Straight tooth bevel (and miter) gears are cut with generated tooth form having a localized lengthwise tooth bearing known as the “Coniflex®” tooth form. The superiority of these gears over straight bevels with full length tooth bearing, lies in the control of tooth contact. The localization of contact permits minor adjustment of the gears in assembly and allows for some displacement due to deflection under operating loads, without concentration of the load on the end of the tooth. This results in increased life and quieter operation.

Boston Gear Bevel and Miter Gears will provide smooth, quiet operation and long life when properly mounted and lubricated. There are several important considerations in mounting these gears.

1. All standard stock bevel and miter gears must be mounted at right angles (90°) for proper tooth bearing.

2. Mounting Distance (MD) is the distance from the end of the hub of one gear to the center line of its mating gear. When mounted at the MD specified, the gears will have a proper backlash and the ends of the gear teeth will be flush with each other (see drawings).

3. All bevel and miter gears develop radial and axial thrust loads when transmitting power. See page 145. These loads must be accommodated by the use of bearings.

Incorrect

If Mounting Distance of one or both gears is made less than dimension specified, the teeth may bind. Excessive wear or breakage can result. Drawing below shows gears mounted incorrectly with the Mounting Distance too short for one gear.

Incorrect

If Mounting Distance of either gear is made longer than dimension specified, as shown in drawing below, the gears will not be in full mesh on a common pitch line and may have excessive backlash. Excessive backlash or play, if great enough, can cause a sudden impulse or shock load in starting or reversing which might cause serious tooth damage.

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