1533.53	161	●	161	●	●
619DL	1571.63	165	●	165	●	●
630DL	1600.20	168	●	168	●	●
640DL	1619.25	170	●	170	●	●
653DL	1657.35	174	●	174	●	●
660DL	1676.40	176	●	176	●	●
697DL	1771.65	186	●	186	●	●
728DL	1847.85	194	●	194	●	●
731DL	1857.38	195	●	195	●	●
767DL	1952.63	208	●	208	●	●
780DL	1981.20	208	●	208	●	●
788DL	2000.25	210	●	210	●	●
806DL	2047.88	215	●	215	●	●
855DL	2171.70	228	●	228	●	●
863DL	2190.75	230	●	230	●	●
881DL	2238.38	235	●	235	●	●
915DL	2324.10	244	●	244	●	●
919DL	2333.63	245	●	245	●	●
938DL	2381.25	250	●	250	●	●
1294DL	3286.13	345	●	345	●	●

Belt size (Type DH)

Type DH		Belt standard widths		No. of teeth	R	U
Belt nominal length	Pitch length (mm)	Nominal width (mm)	Width (mm)			
165DH	419.10	44	●	44	●	●
169DH	428.63	45	●	45	●	●
172DH	438.15	46	●	46	●	●
187DH	476.25	54	●	54	●	●
203DH	514.35	54	●	54	●	●
210DH	533.40	56	●	56	●	●
218DH	552.45	58	●	58	●	●
225DH	571.50	60	●	60	●	●
240DH	609.60	64	●	64	●	●
248DH	628.65	66	●	66	●	●
255DH	647.70	68	●	68	●	●
263DH	666.75	70	●	70	●	●
270DH	685.80	72	●	72	●	●
277DH	704.85	74	●	74	●	●
285DH	723.90	76	●	76	●	●
300DH	762.00	80	●	80	●	●
304DH	771.53	81	●	81	●	●
315DH	800.10	84	●	84	●	●
320DH	809.63	85	●	85	●	●
322DH	819.15	86	●	86	●	●
334DH	847.73	89	●	89	●	●
337DH	8					

# How to Design a Synchronous Belt

## Step 1-1 Determining conditions required for the design

- Machine type
- Transmission power, or rated power of the driving machine
- Degree of load fluctuation
- Daily operating hours
- Pinion revolution
- Speed ratio  $\left( \frac{\text{No. of teeth of large pulley}}{\text{No. of teeth of pinion}} \right)$
- Temporary center distance
- Pulley diameter restriction
- Operating environment (high temperature, low temperature, oil, water, dirt, acid, alkali)

## Step 2-1 Calculating the design power

Calculate the design power with Formula 1.

### Formula 1

$$Pd = Pt \times (Ko + Ki + Kr)$$

- Pd : Design power (kW)  
 Pt : Transmission power (kW)  
 Ko : Load correction factor (Table 1 → P. 81)  
 Ki : Idler correction factor (Table 2 → P. 81)  
 Kr : Speed-up ratio correction factor (Table 3 → P. 81)

Note 1) For transmission power, it is ideal to use the load of the driven machine; however, if it is unknown, use the rated power of the driving machine.  
 If torque or horsepower is used for indication, convert it into watt or kilowatt using Formula 2.

Note 2) For use in a decelerating mechanism,  $Kr = 0$ .

### Formula 2

$$Pt = \frac{Tr \times n}{9550}$$

- Pt : Transmission power (kW)  
 n : Revolution (rpm)  
 Tr : Load torque (Nm)  
 1PS=0.7355(kW)

## Step 2-2 Calculating the design power when there are sudden stops or sudden accelerations

Under conditions of sudden stop and sudden acceleration, an abnormal torque may be applied to the belt due to the inertial force of the machine; check with Formula 3 in advance, and if the width falls short, it needs to be corrected.  
 Compare the Pd calculated in Step 2-1 and the Pdq calculated next and use the larger value as the design power.

### Formula 3

$$Trq = \frac{\sum GD^2 \times (n_1 - n_2)}{38.2 \times t}$$

$$\text{From Formula 2, } Pdq = \frac{Trq \times n}{9550}$$

$$Pdq = Pdq \times Kq$$

- Trq : Rotational torque at the time of a sudden stop or sudden acceleration  
 GD<sup>2</sup> : Flywheel effect (Sum total of GD<sup>2</sup> on the opposite side to the brake)  
 n<sub>1</sub> - n<sub>2</sub> : Difference in revolution (opposite side to the brake)  
 t : Time to change from n<sub>1</sub> to n<sub>2</sub>  
 Pdq : Design power  
 Kq : Correction factor (table below)

Correction factor Kq by rotation at the time of a sudden stop or sudden acceleration

revolutions/day	1	2	3~4	5~10	11~15
Kg	1.0	1.2	1.3	1.5	1.6
revolutions/day	16~25	26~40	41~60	61~100	101~
Kg	1.7	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.1

## Step 3 Selecting a belt type

Obtain a belt type based on design power and pinion revolution from Fig. 3 "Belt type selection diagram" (→ P. 82).  
 If an obtained type is close to the line of intersection of two types, design both belt types as a trial and choose the one that matches the purpose of the design and that is the more economical.

For S4.5M and DS4.5M, please contact us.

## Step 4 Selecting a pulley diameter

Select an appropriate pulley diameter from Formula 4, taking the restriction of the power transmission space etc. into consideration.

### Formula 4

$$Z_2 = \frac{n_1}{n_2} \times Z_1$$

$$\text{Speed ratio} = \frac{n_1}{n_2}$$

- Z<sub>1</sub>: Number of teeth of pinion  
 Z<sub>2</sub>: No. of teeth of large pulley  
 n<sub>1</sub>: Pinion revolution (rpm)  
 n<sub>2</sub>: Large pulley revolution (rpm)

For relations among the number of teeth of pulleys, pulley diameter, and pitch diameter, refer to the "List of Pulley Dimensions" (→ P. 83 to P. 99). Obtain an unlisted number of teeth of a pulley from Formula 5.

### Formula 5

$$dp = pt(Z) / \pi$$

$$do = pt(Z) / \pi - 2a$$

- dp : Pulley pitch diameter (mm)  
 do : Pulley outside diameter (mm)  
 pt : Pulley tooth pitch (mm)  
 z : No. of teeth of pulley  
 2a : Difference between pulley pitch diameter and pulley outside diameter (Table 4 → P. 100)

# How to Design a Synchronous Belt

When you determine a pulley diameter, check the following items:

- Check of the minimum number of teeth of a pulley  
 Generally, when a pulley with a small number of teeth is used, the flex fatigue of the belt increases, reducing the belt service life.  
 Hence, please use a pulley with a larger number of teeth than the ones shown in Table 5 "Minimum number of teeth of pulleys" (→ P. 100) at least.

- Check on the belt speed  
 Check if the belt speed exceeds the value in Table 6 "Basic Belt Speeds" (→ P. 100). If the belt speed exceeds it, reduce the pulley diameter. If the minimum pulley diameter is not satisfied, change and reconsider the belt type. Calculate the belt speed from Formula 6.

### Formula 6

$$v = \frac{dp \times n}{19100}$$

- v : Belt speed (m/s)  
 dp : Pulley pitch diameter (mm)  
 n : Revolution (rpm)

## Step 5 Selecting an effective length

Calculate a rough effective length with Formula 7 and select an effective length L' that is closest to this value from the "Table of standard effective lengths."

Table of standard effective lengths

- Cepto<sup>®</sup>-X → P. 43  
 Synchronous Belt  
 HP-ST5 → P. 49~P. 50  
 HP-HTS → P. 50  
 Double-Sided Synchronous Belt  
 STS → P. 55~P. 57  
 Double-Sided STS → P. 59 to P. 62
- TN10/TN15 → P. 66  
 Synchronous Belt  
 → P. 70~P. 73  
 Double-Sided Synchronous Belt  
 → P. 77~P. 78

### Formula 7

$$L' = 2C + 1.57(Dp + dp) + \frac{(Dp - dp)^2}{4C}$$

- L' : Rough effective length (mm)  
 C : Center distance (mm)  
 Dp : Large pulley pitch diameter (mm)  
 dp : Pinion pitch diameter (mm)

Backcalculate the center distance at that time from the pitch length L of the selected belt using Formula 8.

### Formula 8

$$C = \frac{B + \sqrt{B^2 - 2(Dp - dp)^2}}{4}$$

$$B = Lp - 1.57(Dp + dp)$$

Lp: Belt pitch length (mm)

## Step 6 Determining the belt width

(1) Determination of basic power rating  
 From the "Table of basic power ratings" (→ P. 101 to P. 126), obtain the transmission capacity per basic belt width. For the basic belt width, refer to the values listed in the "Table of basic power ratings."

(2) Mesh correction factor Km  
 From Formula 9, calculate the number of meshed teeth of the pinion, and from Table 7 (→ P. 127), obtain the mesh correction factor Km.

### Formula 9

$$Zm = Z \times \frac{\theta_1}{360}$$

$$\theta_1 = 180 - \frac{57.3(Dp - dp)}{C}$$

- Zm : Number of meshed teeth of pinion  
 Z : Number of teeth of pinion  
 θ<sub>1</sub> : Angle of contact of pinion (°)  
 Dp : Large pulley pitch diameter (mm)  
 dp : Pinion pitch diameter (mm)

## (3) Correction factor by effective length Kl

Obtain the effective length correction factor Kl for the standard effective length obtained in Step 5 from Table 8 "Table of Effective Length Correction Factors" (→ P. 127). Note) For STS and Synchronous Belts, Kl is unnecessary.

## (4) Calculation of belt width

From Formula 10, obtain the correction factor of the belt width Kb.

### Formula 10

$$Kb = \frac{Pd}{Pr \cdot Km \cdot Kl}$$

- Kb : Width correction factor (kW)  
 Pd : Design power (kW)  
 Pr : Basic power rating (kW)  
 Km : Mesh correction factor  
 Kl : Length correction factor

From Table 9 "Table of Belt Width Correction Factors" (→ P. 127 to P. 129), obtain the belt width for the width correction factor Kb obtained from Formula 10.

## Step 7 Checking the adjustment range of the center distance

From Table 10 "Table of Adjustment Ranges of Center Distances" (→ P. 129), obtain the installation range and the tension range of the belt.

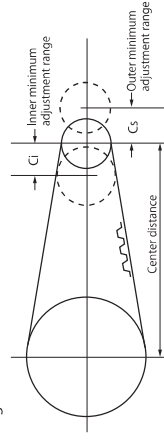


Table 1 Load Correction Factors (K<sub>o</sub>)

Machine using the product  Note 2) When your driven machine cannot be found in the table, use the load correction factor of a machine with a similar start-up load or shock load.	Driving machine			
	Those with the maximum output or less of the rating	Those with the maximum output 300% of the rating	Those with the maximum output over 300% of the rating	Special motor (high torque) DC motor (direct-wound) Single-cylinder engine Operation by line shaft or clutch
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Exhibition apparatuses ● Projectors ● Measuring instruments ● Medical equipment</li> <li>● Vacuum cleaners ● Sewing machines ● Office machinery ● Woodworking lathes ● Band-sawing machines</li> <li>● Light-duty belt conveyors ● Packaging machines</li> <li>● Liquid stirring machines ● Drill presses ● Lathes ● Screw cutting machines ● Circular sawing machines</li> <li>● Planing machines ● Laundry machines ● Papermaking machines (not including pulper) ● Printing machines</li> <li>● Stirring machines (cement, viscous substances)</li> <li>● Belt conveyors (ore, coal, sand) ● Grinding machines</li> <li>● Shaping machines ● Boring machines ● Milling machines ● Compressors (centrifugal type) ● Vibrating sieves ● Fiber machines (warping machines, winders)</li> <li>● Rotary compressors ● Compressors (reciprocating type)</li> <li>● Conveyors (aprons, pans, buckets, elevators)</li> <li>● Extraction pumps ● Rinsing machines ● Fans, blow-ers (centrifugal type, suction, exhaust) ● Generators</li> <li>● Exciters ● Hoists ● Elevators ● Rubber processing machines (calenders, rolls, extruders) ● Fiber machines (weaving machines, spinning machines, yarn-twisting machines, pirn winders)</li> <li>● Centrifugal separators / conveyors (flight, screw)</li> <li>● Hammer mills ● Papermaking machines (pulper, beaters)</li> <li>● Ceramic industry machines (bricks, clay kneading machines) ● Propellers for mines</li> <li>● Forced air blowers</li> </ul>	3~5hr/day	8~10hr/day	16~24hr/day	3~5hr/day
	Operating hours	1.0	1.2	1.4
	1.2	1.4	1.6	1.4
	1.3	1.5	1.7	1.5
	1.4	1.6	1.8	1.6
	1.5	1.7	1.9	1.7
	1.6	1.8	2.0	1.8
	1.7	1.9	2.1	1.9
	1.8	2.0	2.2	2.0
	1.9	2.1	2.3	2.1
	2.0	2.2	2.4	2.2

Fig. 3-1 Belt type selection diagram (Ceptor-X)

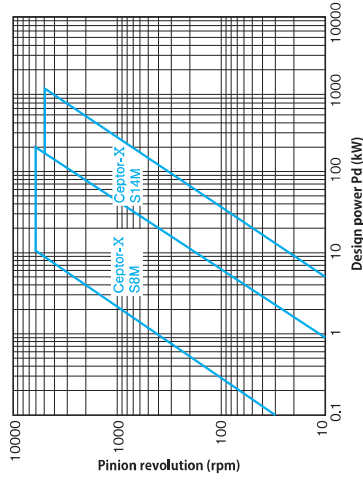


Fig. 3-4 Belt type selection diagram (STS)

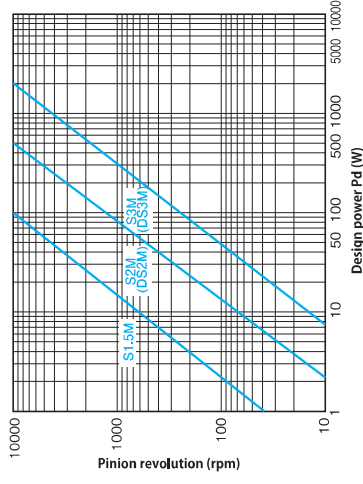


Fig. 3-2 Belt type selection diagram (Ceptor-VI)

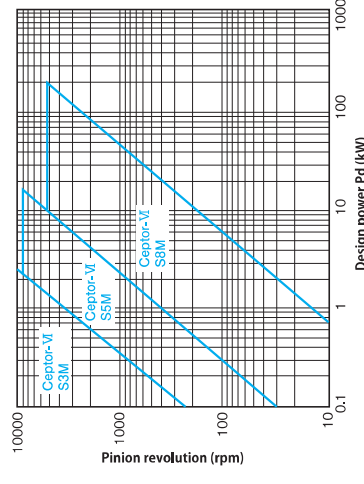


Fig. 3-5 Belt type selection diagram (Synchronous Belt)

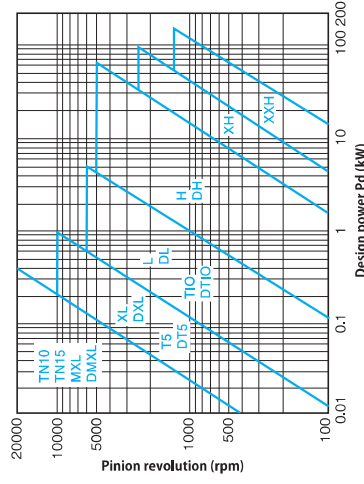


Fig. 3-3 Belt type selection diagram (HP-ST5/HP-HTS)

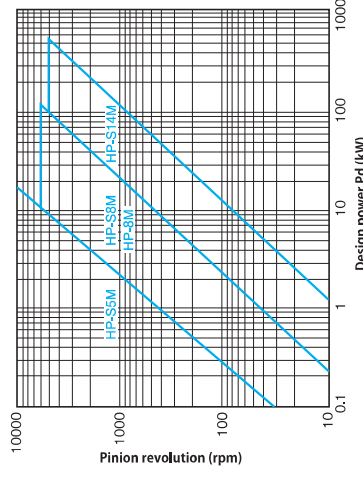


Table 2 Idler Correction Factors

Idler installation location	K <sub>i</sub>
- No idlers	0.0
- Installed from the inside on the slack side	0.0
- Installed from the outside on the slack side	0.1
- Installed from the inside on the tight side	0.1
- Installed from the outside on the tight side	0.2

Table 3 Speed-up Ratio Correction Factors

Speed-up ratio	K <sub>r</sub>
1.00~1.24	0.0
1.25~1.74	0.1
1.75~2.49	0.2
2.50~3.49	0.3
3.50 or more	0.4