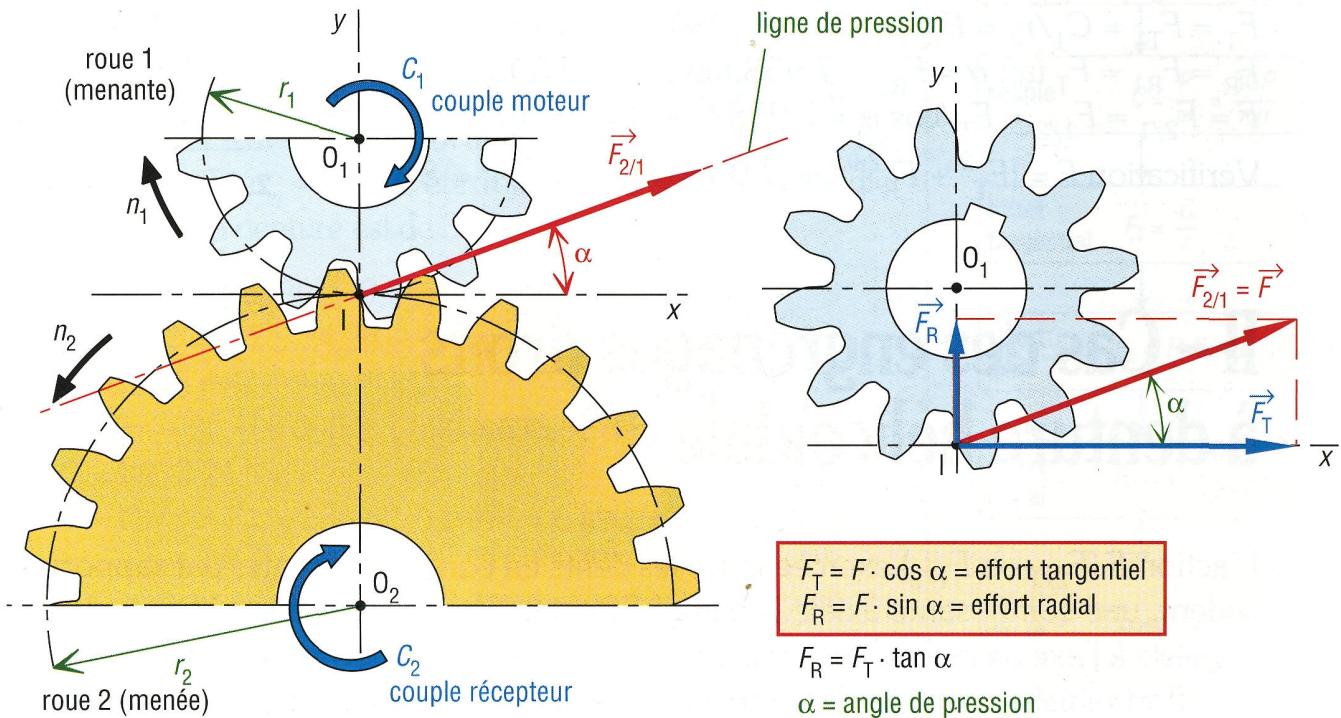


# Transmission par engrainage

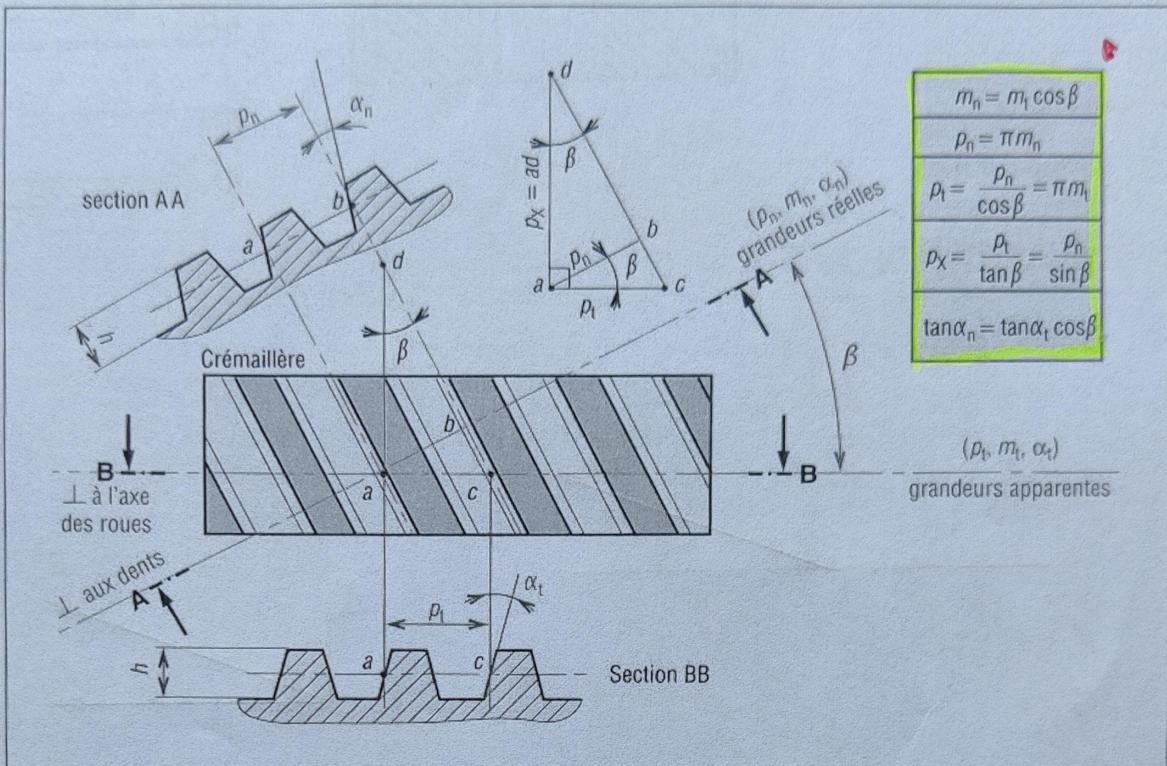
#dimensionnement\_de\_liaisons\_et\_transmission\_d\_efforts

## Engrainages cylindriques à denture droite



## Engrainages cylindriques à denture hélicoïdale

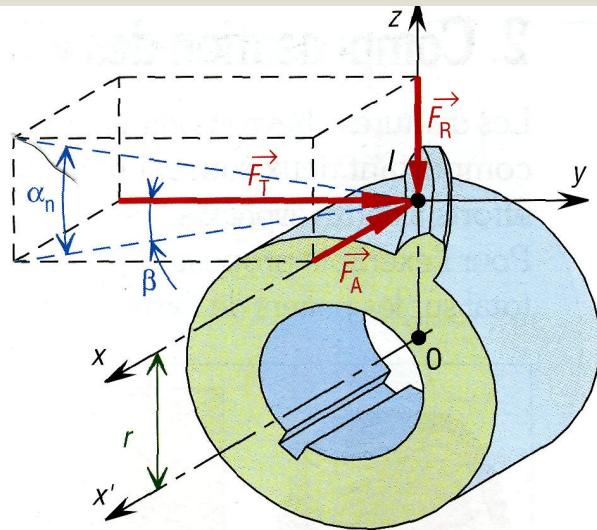
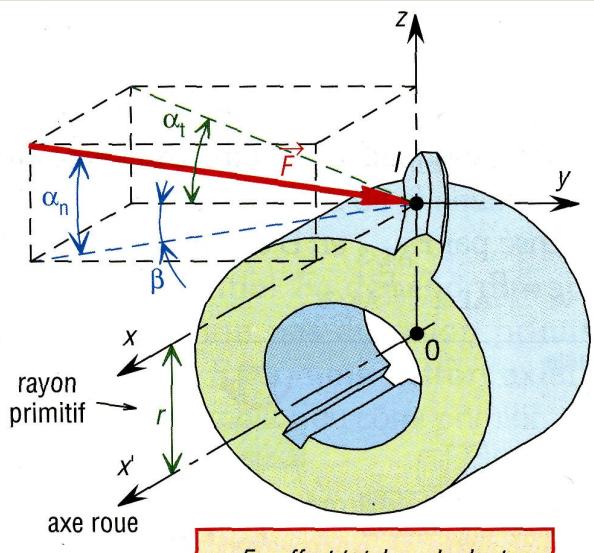
- de l'angle d'inclinaison de l'hélice  $\beta$



$$\begin{aligned}m_n &= m_t \cos \beta \\p_n &= \pi m_n \\p_t &= \frac{p_n}{\cos \beta} = \pi m_t \\p_x &= \frac{p_t}{\tan \beta} = \frac{p_n}{\sin \beta} \\ \tan \alpha_n &= \tan \alpha_t \cos \beta\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{array}{c} (p_t, m_t, \alpha_t) \\ \text{grandeur apparentes} \end{array}$$

Caractéristiques	Symboles ISO	Formules
Module normal (ou réel)	$m_n$	Valeurs normalisées (Cf tableau livre)
Angle d'hélice	$\beta$	Valeurs usuelles : $15^\circ < \beta < 30^\circ$
Pas normal	$p_n$	$p_n = \pi \cdot m_n$
Module tangentiel (ou apparent)	$m_t$	$m_t = m_n / \cos \beta$
Pas tangentiel	$p_t$	$p_t = \pi \cdot m_t$
Diamètre primitif	$d$	$d_1 = m_t \cdot Z_1$ et $d_2 = m_t \cdot Z_2$
Diamètre de tête	$d_a$	$d_a = d + 2 m_n$
Diamètre de pied	$d_f$	$d_f = d - 2,5 m_n$
Entraxe	$a$	$a = \frac{d_1 + d_2}{2} = \frac{m_t (Z_1 + Z_2)}{2} = \frac{m_n (Z_1 + Z_2)}{2 \cos \beta}$



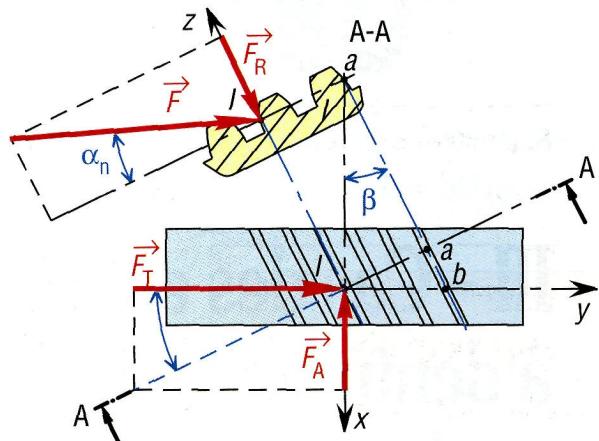
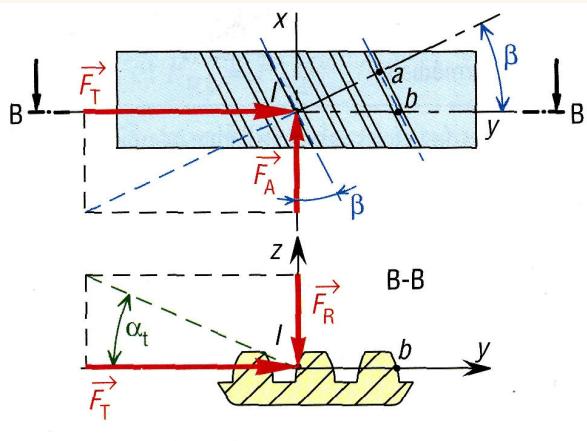
$$F_R = F \cdot \sin \alpha_n = \text{effort radial (sur } z\text{)}$$

$$F_T = F \cdot \cos \alpha_n \cdot \cos \beta = \text{effort tangentiel (sur } y\text{)}$$

$$F_A = F \cdot \cos \alpha_n \cdot \sin \beta = \text{effort axial (sur } x\text{)}$$

Action  $F$  résultante sur une dent hélicoïdale.

Composantes  $F_T$ ,  $F_A$ ,  $F_R$  de  $F$ .

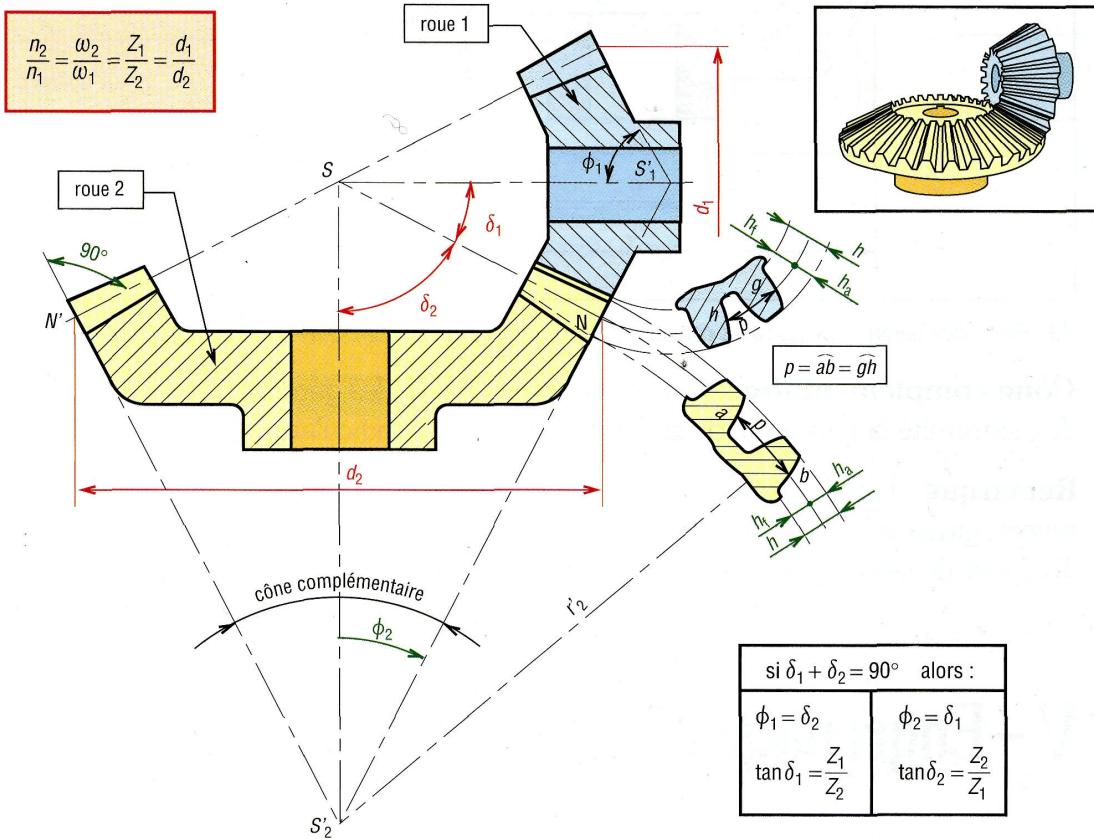


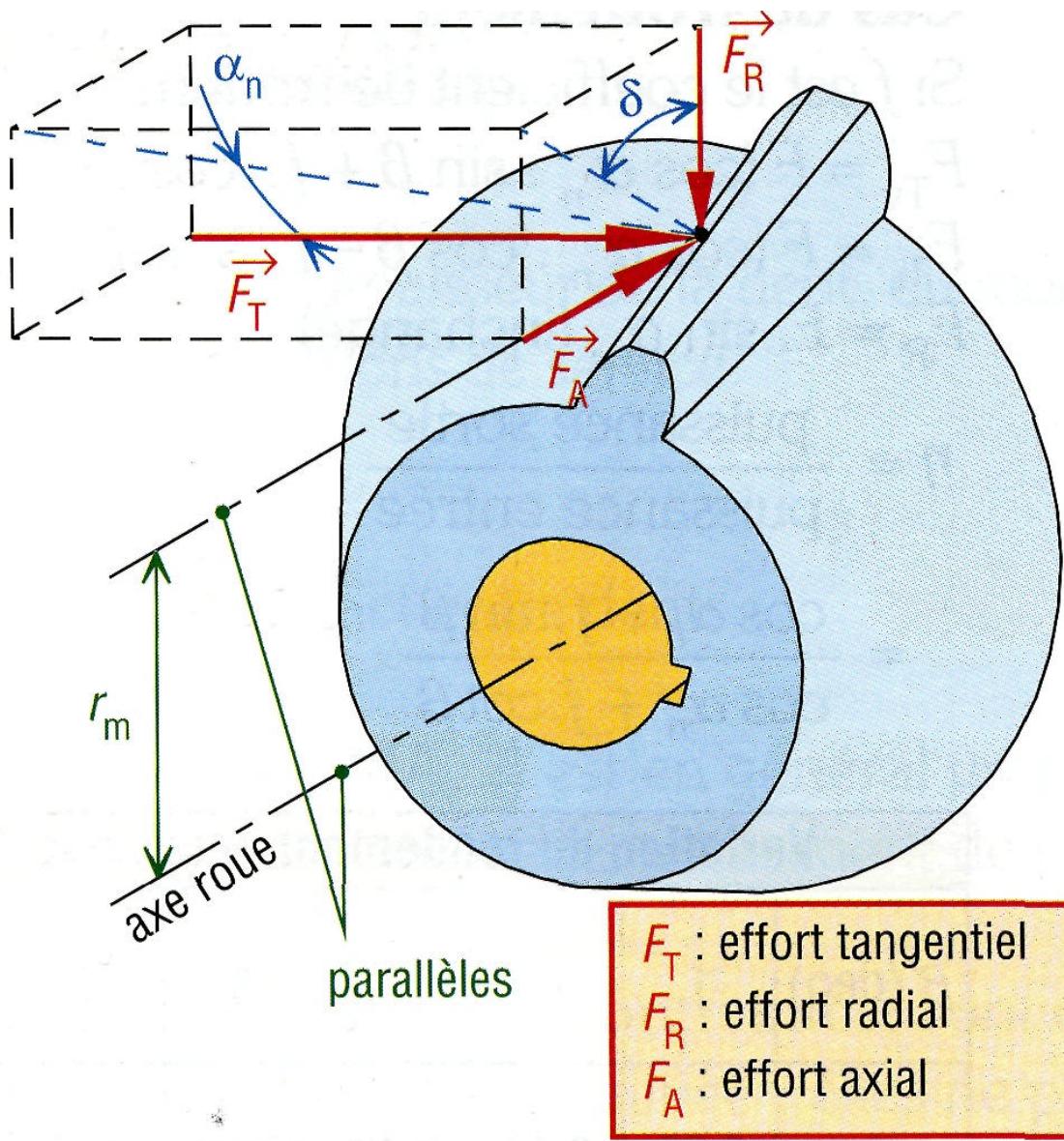
Vues de  $F_A$  et  $F_T$  dans le plan  $(I, x, y)$ .

Mise en évidence de  $F$  et  $F_R$  dans le plan  $AA$ .

## Engrainage conique

Angle d'action :  $\alpha_n = (\vec{F}_T, \vec{F})$

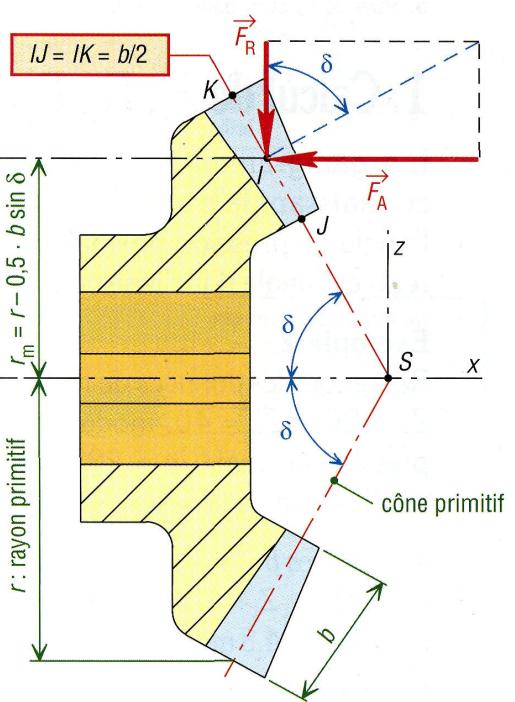
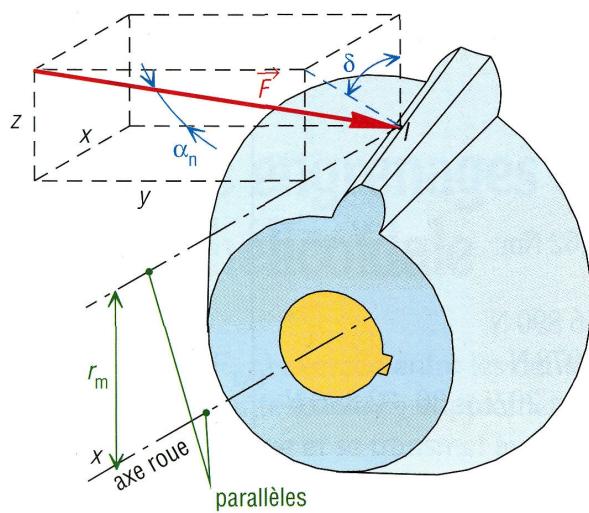
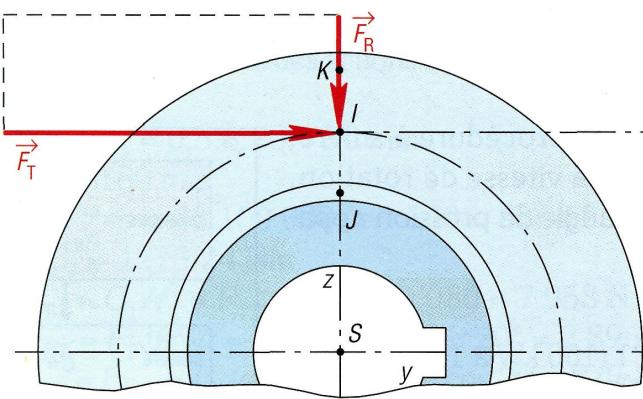




$F_T$  : effort tangentiel

$F_R$  : effort radial

$F_A$  : effort axial



$F = F_T / \cos \alpha_n$  = effort total sur la dent  
 $F_T = F \cdot \cos \alpha_n$  = effort tangentiel  
 $F_R = F_T \cdot \tan \alpha_n \cdot \cos \delta$  = effort radial  
 $F_A = F_T \cdot \tan \alpha_n \cdot \sin \delta$  = effort axial