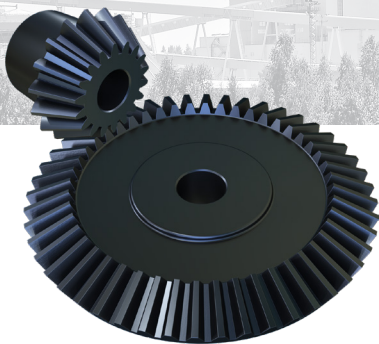


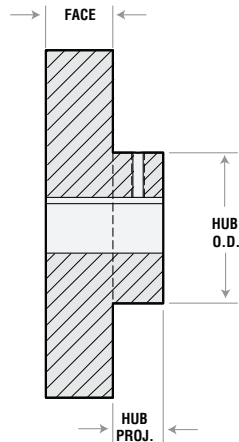
*Martin*

Pocket  
Guide

# Gears

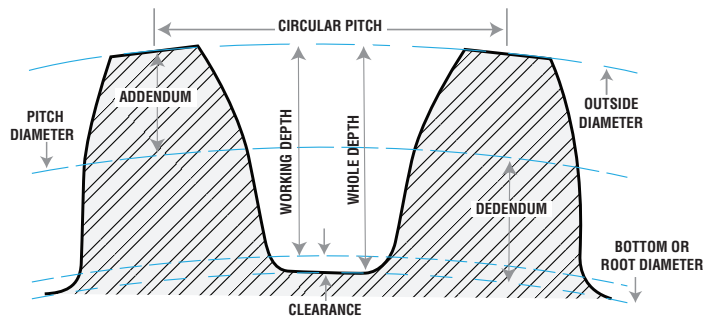


## Information Needed to Quote Gears



1. Pitch (3DP, 4DP, 2CP, etc.)
2. Number of teeth
3. Pressure angle (14½°, 20°, etc.)
4. Face width
5. Material (1144, 1040, 4140, etc.)
6. Hardened teeth?
7. Style of Gear (A, B, C)
8. Hub thru diameter
9. Length through bore or hub projection
10. Bore
11. Keyway size
12. Number and size of set screw(s)
13. Special features

## Common Formulas



$$OD = \frac{N + 2}{DP}$$

$$DP = \frac{N}{PD}$$

$$CP = \frac{3.1416}{DP}$$

$$CD = \frac{PD (Dr) + PD (Dn)}{2}$$

$$\text{Module Pitch} = \frac{25.4}{DP}$$

$$\text{Ratio} = \frac{N \text{ Large}}{N \text{ Small}}$$

$$\text{Worm Ratio} = \frac{N \text{ in Worm Gear}}{\# \text{ Leads}}$$

**CP** Circular Pitch  
**N** Number of Teeth  
**DP** Diametral Pitch  
**PD** Pitch Diameter  
**OD** Outside Diameter  
**CD** Center Distance  
**Dr** Driver  
**Dn** Driven

**SIZING EXAMPLE:**  
 Gear with 46 teeth has  
 an OD of 6"

$$DP = \frac{46 + 2}{6}$$

$$DP = 8$$

## Sample Identification Hints

- Use Martin gear gauges to determine pitch and pressure angle.
- Available for diametral, circular and modular pitches.
- **Spur** gear teeth are cut straight across the face of the gear and run together or on rack.
- **Worm** gears have teeth cut at an angle to the axis.
- Threads of a right hand worm or worm gear lean to the right when placed on a flat surface, and lean to the left for left hand.
- The tooth portion of bevel and miter gears is in the shape of a section of a cone.
- **Bevel** gear pairs have a different number of teeth on each mating gear, while miter gears have the same number (1:1 ratio).
- Find Martin's online gear part number interchange at <https://martinsg.info/gear-interchange> or scan QR code.
- Contact Martin for help with those hard to identify samples!



## Gear Troubleshooting

- Excessive gear wear can be caused by improper lubrication, environmental contaminants or the application H.P. being too high.
- Always check H.P. and speed to ensure safe operation.
- Gear breakage normally is caused by shock or overload conditions.
- Also check for adequate cover for drive from surrounding environmental materials.
- Excessive drive noise is caused by improper backlash, a misaligned drive, worn gears or too high a drive speed.
- Additional gear strength to correct wear & breakage can be achieved through hardening, changing pressure angle, increasing face width, increasing pitch and changing materials.
- And remember, 14.5° and 20° gears will not run together.

## Typical Spur Gear Nomenclature



### Spur Gears

<b>S</b>	Steel
<b>TS</b>	Steel, 20°
<b>C</b>	Cast Iron
<b>TC</b>	Cast Iron, 20°
<b>H</b>	Hardened Teeth
<b>NM</b>	Non-Metallic

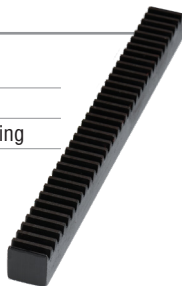


#### Examples:

<b>S620</b>	Steel 6DP 20T 14½°PA
<b>TS621</b>	Steel 6DP 21T 20°PA
<b>C675</b>	Cast Iron 6DP 75T 14½°PA
<b>S620H</b>	Steel 6DP 20T Hardened 14½°PA
<b>NM620</b>	Non-Metallic 6DP 20T 14½°PA
<b>S612BS 1</b>	Steel 6DP 12T 1" Bore 14½°PA
<b>TS816BS 7/8</b>	Steel 8DP 16T .875 Bore 20°PA

### Racks

<b>R</b>	Steel
<b>RA</b>	Steel, Heavy Backing
<b>TR</b>	Steel, 20°, Heavy Backing
<b>R20</b>	Steel, 20°, Wide Face



#### Examples:

<b>R6X2</b>	14½° STD Backing 6DPX2' Long
<b>RA6X4</b>	14½° Heavy Backing 6DPX4' Long
<b>TR6X6</b>	20° STD Width 6DPX6' Long
<b>R206X6</b>	20° Wide Face 6DPX6' Long

### Worm

<b>W</b>	Steel
<b>WH</b>	Steel With Hub Projection
<b>WG</b>	Steel Hardened Ground Threads
<b>WHG</b>	Steel Hardened Ground Threads with Hub Projection
<b>D / Q</b>	(Suffix) Double or Quadruple Thread



#### Examples:

<b>W6</b>	Steel 6DP Right Hand
<b>WH6</b>	Steel w/Hub Projection 6DP Right Hand
<b>WG6</b>	Steel Case Hardened Ground Threads 6DP Right Hand
<b>WHG6</b>	Steel w/Hub Projection Hardened Ground Threads 6DP Right Hand
<b>W6D</b>	Steel 6DP Double Thread Right Hand

### Worm Gear

<b>W</b>	Worm, Cast Iron
<b>WB</b>	Worm, Bronze
<b>D / Q</b>	(Suffix) Double or Quadruple Thread

Worms and Worm Gears come standard as right hand. If left hand is needed, it must be specified.



#### Examples:

<b>W660</b>	Cast Iron 6DP 60T Right Hand
<b>WB1020</b>	Bronze 10DP 20T Right Hand
<b>W640D</b>	Cast Iron 6DP 40T Double Thread Right Hand

### Miter Gears

<b>M</b>	Miter Gear, Steel
<b>A / B</b>	Larger Bore (Suffix)
<b>HM</b>	Miter, Hardened Teeth
<b>K</b>	KW & SS



Notes:  
ALWAYS 1: 1 RATIO.  
Same number of teeth on each mating Gear.

#### Examples:

<b>M824</b>	Steel 8DP 24T
<b>M824A</b>	Steel 8DP 24T Larger Bore
<b>HM1020</b>	Steel Hardened Teeth 10DP 20T
<b>HMK1020</b>	Steel Hardened 10DP 20T with KW & SS

### Bevel Gears

<b>B</b>	Bevel Gear, Cast Iron
<b>P</b>	Pinion, Steel
<b>BS</b>	Bevel Gear, Steel
<b>BS</b>	Pinion, Steel



#### Examples:

<b>B1060-3</b>	Cast Iron 10DP 60T 3:1 Ratio
<b>B1020-3</b>	Steel 10DP 20T 3:1 Ratio
<b>BS1040-2</b>	Steel 10DP 40T 2:1 Ratio
<b>BS1020-2</b>	Steel 10DP 20T 2:1 Ratio



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