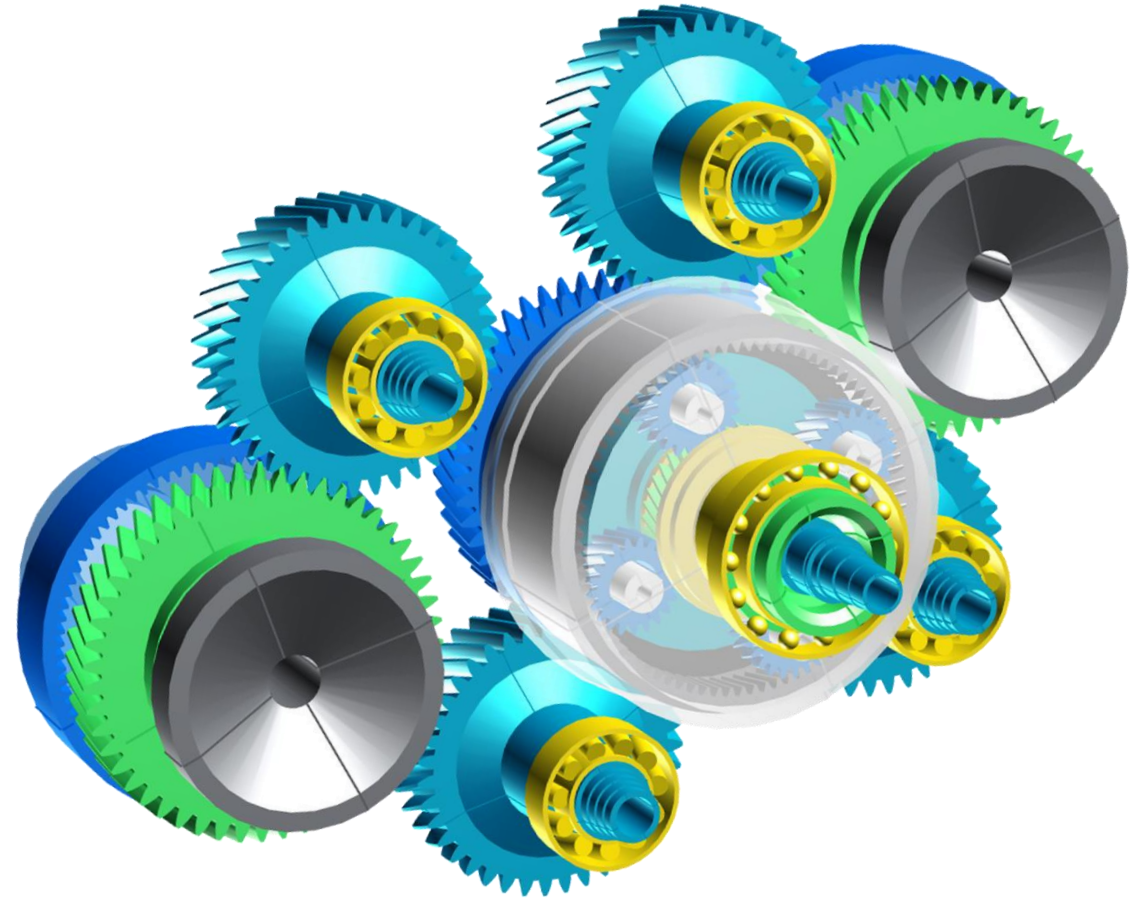


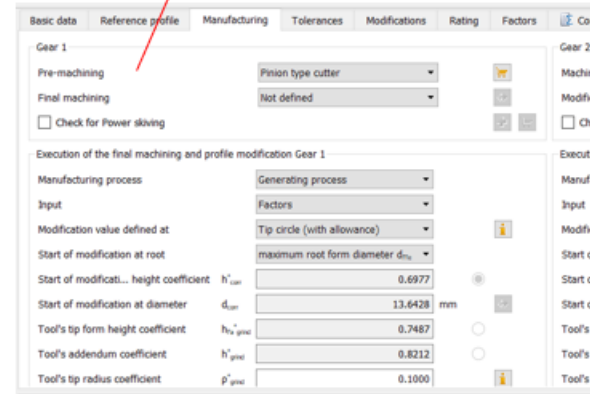
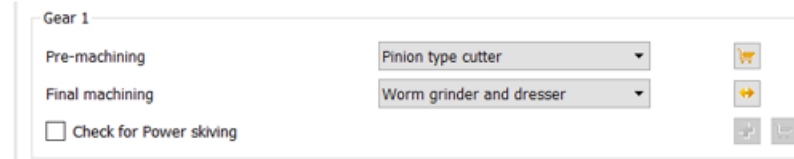
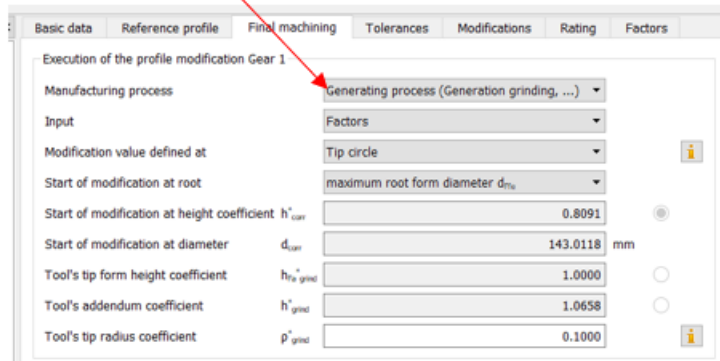
New Features in Gears Part 1

KUM International, October 23, 2019
U.Kissling



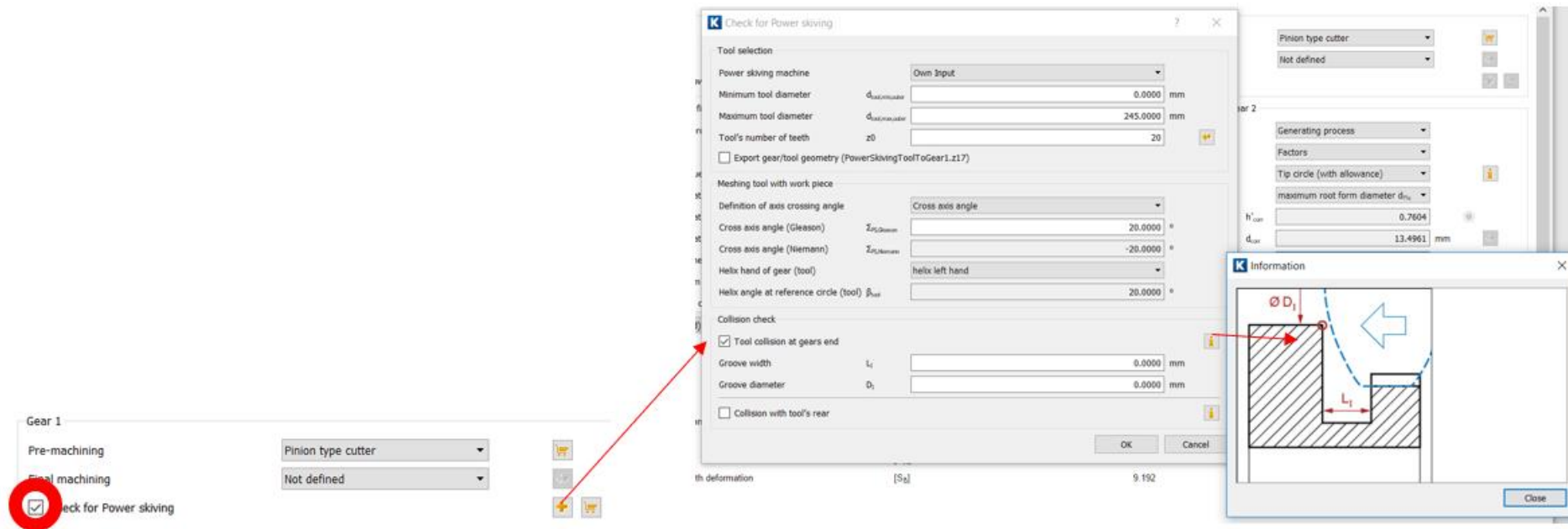
Manufacturing knowhow in KISSsoft

Tab 'Final machining' in 18 is moved into Tab 'Manufacturing' in 19!



Manufacturing knowhow in KISSsoft : Power Skiving

Power Skiving Check added (Honing is planned)



Manufacturing knowhow in KISSsoft : Power Skiving

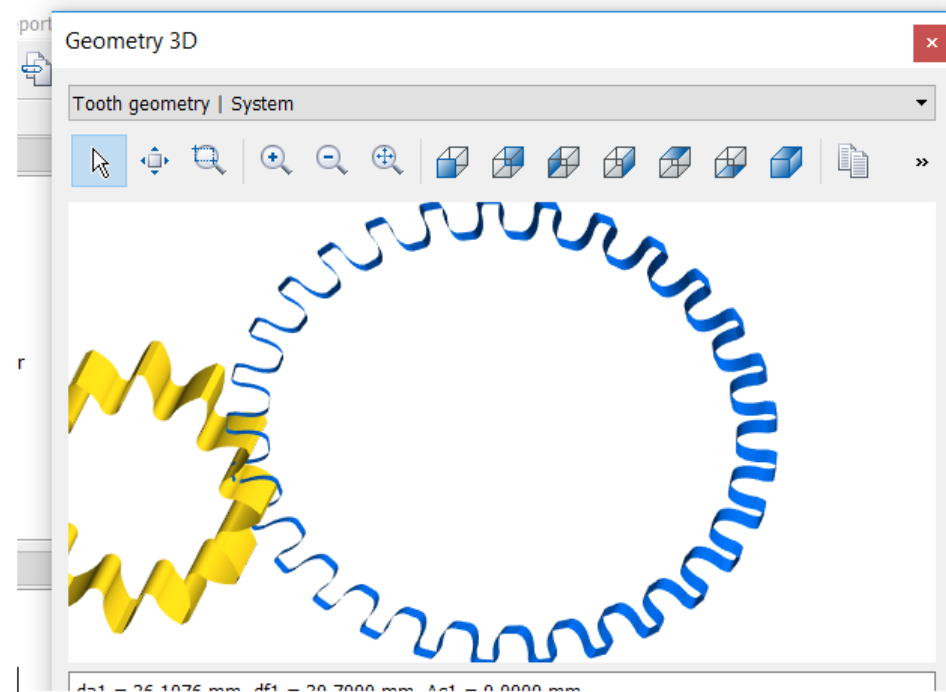
Use the lay-out button!

Tool's number of teeth z0 

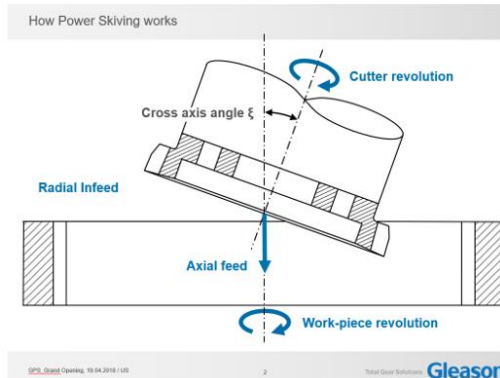
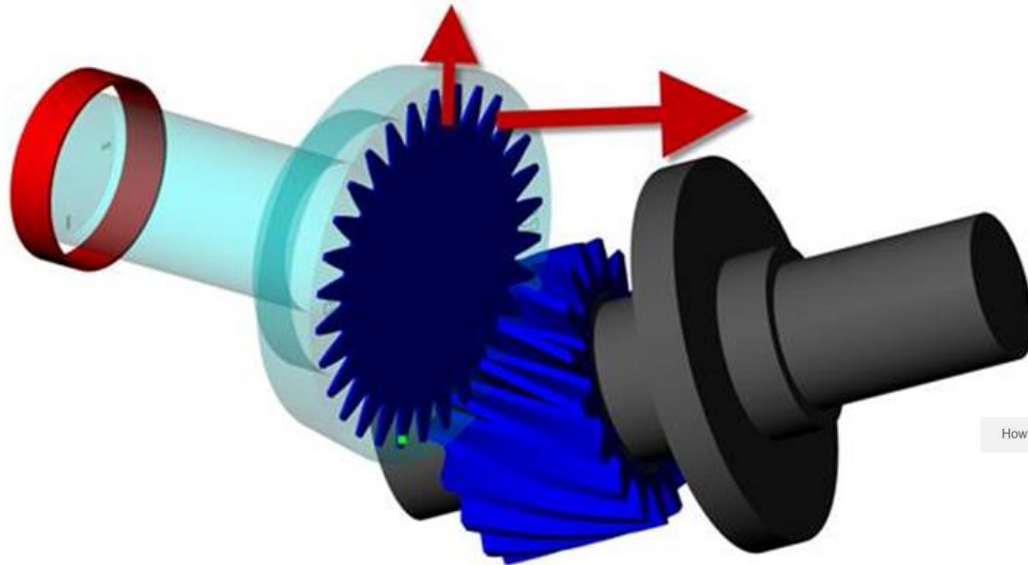
Visualization of Gear with Tool

Export gear/tool geometry (PowerSkivingToolToGear1.z17)

Crossed helical gears and Precision mechanics worms - PowerSkivingToolToGear1.z17



Check with examples from Gleason in Studen



Manufacturing knowhow in KISSsoft : Power Skiving

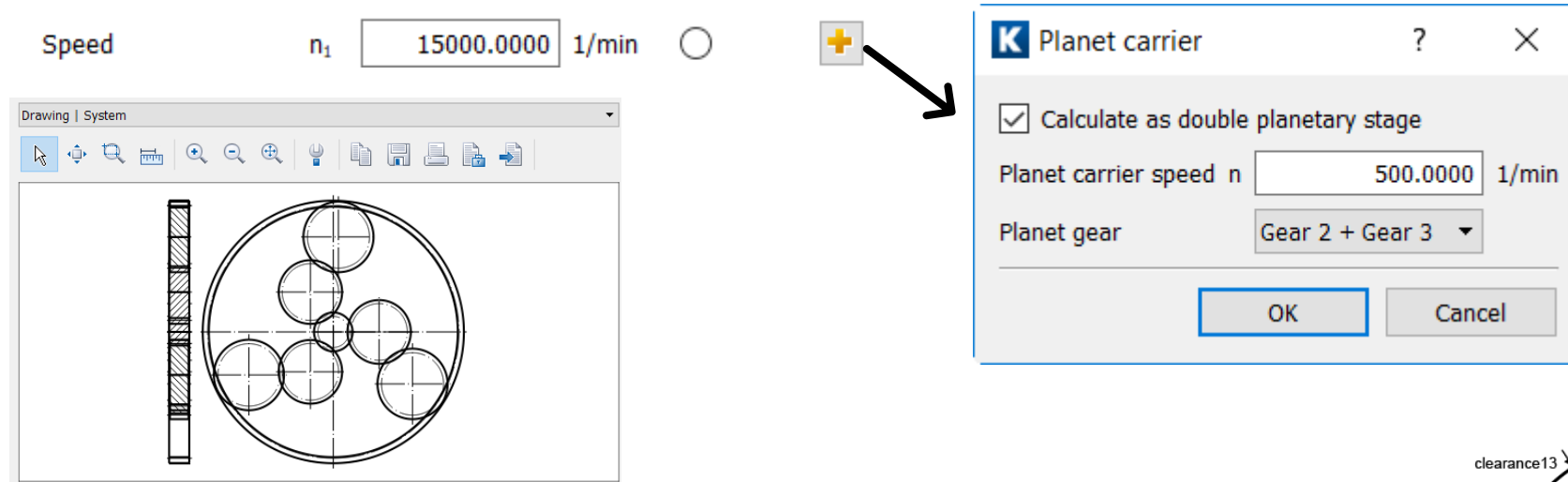
Implemented in Fine-sizing

K Fine Sizing

Conditions I Conditions II Conditions III Results Graphics

Nr. ^	m_n [mm]	α_n [°]	β [°]	z_1	z_2	x_1	d_{a2} [mm]	ϵ_a	ϵ_β	ϵ_γ	i	PSK ₂	PSKz ₂	ξ
1	0.600	22.500	0.000	32	-50	0.800	29.341	0.975	0.000	0.975	-1.562	Yes	21	
2	0.600	22.500	0.000	33	-51	0.800	29.941	0.980	0.000	0.980	-1.545	Yes	21	
3	0.600	22.500	0.000	34	-52	0.800	30.541	0.984	0.000	0.984	-1.529	Yes	21	
4	0.600	22.500	0.000	35	-53	0.800	31.141	0.988	0.000	0.988	-1.514	Yes	21	
5	0.600	25.000	0.000	30	-47	0.146	27.169	1.459	0.000	1.459	-1.567	Yes	21	
6	0.600	25.000	0.000	31	-48	0.133	27.754	1.464	0.000	1.464	-1.548	Yes	21	
7	0.600	25.000	0.000	32	-49	0.120	28.339	1.469	0.000	1.469	-1.531	Yes	21	
8	0.600	25.000	0.000	33	-50	0.108	28.924	1.473	0.000	1.473	-1.515	Yes	29	
9	0.600	27.500	0.000	30	-47	-0.005	26.988	1.408	0.000	1.408	-1.567	No	0	
10	0.600	27.500	0.000	30	-47	0.095	27.108	1.378	0.000	1.378	-1.567	No	0	
11	0.600	27.500	0.000	31	-48	-0.017	27.573	1.411	0.000	1.411	-1.548	No	0	
12	0.600	27.500	0.000	31	-48	0.083	27.693	1.382	0.000	1.382	-1.548	No	0	
13	0.600	27.500	0.000	32	-49	-0.030	28.158	1.414	0.000	1.414	-1.531	No	0	
14	0.600	27.500	0.000	32	-49	0.070	28.278	1.386	0.000	1.386	-1.531	No	0	
15	0.600	27.500	0.000	33	-50	-0.043	28.743	1.416	0.000	1.416	-1.515	No	0	
16	0.600	27.500	0.000	33	-50	0.057	28.863	1.389	0.000	1.389	-1.515	No	0	
17	0.600	30.000	0.000	30	-47	-0.147	26.817	1.358	0.000	1.358	-1.567	Yes	27	
18	0.600	30.000	0.000	30	-47	-0.047	26.937	1.334	0.000	1.334	-1.567	Yes	27	
19	0.600	30.000	0.000	30	-47	0.053	27.057	1.312	0.000	1.312	-1.567	Yes	27	
20	0.600	30.000	0.000	31	-48	-0.159	27.402	1.360	0.000	1.360	-1.548	Yes	27	
21	0.600	30.000	0.000	31	-48	-0.059	27.522	1.337	0.000	1.337	-1.548	Yes	27	
22	0.600	30.000	0.000	31	-48	0.041	27.642	1.315	0.000	1.315	-1.548	Yes	27	
23	0.600	30.000	0.000	32	-49	-0.170	27.989	1.361	0.000	1.361	-1.531	Yes	27	
24	0.600	30.000	0.000	32	-49	-0.070	28.109	1.339	0.000	1.339	-1.531	Yes	27	
25	0.600	30.000	0.000	32	-49	0.030	28.229	1.317	0.000	1.317	-1.531	Yes	27	
26	0.600	30.000	0.000	33	-50	-0.182	28.575	1.362	0.000	1.362	-1.515	Yes	27	

Double planetary stage in 4-Gear-Chain & Fine sizing for 4-Gear-Chain



New example added:  Double pinion PlanetarySet

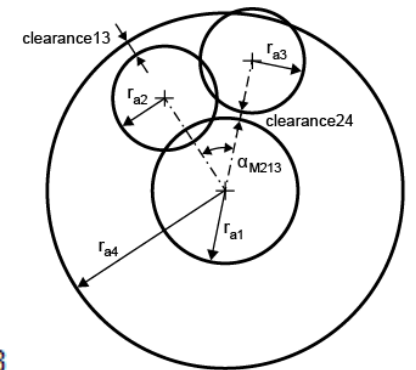
New license: Z1c

In the report:

Supplementary data

This gear stage is suitable for a planet epicyclic stage with a sun in the center.

Angle between center point, gear2-gear1-gear3 (°)	[α_{M213}]	33.128
Distance between tip circles gear1-gear3 (mm)	[clearance13]	64.152
Distance between tip circles gear2-gear4 (mm)	[clearance24]	74.856

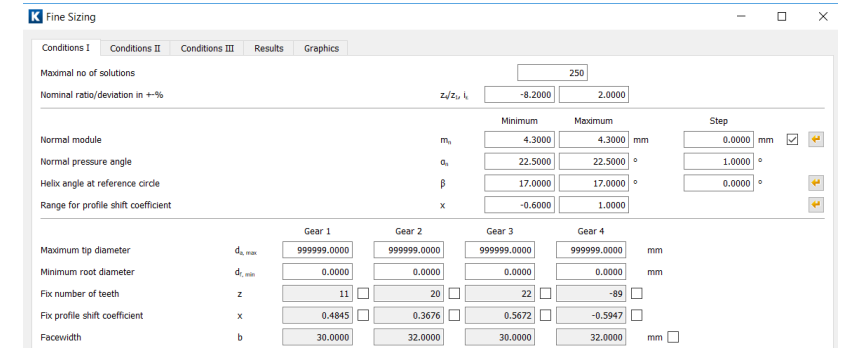


Double planetary stage in 4-Gear-Chain & Fine sizing for 4-Gear-Chain

New: 4-Gear-Chain with Fine-Sizing

Center distances used are defined in the 'Basic data' tab.

Exception, when special feature for double planetary is activated. Then d_{v4} is given, center distances are varied.



Size as double planetary stage (all center distances vary)

Nominal ratio z_3/z_2

i_{23}

V-Circle internal gear

d_{v4} mm

%

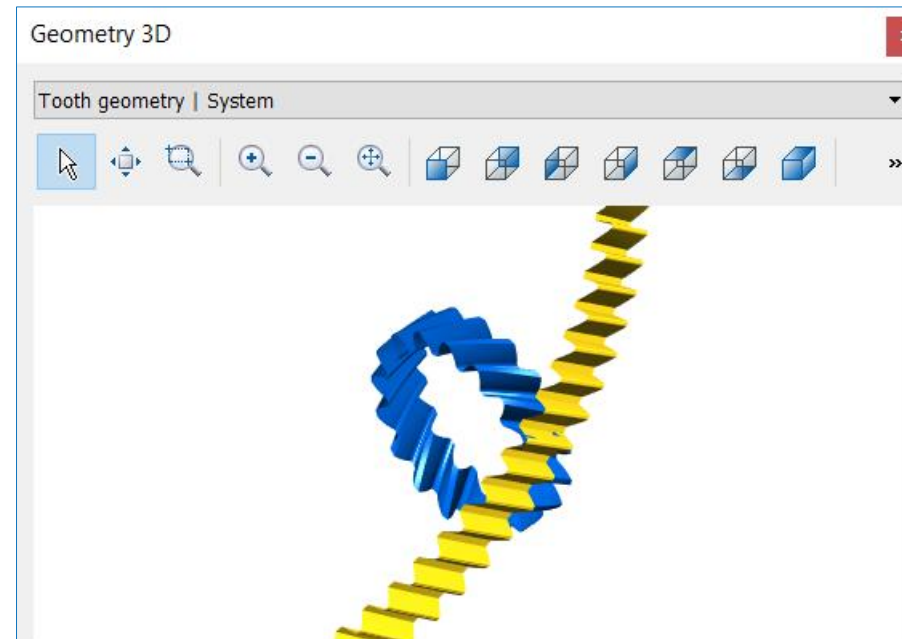
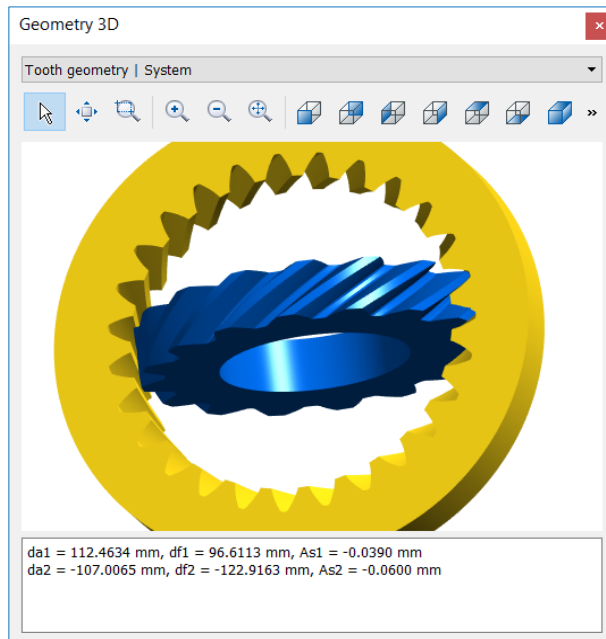
	$\alpha_{M_{213}}$ [°]	CL_{13} [mm]	CL_{24} [mm]
	12.284	73.970	82.534
	12.284	73.110	83.394
Additional results for double planetary:	25.162	70.204	77.454
	25.162	69.344	78.314
	25.162	68.484	79.174
	33.368	65.579	73.243
	33.368	64.719	74.103
	39.917	60.954	69.048
	39.917	60.094	69.908
	45.548	56.328	64.856
	45.548	55.468	65.716

Crossed helical gear pairs with internal gear & with rack

Crossed helical gear pairs with an internal gear.

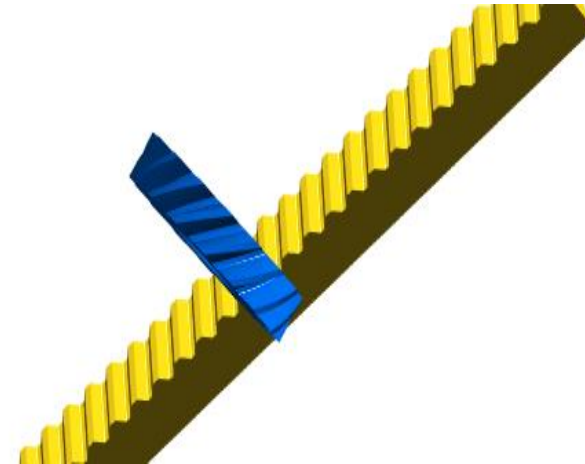
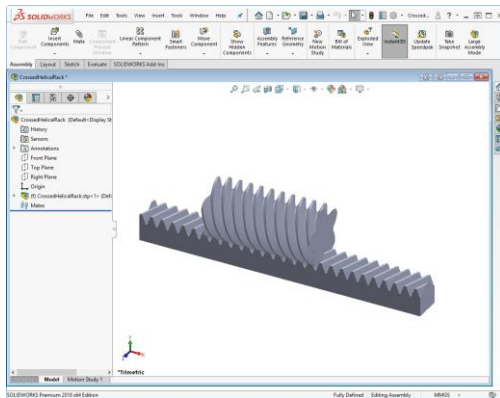
No strength calculation available (no known rule exists).

Pinion can also be a spur gear.



Crossed helical gear pairs with internal gear & with rack

Pinion with Rack.
Strength as for a gear with >1000 teeth.



	Gear 1	Gear 2	
Number of teeth	z 16	27	
Facewidth	b 18.0000	18.0000	mm
Profile shift coefficient	x 0.2182	-0.2182	
Quality (ISO 1328:1995)	Q 6	6	

Details...

Define type of gear 2 ? X

Gear 2 defined as a rack

OK Cancel

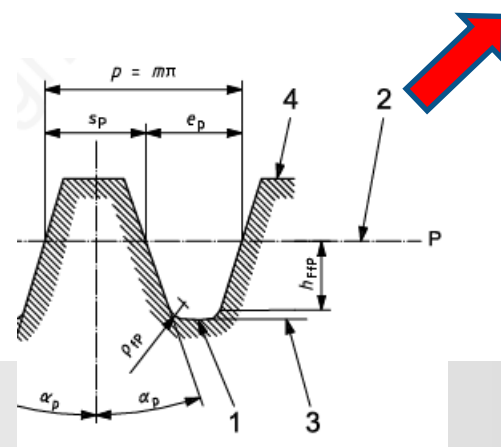
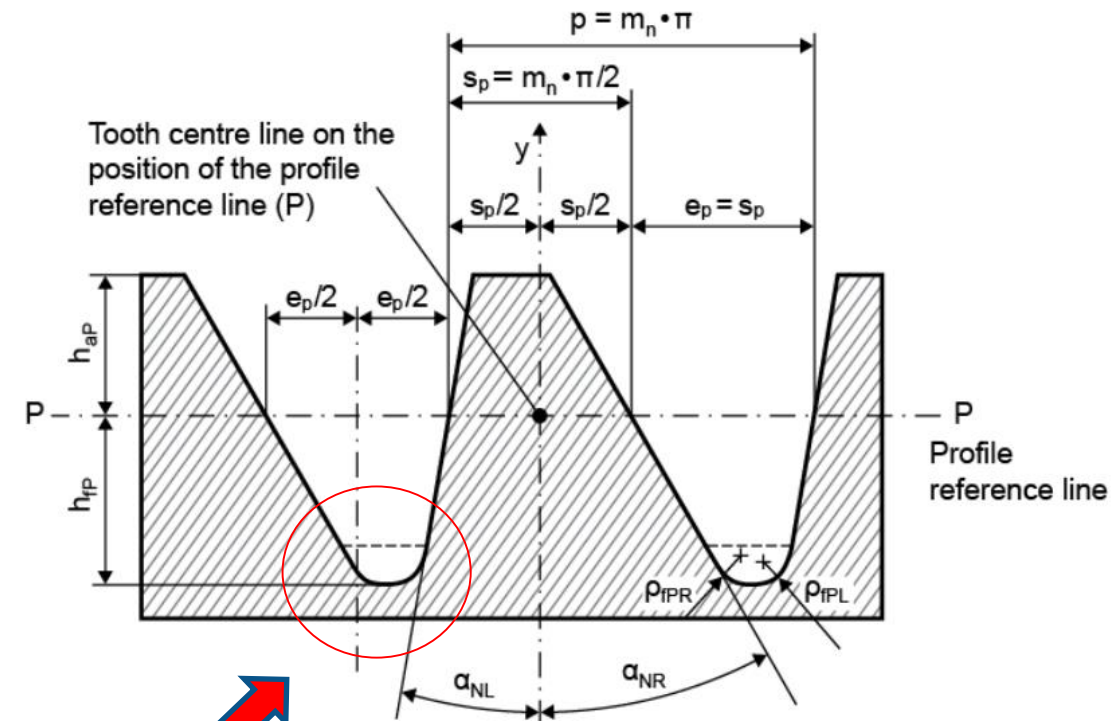
Asymmetric gears

Asymmetric gears:

- LTCA (Stiffness acc. Weber-Banaschek adapted)
- A sizing function for the gear root radius / tool tip radius of asymmetric gears was added.

This module is no longer a beta version but some functionality is still limited for asymmetric gears:

- No premanufacturing
- Only for cylindrical gears
- Only ISO 6336 and VDI plastic calculation available
- No rough and fine sizing
- No operating backlash calculation
- No modification sizing



New in DIN

Draft: Calculation of load capacity of cylindrical worm with globoid gear wheel with rectangular crossing axes

DEUTSCHE NORM		<i>Entwurf</i>	September 2018
	DIN 3996		DIN
ICS 21.200	<i>Entwurf</i>		Einsprüche bis 2018-12-24 Vorgesehen als Ersatz für DIN 3996:2012-09
Tragfähigkeitsberechnung von Zylinder-Schneckengetrieben mit sich rechtwinklig kreuzenden Achsen			
Calculation of load capacity of cylindrical worm gear pairs with rectangular crossing axes			

Calculation of the efficiency replaced by a new method.

Oehler, M.: FVA-Forschungsvorhaben Nr. 729/I. Schneckengetriebewirkungsgrade. FVA-Heft Nr. 1226 (2017)

New in ISO

Calculation of load capacity of spur and helical gears	International Standard	Technical Specification	Technical Report
<i>Part 1: Basic principles, introduction and general influence factors</i>	X		
<i>Part 2: Calculation of surface durability (pitting)</i>	X		
<i>Part 3: Calculation of tooth bending strength</i>	X		
<i>Part 4: Calculation of tooth flank fracture load capacity</i>		X	
<i>Part 5: Strength and quality of materials</i>	X		
<i>Part 6: Calculation of service life under variable load</i>	X		
<i>Part 20: Calculation of scuffing load capacity (also applicable to bevel and hypoid gears) — Flash temperature method (replaces: ISO/TR 13989-1)</i>		X	
<i>Part 21: Calculation of scuffing load capacity (also applicable to bevel and hypoid gears) — Integral temperature method (replaces: ISO/TR 13989-2)</i>		X	
<i>Part 22: Calculation of micropitting load capacity (replaces: ISO/TR 15144-1)</i>		X	
<i>Part 30: Calculation examples for the application of ISO 6336 parts 1,2,3,5</i>			X
<i>Part 31: Calculation examples of micropitting load capacity (replaces: ISO/TR 15144-2)</i>			X

Cylindrical gears

Some ISO standards are renamed:

Scuffing ISO TR 13989-1/2 - > ISO TS 6336-20/21

Micropitting ISO15144 - > ISO TS 6336-22

Tooth flank fracture ISO DTR 19042 -> ISO TS 6336-4

New edition of ISO6336-1, 2, 3 and 6 will be published at the end of 2019.
In V2019 of KISSsoft only on request available.

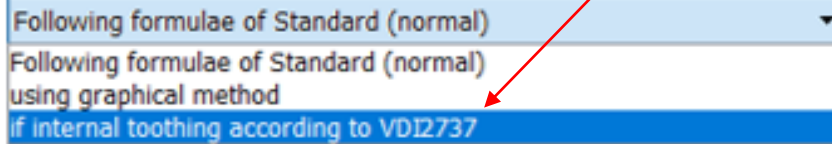
6336-3 (Bending):

- Tooth form factor YF always calculated with **xE.i** (smallest thickness)
- External gears, produced with a hob: No change
- For all internal gears, and external gears produced with a shaper cutter, method acc. VDI2737 is used.

Form factors Y_F , Y_S

Tooth contact stiffness

Limited pitting is permitted



6336-3 (Bending):

- Helix angle factor Y_β changed, much bigger for $\beta > 10^\circ$:
 σ_{F0} increased
- New: The factor f_ε considers the influence of load distribution between the teeth ($f_\varepsilon = 0.63 \dots 1.0$) :
 σ_{F0} decreased

-> σ_{F0} for $\beta \geq 20^\circ$ significantly increased !

-> σ_{F0} for $\beta = 0..10^\circ$ and $\varepsilon_\alpha \geq 2.0$ significantly decreased !

$$\sigma_{F0} = \frac{F_t}{b m_n} Y_F \cdot Y_S \cdot Y_\beta \cdot Y_B \cdot Y_{DT}$$

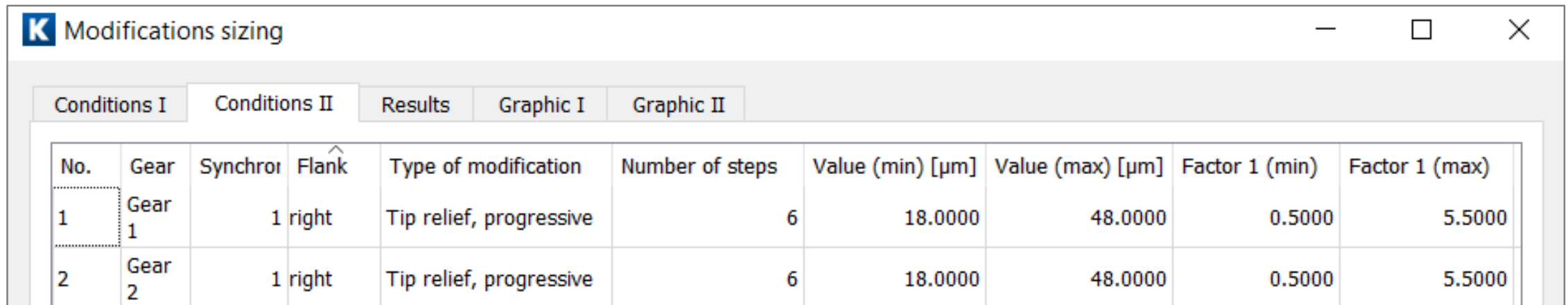
$$Y_F = \frac{6 h_{Fe} \cos \alpha_{Fen}}{m_n \left(\frac{s_{Fn}}{m_n}\right)^2 \cos \alpha_n} \cdot f_\varepsilon$$

Influence of manufacturing tolerances

➤ Example:

Right flank with tip relief C_a varied in 6 steps from 18 to 48 μm , cross varied with length factor in 6 steps from $0.5 \cdot m_n$ to $5.5 \cdot m_n$. So 36 variants are checked.

Additionally torque is varied in 3 steps from 41.6 to 100 % of nominal torque. So $36 \cdot 3 = 108$ LTCA calculations are performed.



The screenshot shows a software window titled "Modifications sizing" with a table of modification parameters. The table has columns for No., Gear, Synchroni, Flank, Type of modification, Number of steps, Value (min) [μm], Value (max) [μm], Factor 1 (min), and Factor 1 (max). The table contains two rows of data.

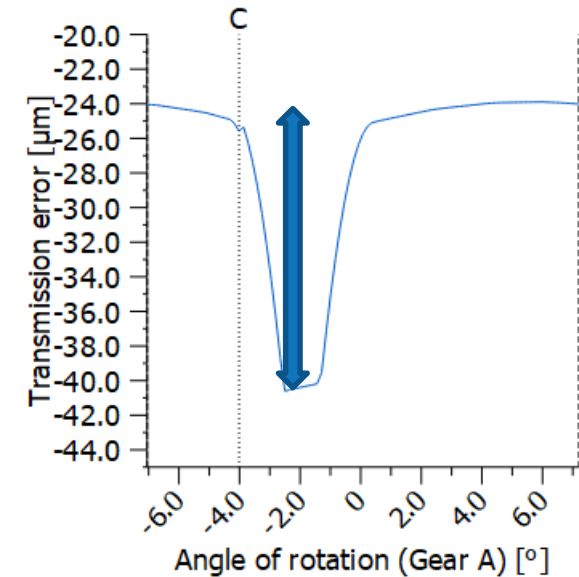
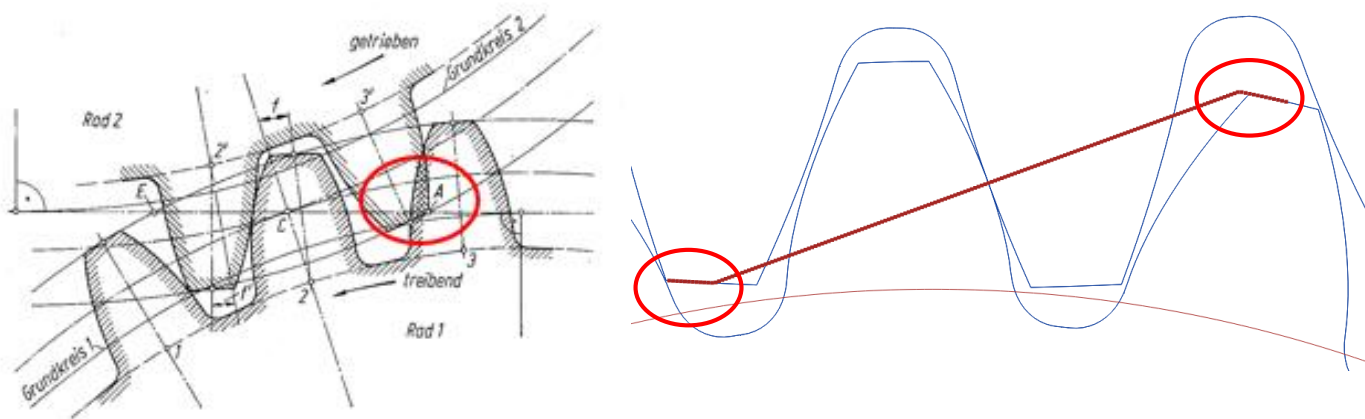
No.	Gear	Synchroni	Flank	Type of modification	Number of steps	Value (min) [μm]	Value (max) [μm]	Factor 1 (min)	Factor 1 (max)
1	Gear 1	1	right	Tip relief, progressive	6	18.0000	48.0000	0.5000	5.5000
2	Gear 2	1	right	Tip relief, progressive	6	18.0000	48.0000	0.5000	5.5000

Example: Tooth number 30:43, module 4 mm, helix angle 17° and a pressure angle on the right flank of 31° (face width 40 mm, torque on pinion 1682 Nm, speed 2180 rpm).

Influence of manufacturing tolerances

Optimisation for noise

- Compensate primarily for tooth bending to avoid contact shock and to reduce the transmission error (PPTTE).



Contact shock:

$$\epsilon_{\alpha_under\ load} > \epsilon_{\alpha_theoretical}$$

PPTTE

(Peak to peak transmission error)

Influence of manufacturing tolerances

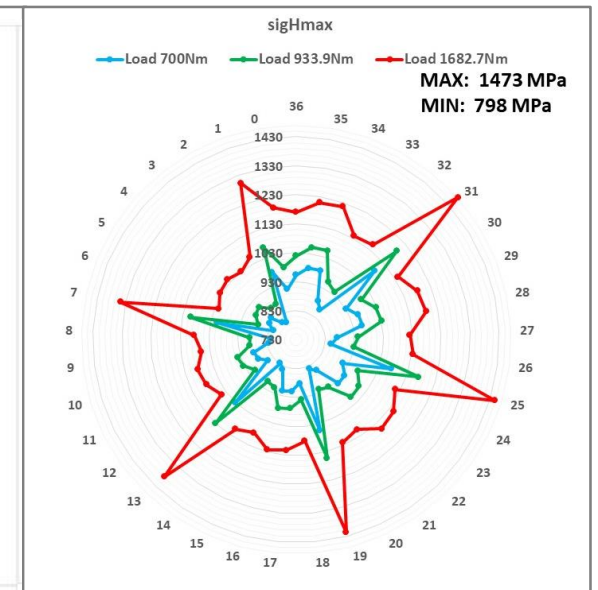
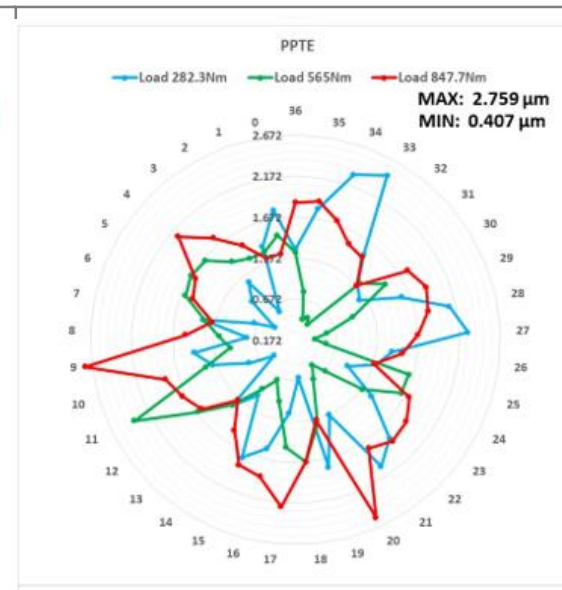
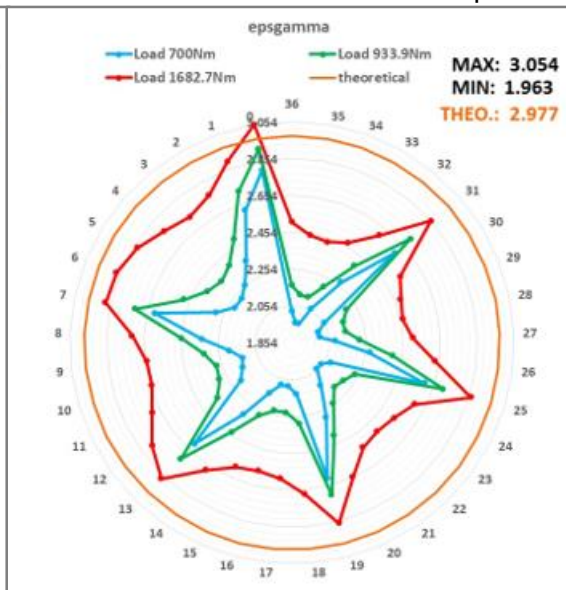
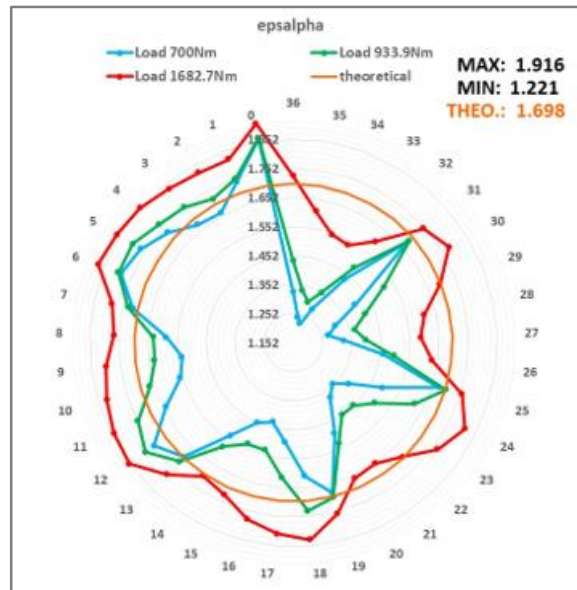
Overview of the main results for 36 profile modification variants at 3 torque levels.

Profile contact ratio under load ϵ_{α}

Total contact ratio ϵ_{γ}

PSTE

Maximum Hertzian pressure



Solution 8 can be a "good compromise" for min, mean and max load.

Influence of manufacturing tolerances

- Very important to consider manufacturing tolerances in the selection process of modifications
- Check of the stability of a chosen modification variant when profile and lead errors are added

Conditions I

Base modifications (are not varied)

No.	Gear	Flank	Type of modification	Value [μm]	Factor 1	F
1	Gear 1	both	Tip relief, arc-like	42.1000	1.9658	
2	Gear 1	both	Crowning	10.0000		
3	Gear 2	both	Tip relief, arc-like	42.1000	1.9630	
4	Gear 2	both	Crowning	10.0000		

Conditions I		Conditions II		Results	Graphic I	Graphic II	
No.	Gear	Synchrone	Flank	Type of modification	Number of steps	Value (min) [μm]	Value (max) [μm]
1	Gear 1	1	both	Pressure angle modification (value)	2	-6.0000	6.0000
2	Gear 1	2	both	Helix angle modification, parallel (value)	2	-7.0000	7.0000

Inputs for the simulation of manufacturing errors to check the 'stability' of a proposed solution.

Influence of manufacturing tolerances

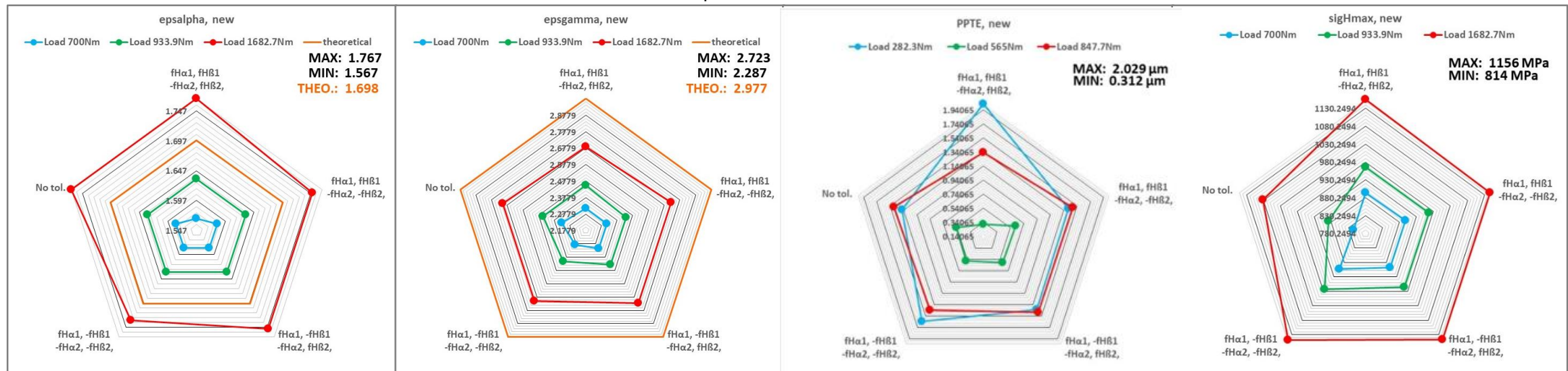
Simulation of manufacturing errors to check the 'stability' of a proposed solution. 'No tol' on the left side is the theoretical solution without any error.

Profile contact ratio under load ϵ_α

Total contact ratio ϵ_γ

PSTE

Maximum Hertzian pressure



Overall, the increase in the range of 10% of the critical parameters is acceptable. The proposed modifications can be considered appropriate for the manufacturing process.

New papers about cylindrical gears

VDI-Conference 2019 (Munich)

- **Combining gear design with manufacturing process decisions**, U. Kissling, U. Stolz, A. Türich.
- **Derivation of tooth stiffness of asymmetric gears for loaded tooth contact analysis**, B. Mahr, A. Pogacnik, A. Langheinrich.
- **Comparison of Strength Ratings of Plastic Gears by VDI 2736 and JIS B 1759**, In Vision of Building a New International Standard, I. Bae, U. Kissling.

FTM-Meeting 2019 (Detroit)

- **Sizing of profile modifications for asymmetric gears**, U. Kissling.

Others

- **Efficient layout process of cylindrical gears with manufacturing constraints**, I. Tsikur.

Thank you for your attention!

Sharing Knowledge

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