
Calculation of load capacity of bevel gears —

Part 20: Calculation of scuffing load capacity — Flash temperature method

Calcul de la capacité de charge des engrenages coniques —

*Partie 20: Calcul de la capacité de charge au grippage — Méthode de
la température-éclair*



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Published in Switzerland

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Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards bodies (ISO member bodies). The work of preparing International Standards is normally carried out through ISO technical committees. Each member body interested in a subject for which a technical committee has been established has the right to be represented on that committee. International organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO, also take part in the work. ISO collaborates closely with the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) on all matters of electrotechnical standardization.

The procedures used to develop this document and those intended for its further maintenance are described in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 1. In particular, the different approval criteria needed for the different types of ISO documents should be noted. This document was drafted in accordance with the editorial rules of the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2 (see www.iso.org/directives).

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. ISO shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights. Details of any patent rights identified during the development of the document will be in the Introduction and/or on the ISO list of patent declarations received (see www.iso.org/patents).

Any trade name used in this document is information given for the convenience of users and does not constitute an endorsement.

For an explanation of the voluntary nature of standards, the meaning of ISO specific terms and expressions related to conformity assessment, as well as information about ISO's adherence to the World Trade Organization (WTO) principles in the Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT), see www.iso.org/iso/foreword.html.

This document was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 60, *Gears*, Subcommittee SC 2, *Gear capacity calculation*.

A list of all parts in the ISO 10300 series can be found on the ISO website.

Any feedback or questions on this document should be directed to the user's national standards body. A complete listing of these bodies can be found at www.iso.org/members.html.

Introduction

The ISO 10300 series consists of International Standards, Technical Specifications (TS) and Technical Reports (TR) under the general title *Calculation of load capacity of bevel gears* (see [Table 1](#)).

- International Standards contain calculation methods that are based on widely accepted practices and have been validated.
- TS contain calculation methods that are still subject to further development.
- TR contain data that is informative, such as example calculations.

The procedures specified in ISO 10300 parts 1 to 19 cover fatigue analyses for gear rating. The procedures described in ISO 10300 parts 20 to 29 are predominantly related to the tribological behaviour of the lubricated flank surface contact. ISO 10300 parts 30 to 39 include example calculations. The ISO 10300 series allows the addition of new parts under appropriate numbers to reflect knowledge gained in the future.

Requesting standardized calculations according to the ISO 10300 series without referring to specific parts requires the use of only those parts that are currently designated as International Standards (see [Table 1](#) for listing). When requesting further calculations, the relevant part or parts of the ISO 10300 series need to be specified. Use of a Technical Specification as acceptance criteria for a specific design need to be agreed in advance between manufacturer and purchaser.

Table 1 — Parts of ISO 10300 series (status as of DATE OF PUBLICATION)

Calculation of load capacity of bevel gears	International Standard	Technical Specification	Technical Report
<i>Part 1: Introduction and general influence factors^a</i>	X		
<i>Part 2: Calculation of surface durability (pitting)^a</i>	X		
<i>Part 3: Calculation of tooth root strength^a</i>	X		
<i>Part 4 to 19: to be assigned</i>			
<i>Part 20: Calculation of scuffing load capacity — Flash temperature method</i>		X	
<i>Part 21 to 29: to be assigned</i>			
<i>Part 30: ISO rating system for bevel and hypoid gears — Sample calculations</i>			X
<i>Part 32: ISO rating system for bevel and hypoid gears — Sample Calculations of scuffing load capacity</i>			X
^a Under revision.			

This document and the other parts of the ISO 10300 series provide a coherent system of procedures for the calculation of the load capacity of bevel and hypoid gears. The ISO 10300 series is designed to facilitate the application of future knowledge and developments, and also the exchange of information gained from experience.

Design considerations to prevent fractures emanating from stress raisers in the tooth flank, tip chipping and failures of the gear blank through the web or hub will need to be analysed by general machine design methods.

Several methods for the calculation of load capacity, as well as for the calculation of various factors, are permitted. The directions in the ISO 10300 series are thus complex, but also flexible.

Scuffing is a localized damage caused by solid-phase welding between sliding surfaces. It is accompanied by transfer of metal from one surface to another due to welding and tearing. Scuffing can occur in gear flanks that operate in the boundary-lubrication regime where the lubricant film is insufficient to separate tooth surfaces and contact breaks through the oxide layers that normally protect the surfaces and enables bare metal surfaces to weld together. Blok^[4] hypothesized that scuffing occurs

when the maximum surface temperature in the contact reaches a critical value. The maximum contact temperature is determined by the sum of the gear tooth bulk temperature and the local, instantaneous flash temperature. Scuffing risk is determined by comparing the maximum contact temperature to the critical temperature. The critical temperature is not only a function of the lubricant-metal-atmosphere combination; but it depends also upon operating conditions and surface characteristics. Consequently, the most reliable critical temperatures are determined from tests performed on actual gears, under actual service loads, and in actual service environments.

Calculation of load capacity of bevel gears —

Part 20:

Calculation of scuffing load capacity — Flash temperature method

WARNING — The user is cautioned that when the formulae are used for large average mean spiral angles, $(\beta_{m1} + \beta_{m2})/2 > 45^\circ$, for effective pressure angles, $\alpha_e > 30^\circ$ and/or for large face widths, $b > 13 m_{mn}$, the calculated results of the ISO 10300 series should be confirmed by experience.

1 Scope

This document provides a calculation method for bevel and hypoid gears regarding scuffing based on experimental and theoretical investigation^[Z]. This calculation method is a flash temperature method.

The formulae in this document are intended to establish uniformly acceptable methods for calculating scuffing resistance of straight, helical (skew), spiral bevel, Zerol and hypoid gears made of steel. They are applicable equally to tapered depth and uniform depth teeth. Hereinafter, the term “bevel gear” refers to all of these gear types; if not the case, the specific forms are identified.

A calculation method of the scuffing load capacity of bevel and hypoid gears based on an integral temperature method is not available when this document is published.

The formulae in this document are based on virtual cylindrical gears and restricted to bevel gears whose virtual cylindrical gears have transverse contact ratios of $\varepsilon_{va} < 2$. The results are valid within the range of the applied factors as specified in ISO 10300-1 (see ISO 6336-2). Additionally, the given relations are valid for bevel gears of which the sum of profile shift coefficients of pinion and wheel is zero (see ISO 23509).

2 Normative references

The following documents are referred to in the text in such a way that some or all of their content constitutes requirements of this document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

ISO 10300-1, *Calculation of load capacity of bevel gears — Part 1: Introduction and general influence factors*

ISO 10300-2, *Calculation of load capacity of bevel gears — Part 2: Calculation of surface durability (pitting)*

ISO 14635-1, *Gears — FZG test procedures — Part 1: FZG test method A/8,3/90 for relative scuffing load-carrying capacity of oils*

ISO 17485, *Bevel gears — ISO system of accuracy*

ISO 23509, *Bevel and hypoid gear geometry*

3 Terms and definitions

No terms and definitions are listed in this document.

ISO and IEC maintain terminological databases for use in standardization at the following addresses:

— ISO Online browsing platform: available at <https://www.iso.org/obp>