

GEARS

Gestión de Compras have the means to design, develop and manufacture gears, on a wide variety of different manufacture processes and materials.

PRODUCT:

A gear is a toothed part to transmit power or motion from a shaft to another or to change speed or direction.

These elements are defined by several parameters, such as number of teeth, pitch, modulus, pressure angle, angle of action, etc.

Exist a great variety of gears, depending of the tooth shape and function its possible make the following classification:

• **Spur gear:** also called straight gear, this is a cylindrical shaped gear in which the teeth are parallel to the axis. This type are the most common type used and the easiest to manufacture.



Helical gear: This is a cylindrical shaped gear with helicoid teeth. Helical gears
are widely used in industry because can bear more load and higher speed than
spur gears, and work more quietly. The principal disadvantage is the axial thrust
force the helix form causes. This type of gear could be mounted in parallel axes
or in crossed axes.



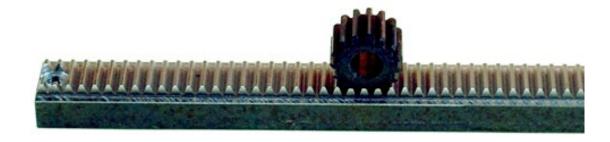


• **Double helical gear:** also known as Herringbone gears, this is a gear with both left-hand and right-hand helical teeth. The double helical form balances the inherent thrust forces.



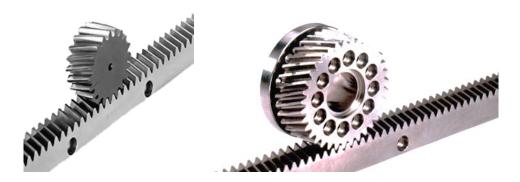


• **Spur rack:** Rack and pinion system is a linear shaped gear which can mesh with a spur gear with any number of teeth. The spur rack is a portion of a spur gear with a supposed infinite radius. Torque can be converted to linear force when the pinion turns.





Helical rack: this set as the same characteristic that spur rack and pinion, but
with the difference of linear shaped gear meshes with a helical gear. Again, it
can be regarded as a portion of a helical gear with infinite radius.



• **Straight bevel gear:** This is a gear in which the teeth have tapered conical elements that have the same direction as the pitch cone base line. Their imaginary vertices must occupy the same point. Their shaft axes also intersect at this point, forming an angle zero or 180 degrees both non included. Bevel gears with equal numbers of teeth and shaft axes at 90 degrees (such as we can see on right picture) are called mitre gears.



• **Spiral bevel gear:** This type of gear consists on a bevel gear with a helical angle of spiral teeth. Spiral bevel gears have the same advantages and disadvantages relative to their straight-cut cousins as helical gears do to spur gears. It is much more complex to manufacture, but offers a higher strength and lower noise.







 Hypoid: This is a special development of spiral bevel gears who permit drive bevel gears with nonintersecting axis. The pitch surfaces appear conical but, to compensate for the offset shaft, are in fact hyperboloids of revolution. Usually, hypoid gears operate with shafts at 90 degrees.



• Worm and worm gear: Worm set is the name for a meshed worm and worm gear. The worm resembles a screw thread; and the mating worm gear a helical gear. Worm set offer a simple and compact way to achieve a high torque and low speed gear ratio. However, transmission efficiency is very poor due to a great amount of sliding as the worm tooth engages with its mating worm gear tooth and forces rotation by pushing and sliding. With proper choices of materials and lubrication, wear can be contained and noise is reduced.





Double Enveloping Worm Gear: also called cone drive, this special type of
worm set uses a special worm shape in that it partially envelops the worm gear
as viewed in the direction of the worm gear axis. Its big advantage permits the
higher power transmission than conventional worms.







• Face gear: also known as crown gear, is a pseudo bevel gear that is limited to 90° intersecting axes. The face gear is a circular disc with a ring of teeth cut in its side face; hence the name face gear. Tooth elements are tapered towards its center. The mate is an ordinary spur gear. It offers no advantages over the standard bevel gear, except that it can be fabricated on an ordinary shaper gear generating machine.





PRODUCTION:

In **Gestión de Compras** we have the means to design, develop and manufacture gears, on a wide variety of different manufacture processes and materials.





Ours factories can produce gears by several process, it could be with stock removal, like, for example: Gashing and hobbing, milling, broaching, gear shaping, etc. or without stock removal such as: sand casting, injection, stamping, extrusion and powder metallurgy. Thus as finishing operation and surface treatments like nitriding and carburizing including grinding, honing and lapping.



MATERIALS:

For gear production is important that the manufacturing material present high tensile and endurance strength because it must support dynamic and static loads. Also is recommended a low friction coefficient and ease of manufacturing.

- Hardening steels. (AISI 1020, AISI 3140, AISI 4340, AISI 1040, AISI 4140, AISI 6150, AISI 1050, AISI 4150, AISI 8650)
- **Cast Iron:** Gray cast iron (ASTM A48), nodular cast iron (ASTM A536), malleable cast iron (ASTM A220)
- Bronze.
- Plastics: phenolic, polycarbonate, polyamide, nylon, polyester, polyurethane, elastomer, polyphenylene, sulfide polyester, styrene-acrylonitrile (SAN), acrylonitrile butadiene styrene (ABS)

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STANDARD AND CERTIFICATES:

We ensure that our suppliers are holders of the most demanded certificates, such as:

- ISO 9001
- ISO 14001
- OHSAS 18001
- TS 16949
- DIN 3960, DIN 3961, DIN 3964, DIN 3967, DIN 3977 and DIN 868









CONTACT:

In **Gestión de Compras** work with a wide range of customers from different sectors but have in common the search for products that suit your needs at the best Price and the guaranteed maximum quality. Check with us about any product. We have a qualified staff who will advise you.

C/ Marzo, 9

02002 Albacete (Spain)

Phone: + (34) 967 221 602

Fax: + (34) 967 223 369

Email: info@gestiondecompras.com