The angle does it! An example for hob optimization and tool life enhancement



A word on the subject of "short lead" Pressure angle 20°



Pressure angle 15°



Pressure angle 10°

One possible option for optimizing gear cutting tools is to change the tool data. The illustrations show the changes in the active gear flank surface when the hob module and its pressure angles are changed. The illustrations show a tooth gap.

The pressure angle has been reduced from top to bottom. In the top picture it is still 20°, in the middle 15° and in the bottom picture 10°. What is interesting to see here is how the "loop" made by the tooth tip gets smaller as it hobs the gear profile.

Ideally, this "trochoid" should disappear completely because the cutter tooth would no longer move sideways in the tooth gap base but would instead cut straight and accurately into the gear and back out again.

Geometric changes in the area of the gear root can so be utilized for specific changes in the gear root strength or for lengthening the active involute.

Ideal conditions are rare, but this "short lead method" can be used easily for hob modification to optimize tools. Perhaps even yours. Tell us what you need.

Basic profiles

h	cutting depth
h _{P0}	profile height
h _{aP0}	addendum of the basic profile
h _{fP0}	dedendum of the basic profile
h _{CaP}	height of addendum tip relief
h _{cfP}	height of dedendum tip relief
ρ_{aP0}	tip radius
ρ _{fP0}	root fillet radius
h _{FaP0}	tip form height
h _{FfP0}	root form height
αn	standard pressure angle
α _{Pr}	protuberance angle
α _{κρ0}	profile angle of chamfer flank
S _{P0}	tooth thickness
р	pitch
P _{rP0}	amount of protuberance



Basic profiles

Standard and special profiles



Tools with **tip and root relief** for more silent running and for avoiding contact impact.



Tools with **splineshaft profile** gear-cutting with bump and chamfer



Tools for **sprockets**.

