CnC 5Axis Manufacturing of Gears

with

HYGEARS TM V 5.0

An Overview

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Contents

Introduction	4				
Vector Simulation	5				
HyGEARS: The Vector Model	6				
Face Milling and Face Hobbing	8				
Calibration	9				
Supported Gear Types					
5Axis CnC Post-Processor					
Overview	22				
Closed Loop	23				
User Interface	24				
Architectures	25-28				
Main Features	29				
Conversion	<i>30</i>				
Machines / Tools	31				
Display	35				
Cycles	38				
Metrics	56				
Cycle Timing	59				
Arbor	61				
Tool Definition	63				
Tool Reference Point	66				
Part Reference Point	69				

Contents

	Operations	73
	Processes	76
	Output	78
	Sample result 1	82
	Sample result 2	86
	Sample result 3	90
Sumn	nary	9 <u>i</u>

Introduction

HyGEARS V 5.0 covers all major gear types found in the gear industry.

The HyGEARS integrated **5Axis CnC Post-Processor** generates, from the **exact tooth definition** and without any interpolation, the CnC machine part programs needed to manufacture **every supported gear type** on **any 5Axis CnC machine** available on the market: the resulting tooth flank topography is the same whether Face Mill, CoSIMT, End Mill or Ball Mill tools are used.

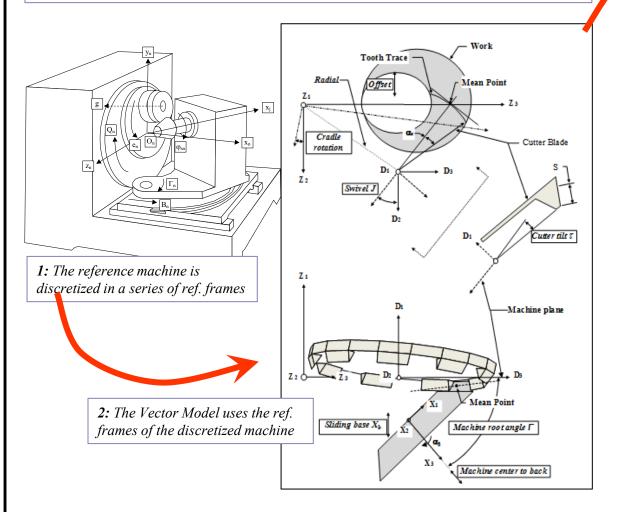
In one single stand alone software, HyGEARS allows:

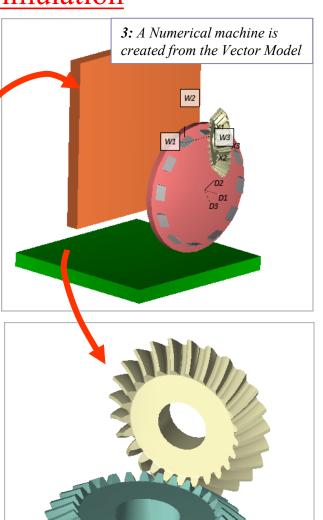
- to **design gear sets**: face milled spiral-bevel, hypoid, straight bevel, Cyclo-Palloid spiral-bevel gears, Coniflex TM, spur, helical, Beveloid, herringbone and Face gears;
- to analyze the kinematics, unloaded and loaded: TE, Contact Pattern, LTCA, FFT, Bending and Contact stresses, and more, are all but one click away;
- to develop and optimize the kinematic characteristics of gear pairs, through specialized functions, in order to improve load carrying capacity and smoothness of operation;
- to assess the manufacturing quality through an export/import interface to common CMMs;
- to cut gears on conventional and 5 Axis CnC machines using Face Mill, Dish type cutter (for Coniflex gears), Conical Side Milling Tool (or CoSIMT, such as made by Ingersoll Rand, Sandvik, PTR-TEC), End Mill and Ball Mill tools;
- to use the **integrated Closed Loop**, i.e. seamless use of CMM output to obtain machine corrections such that manufactured parts are within set tolerances when compared to the design.

Read on for a brief overview of HyGEARS.

HyGEARS[™] is built on Vector Simulation

In Vector Simulation, a theoretical gear generator is simulated by translations and rotations applied to reference frames that determine the relations between cutting tool and machine.





4: A Numerical gear set is created with the Numerical

machine

HyGEARS™ The Vector Model

The coordinates and normal vectors at any point on the tooth flanks are obtained by applying machine specific rotations and translations to cutter definition.

Point on tooth flank:

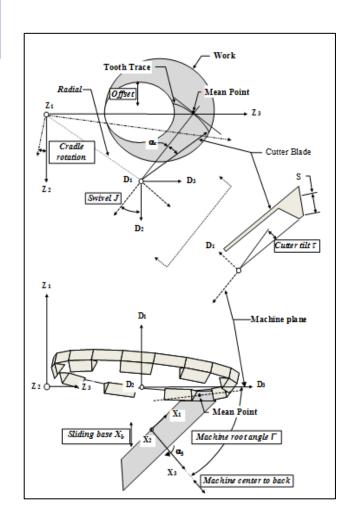
$$D = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \cos(\alpha c)\sin(\alpha c) \\ 0 & -\sin(\alpha c)\cos(\alpha c) \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} S\cos(\phi) \\ 0 \\ (R \pm S\sin(\phi)) \end{bmatrix}$$

$$X = D [\tau]^3 [k]^1 [Radial] [L_1]^3 [Dist] [\gamma_m]^2 [\theta_3]^3$$

Normal on tooth flank:

$$N = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \cos(\alpha c)\sin(\alpha c) \\ 0 & -\sin(\alpha c)\cos(\alpha c) \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \sin(\phi) \\ 0 \\ \mp \cos(\phi) \end{bmatrix}$$

$$N_x = N [\tau]^3 [k]^1 [L_1]^3 [\gamma_m]^2 [\theta_3]^3$$



HyGEARS™ The Vector Model

Higher order changes, up to 6^{th} order, are superimposed to tool and work piece movements in order to achieve specific kinematic behavior.

Example 1) Modified Roll higher order changes:

$$\begin{split} L_{1m} &= \alpha_3 \, R_r + \frac{2C}{2} \, (C_r - \, \alpha_3 \, R_r)^2 - \frac{6D}{6} \, (C_r - \, \alpha_3 \, R_r)^3 + \frac{24E}{24} \, (C_r - \, \alpha_3 \, R_r)^4 \\ &- \frac{120F}{120} \, (C_r - \, \alpha_3 \, R_r)^5 + \frac{720G}{720} \, (C_r - \, \alpha_3 \, R_r)^6 \end{split}$$

Example 2) Helical Motion higher order changes:

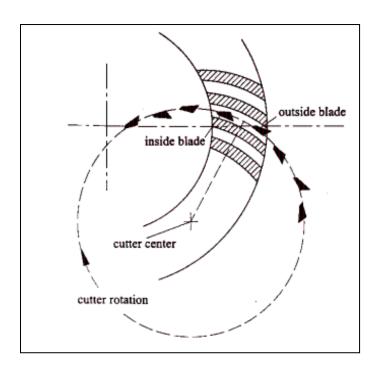
$$X_{bm} = X_b + 1_{st} (C_r - \alpha_3 R_r)^{-1} + 2_{nd} (C_r - \alpha_3 R_r)^2 + 3_{rd} (C_r - \alpha_3 R_r)^3 + 4_{th} (C_r - \alpha_3 R_r)^4 + 5_{th} (C_r - \alpha_3 R_r)^5 + 6_{th} (C_r - \alpha_3 R_r)^6$$

where:	L_{1m} :	modified cradle angle	where:	X_{bm} :	modified sliding base
	α_3 :	work piece roll angle		α_3 :	work piece roll angle
	R_r :	ratio of roll, cradle to work piece		R_r :	ratio of roll, cradle to work piece
	C_r :	cradle ref. position		C_r :	cradle ref. position
				1 st :	1st Order parameter
	2C:	2 nd Order parameter (Gleason notation)		2^{nd} :	2 nd Order parameter
	6D:	3 rd Order parameter		3 rd :	3 rd Order parameter
	24E:	4 th Order parameter		4 th :	4th Order parameter
	120F:	5 th Order parameter		5 th :	5 th Order parameter
	720G:	6 th Order parameter		$6^{ ext{th}}$:	6 th Order parameter

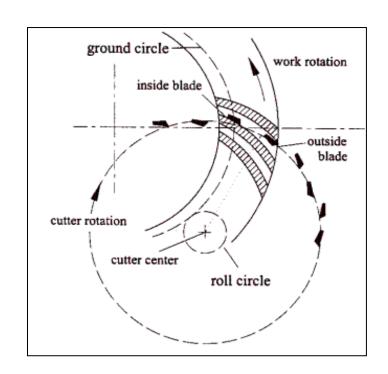


Face Milling and Face Hobbing

Both the Face Milling and Face Hobbing processes are supported for all Spiral Bevel type gears.







Face Hobbing (continuous indexing)



Calibration

HyGEARS has been extensively calibrated against Gleason's CAGE and Klingelnberg's KIMoS softwares for tooth flank coordinates, Contact Pattern and Transmission Error, CMM output, Corrective Machine Settings (Closed Loop), LTCA Contact Stresses, etc.

Some important milestones:

1993-1994: Machine Calibration (Gleason and Yutaka machines)

1994: Closed Loop 1st Order

1995: Closed Loop 2nd Order

1996: Experimental TE

1997: Experimental LTCA

1998: Fillet Stress (against FEA)

2001: Contact Stress (against Gleason)

2004: Bending and Contact Stress – Face Hobbing – (against Gleason)

2006: Lapping Prediction (with AAM)

2011: First 5Axis CnC Interface

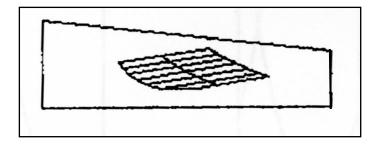
Consistently equivalent results are obtained, as is shown in the following pages.



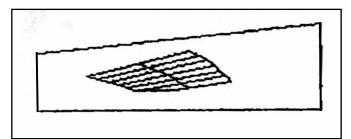
Contact Pattern Comparison: Gleason TCA vs HyGEARS TCA

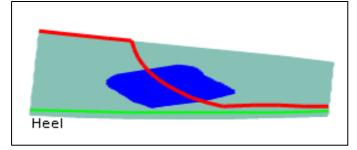
13x24 Face Milled Spiral Bevel gear set

Drive Side Coast Side

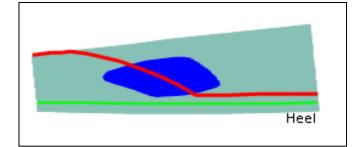








HyGEARS



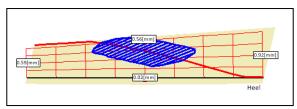


Tooth Flank Topography Comparison: Gleason and Klingelnberg vs HyGEARS

8x39 Face Milled Spiral Bevel gear set: comparing Nominals using the same machine settings

-0.0002

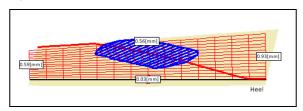
HyGEARS vs. Gleason Nominal

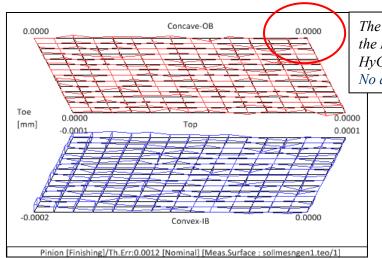


The colored lines are Concave-OB -0.0001 the Gleason nominal; HyGEARS is in black *Note the deviation at* fillet, Heel-OB [mm] Тор

0.0000

HyGEARS vs. KIMoS Nominal





Convex-IB

Pinion [Finishing] [Nominal] [Meas.Surface : spirrhpingengrindcurvedp.teo/1]

The colored lines are the KIMoS nominal; HyGEARS is in black No deviation here!



Calibration

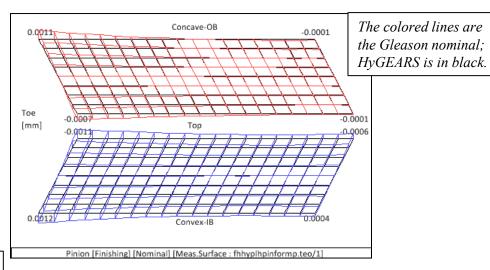
Tooth Flank Topography Comparison: Gleason and Klingelnberg vs HyGEARS

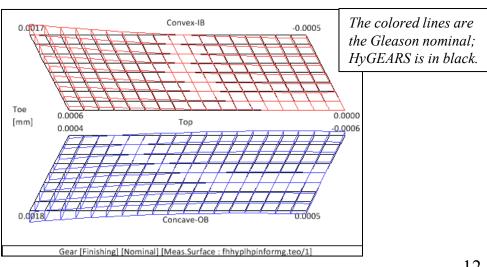
8x39 Face Hobbed Hypoid gear set: comparing Nominals using the same machine settings

HyGEARS vs. Gleason - Pinion

Typical differences are less than 1 µm

HyGEARS vs. Gleason - Gear





HyGEARS™

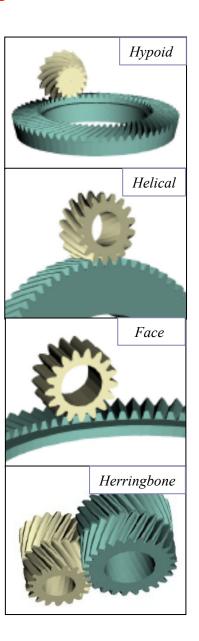
Supported Gear Types

The most popular gear types are supported by HyGEARS. All can be cut on any CnC machine.

- Spur/Helical
- Herringbone
- Spiral Bevel: Face Milled, Face Hobbed, Cyclo-Palloid
- Hypoids, both conventional and High Ratio (HRH)
- Straight Bevels
- Coniflex (TM The Gleason Works)
- Beveloid
- Face Gears
- Spiral Bevel Face Clutches

Spiral-Bevel/Hypoid cutting processes:

- *Fixed Setting (i.e. the old 5 cut system);*
- Non Generated (i.e. Formate ®)
- Spread Blade
- Modified Roll
- Duplex Helical
- Semi-Completing
- Face Hobbed
- Cyclo-Palloid



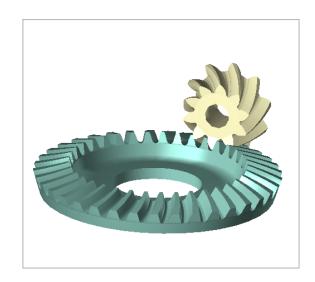
Fixed Setting Hypoid Pinion



Duplex Helical Hypoid Pinion

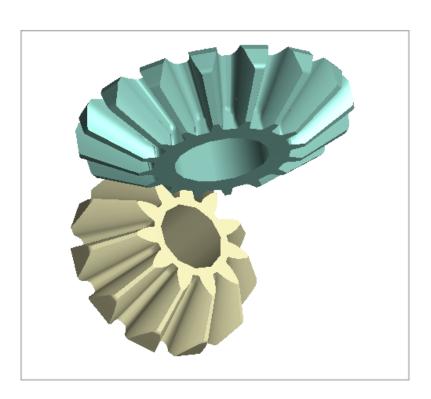


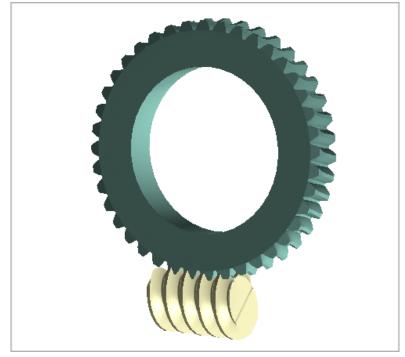
Cyclo Palloid Gear Set



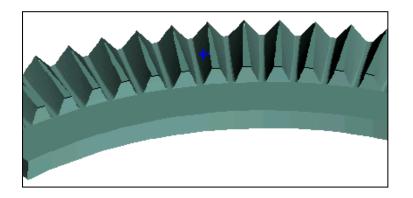
Differential Straight Bevel Gears

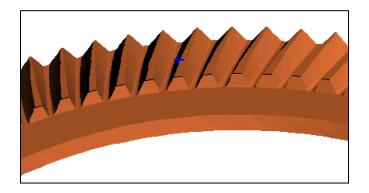
Worm Gears

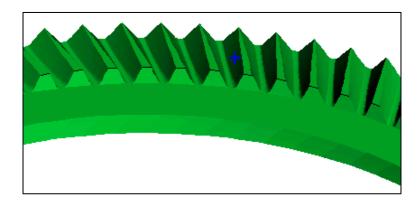




Face Gears

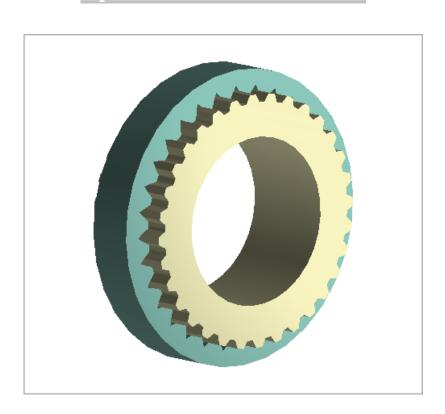


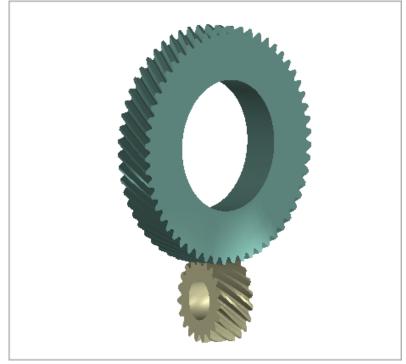




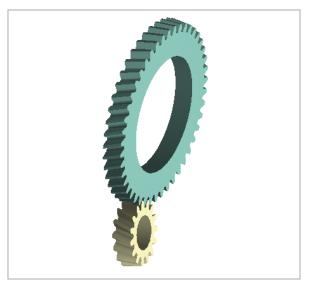
Splines/Internal Gears

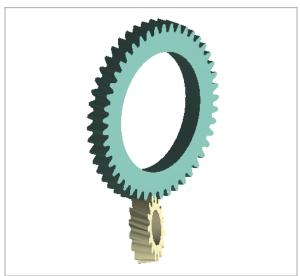
Crossed Axis Helical Gears





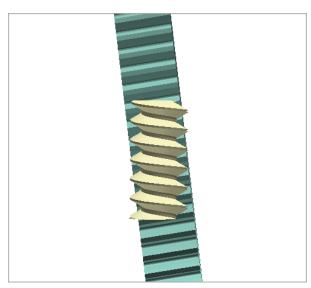
Beveloid Gears



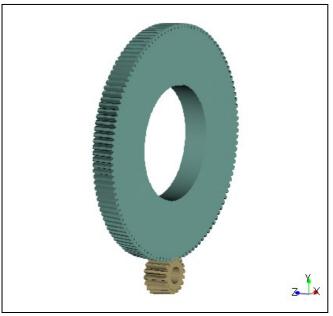


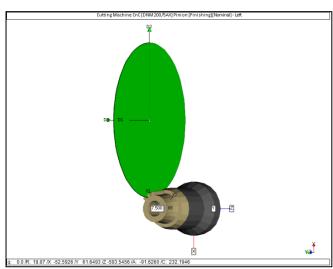
Worm & Helical Gears



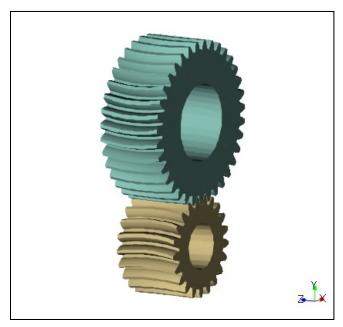


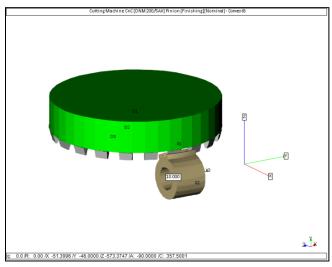
Spurniflex Gears



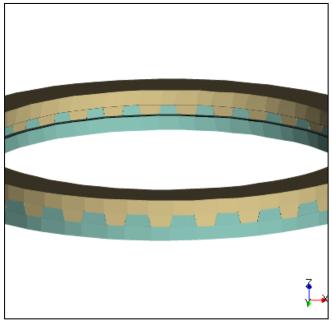


Spurved Gears



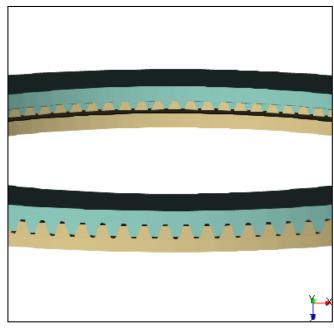


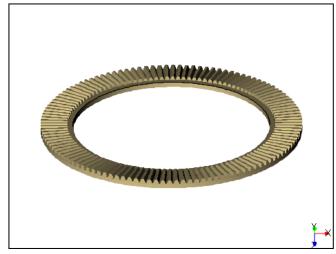
Spiral Face Clutch





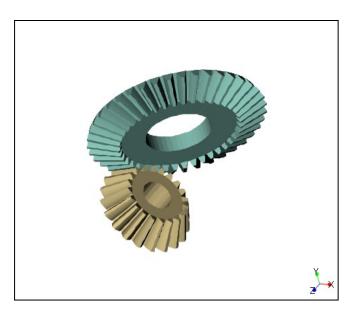
Hirth Coupling

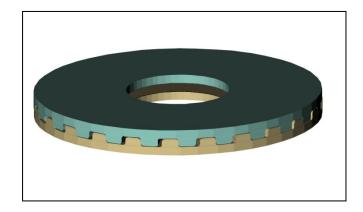




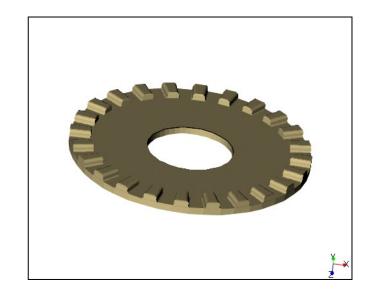
Coniflex Bevel Gears

Cogged Teeth Coupling









Overview:

HyGEARS integrates a **Post-Processor** which generates CnC part programs to cut **any HyGEARS** supported gear type on any 3, 4 and 5 Axis CnC machine using any tool.

The part programs are based on the exact tooth definition, **need no user intervention** and can be uploaded directly to any 3, 4 and 5Axis CnC machine.

Tool and machine movements are displayed in 3D, can be rotated in any direction for viewing, and can be animated or single stepped to allow visualization and collision detection throughout the tool path.

The use of the Post-processor is easy, intuitive, and reflects the actual work done on the shop floor.

The Post-processor supports horizontal lathe and vertical milling center machine architectures.

Other architectures are supported through workpiece coordinates in Traori/TCP/TCPM/TCPC mode

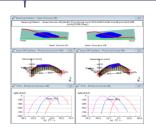
Specific machines can be created and saved for later use: the translation and rotation axes can be renamed, and their positive direction can be inverted.

Typical tools include Face Milling, Coniflex TM dish, CoSIMT (i.e. Conical Side Milling Tool), End Mill and Ball Mill cutters. A tool box for each tool type can be created by the users to suit their needs.

Navigation: all steps are integrated; no outside software support required.

- 1- Design *and* optimize gear sets using HyGEARS V 5.0 tools :
 - Spiral bevel / hypoid / Zerol
 - Spur/helical/herringbone
 - Face gears
 - Straight bevel/Coniflex
 - · Beveloid

Contact Pattern location and TE can be modified to user's desire in a few steps.



6- Re-generate: *re-use* the Operation in 2. to generate a new part program *with* the modified Machine Settings.

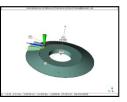


2- Create *machine ready* part programs in a few steps *using any cutting tool* :

- Face Mill cutters
- Coniflex cutters
- End Mill, Ball Mill cutters
- CoSIMT (conical side milling tool)

Part program definitions are *parametric* and saved as re-usable Operations.







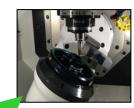
7- Re-cut: only if needed!

5- *Integrated* Closed Loop: from CMM output, get changes in machine settings to *offset tool and machine errors*.

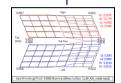


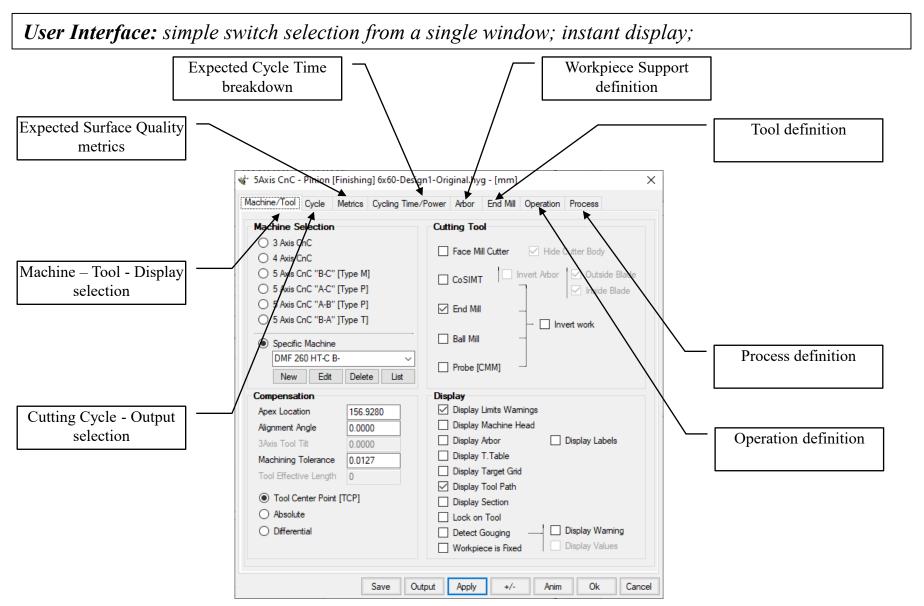
3- Cut the part on the *selected* CnC machine.

Part programs can be in Machine or Work piece coordinates.



4- Measure the part on any CMM (Klingelnberg, Gleason, Zeiss, Leitz, MdM, Mitutoyo, etc.)



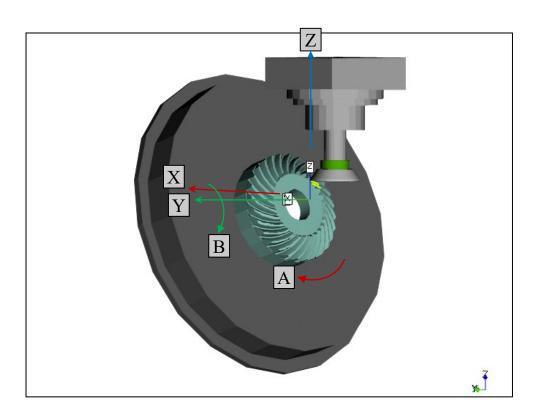


<u>A-B</u> VMC machine architecture:

X, Y, Z translations (tool and/or work piece)

➤ Work tilt about Y axis: angle B

Work rotation: angle A



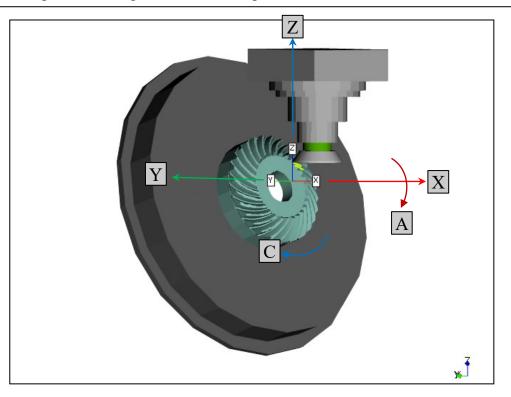
<u>A-C</u> VMC machine architecture:

X, Y, Z translations (tool and/or work piece)

➤ Work tilt about X axis: angle A

➤ Work rotation : angle C

Note: corresponds to an A-B machine pivoted 90 deg. around the tool spindle axis.



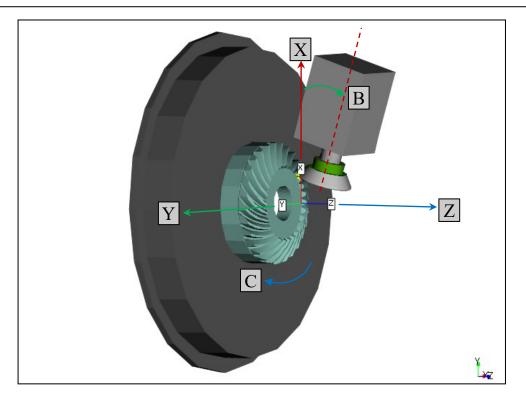
B-C Horizontal Lathe machine architecture:

X, Y, Z translations (tool and/or work piece)

> Tool tilt about Y axis: angle B

➤ Work rotation : angle C

Note: the turntable axis may be horizontal or vertical

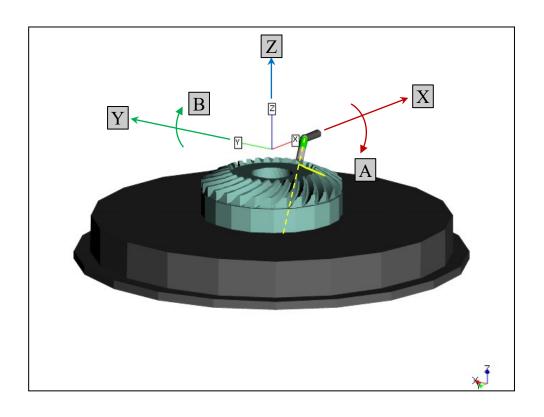


B-A machine architecture:

X, Y, Z translations (tool and/or work piece)

Tool swivel about X axis: angle A

Tool tilt about Y axis: angle B



Main features of the Post-Processor:

- supports "AB", "AC", "BA" and "BC" architecture machines;
- supports GCodes, Heidenhain, Siemens, Okuma, Fanuc and Mazak controllers;
- supports Traori (Siemens), TCPM (Heidenhain), TCPC (Okuma) and TCP (Fanuc);
- allows creation of specific 3, 4 and 5Axis machines from 4 basic architectures; specific machines can be fully customized by the user to reproduce the exact implementation of any machine;
- offers 14+ pre-defined cutting cycles for CoSIMT, End Mill and Ball Mill tools; and 6 pre-defined cutting cycles for Face Mill tools (single roll/double roll);
- CoSIMT and End Mill cutting edges can be linear or circular (to cut a Face Gear for example);
- allows single pass and multi-pass roughing/semi-finishing/finishing for CoSIMT, End Mill and Ball Mill tools;
- allows the generation of a negative protuberance in the fillet;
- the tool path is easily customized by the user in order to optimize both cycle time and product quality;
- allows automated / single stepping animation of the tool and work piece through the cutting cycle;
- allows the display of the supporting arbor and the machine head to detect potential collisions;
- allows the creation of "Operations" which define a given task; Operations can be re-used on different parts;
- allows the creation of "Processes" which are a series of "Operations" in a specific order; Processes can thus generate a complete program sequence including roughing and semi-finishing of the tooth flank and fillet using different tools.

Part Programs:

- can be in CSV (comma separated values) format for import in Excel;
- can include or exclude comments describing the logic and operations performed;
- can be for Face Milling cutters (spiral bevel gears), Dish type cutters (Coniflex TM The Gleason Works gears), CoSIMT (such as made by Ingersoll Rand, Sandvik), End Mill, Ball Mill cutters.

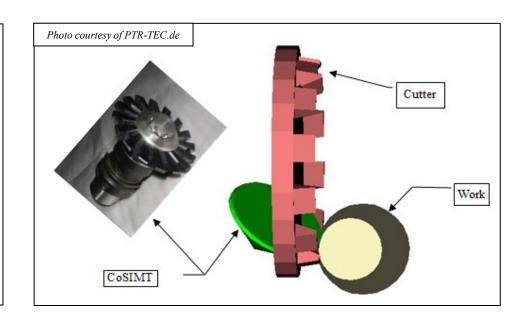
Conversion: To generate a part program, HyGEARS converts the movements of the conventional cutter (in a conventional machine) into movements of a Face Mill, ConiflexTM dish, CoSIMT, End Mill or a Ball Mill tool in a 5Axis CnC machine where:

- the relative orientation between the ref. frames of tool and work in the conventional machine are maintained in the CnC machine;
- the relative position between the ref. frames of tool and work in the conventional machine are maintained in the CnC machine.

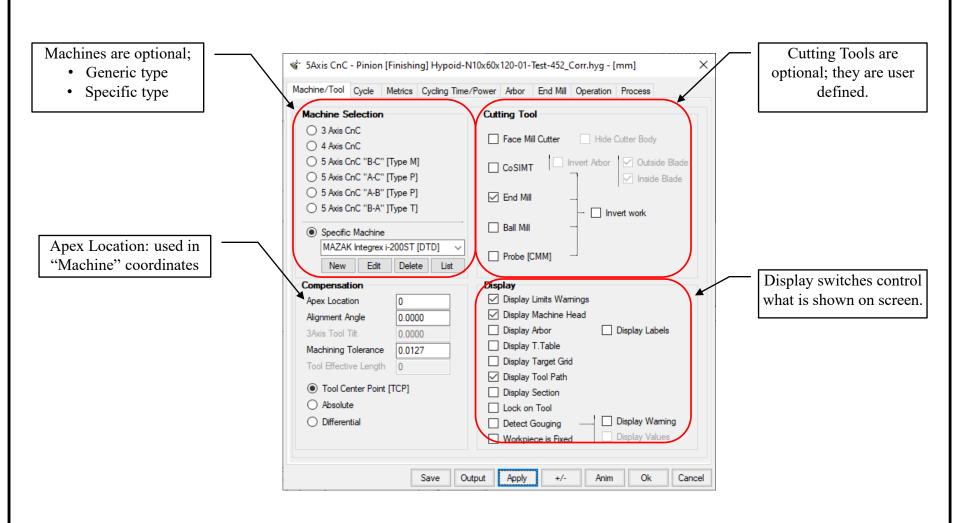
The figure to the right shows a Face Mill cutter (pink) and a CoSIMT (green) with coincident cutting edges.

The HyGEARS Post Processor tracks the movements of the Face Mill cutter in the conventional machine and converts them to CoSIMT movements in a 5Axis CnC machine.

The same approach is applied to all tools and gear types.

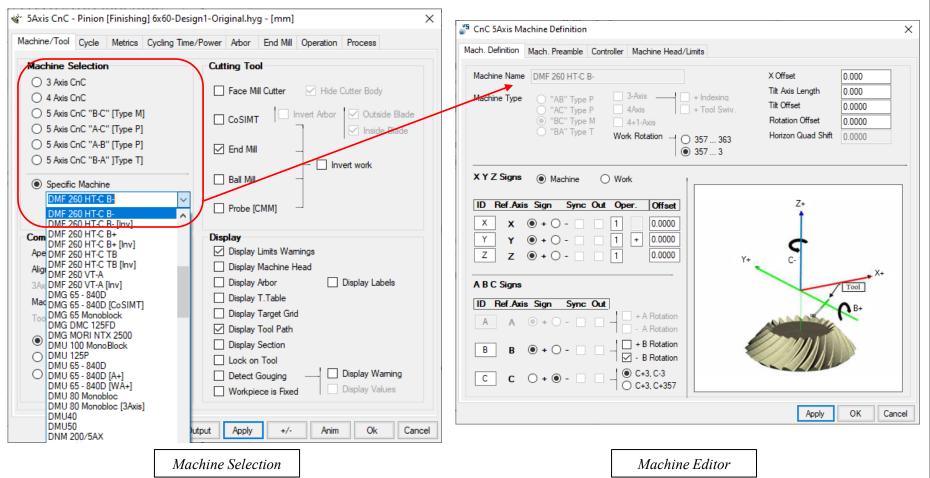


Machine/Tool: Machine and Tool selection; display options



Machines: 4 basic CnC machine architectures are available: AB, AC, BA and BC.

Any specific machine can be derived from the basic types using the HyGEARS machine editor (bottom right figure).



Tools: HyGEARS offers 6 different tools: Face Mill cutter (spiral bevel, Zerol, hypoid gears)

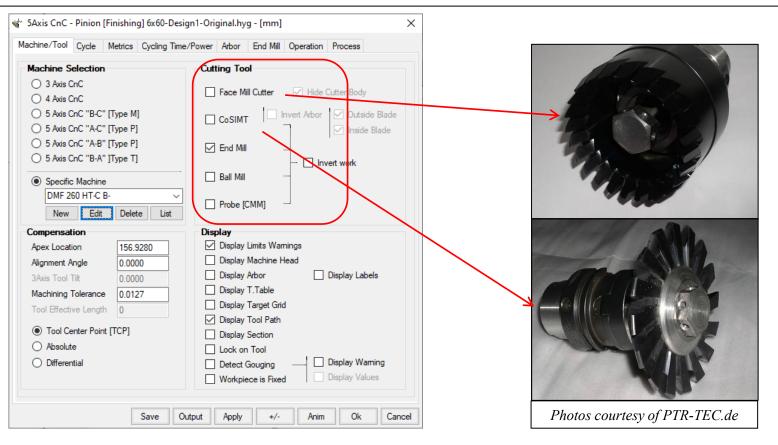
Dish cutter (Coniflex TM gears)

CoSIMT (all gear types)

End Mill (all gear types)

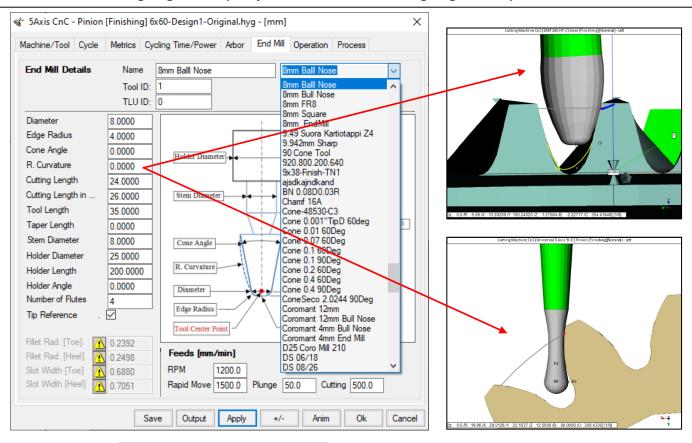
Ball Mill (all gear types)

Probe (CMM) (all gear types; for measurement)



Tools: Each tool is described in a dedicated data page where the defining dimensions are entered by the user. The 30 character-long tool name is user defined.

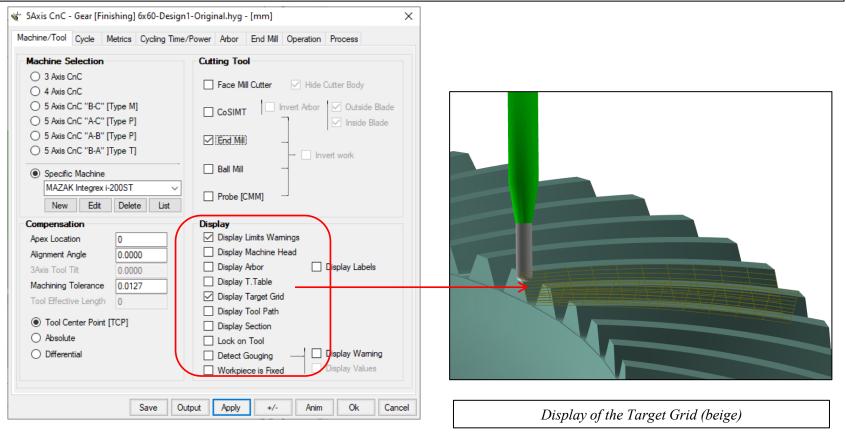
The tools can be saved for re-use and are specific to users, i.e. they are not distributed with HyGEARS. Hence, proprietary information remains proprietary.



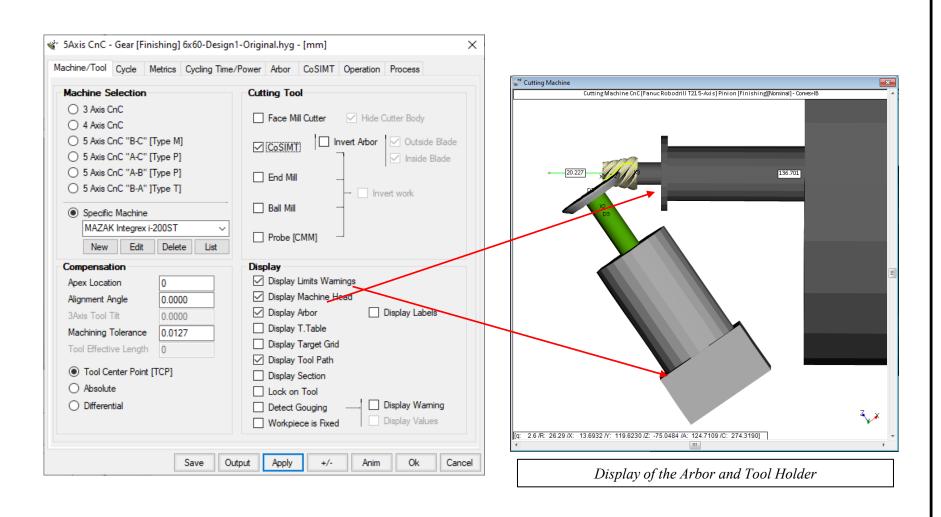
Definition of an 8mm Bull Nose

Display: Several options allow selective information display. These include:

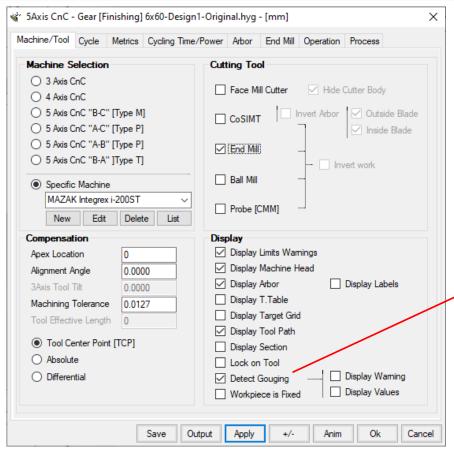
- the Machine Head,
- the Machine Turn Table
- the Work Arbor and support,
- the Target Grid, where the target coordinates are displayed in wire frame mesh,
- the Tool Path.

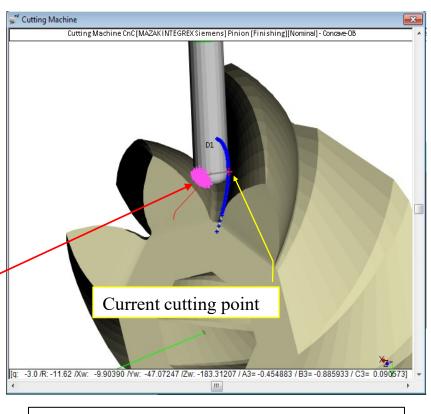


Display: Example of Tool Holder and Work Arbor with CoSIMT and 1.2 mm module hypoid pinion.



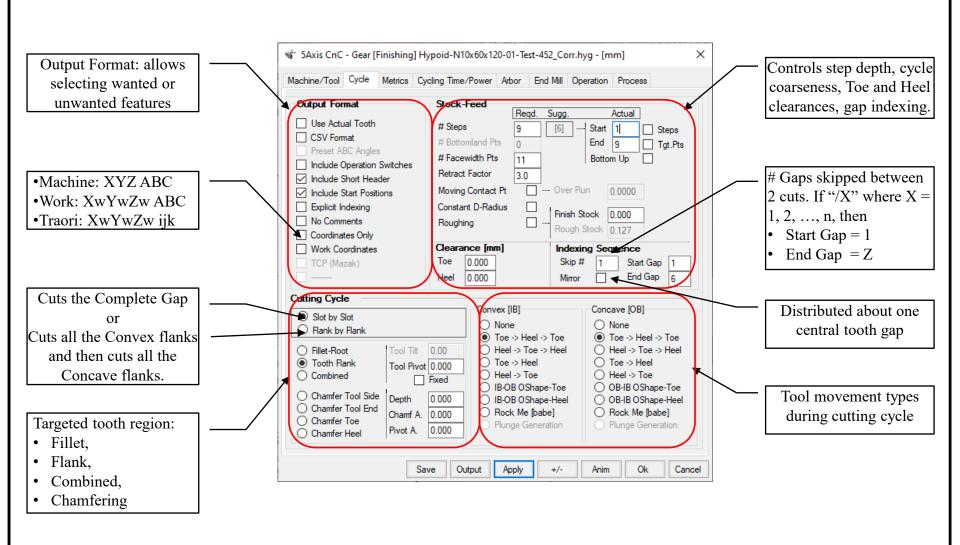
Display: Detection of Gouging interference (tool back side contact with opposite tooth flank): HyGEARS can determine, and display where, if any Gouging occurs such as to alert the user of potential profile mutilation; valid for CoSIMT, End Mill, Ball Mill tools.



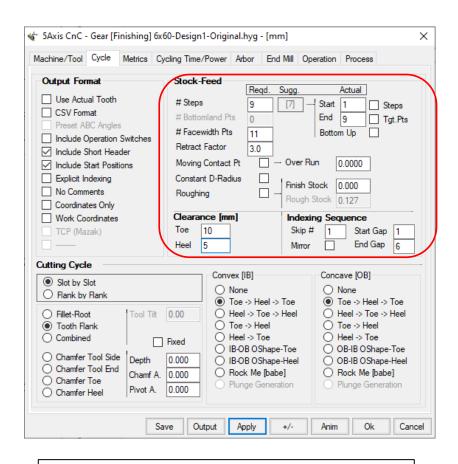


Display of Gouging points with Pink crosses

Cycle: Selection of Output, Stock, Feed, Clearances, Tooth area, and Cutting Cycle



Cycles: Cutting cycles can be extensively tailored to user preferences, depending on tool choice.



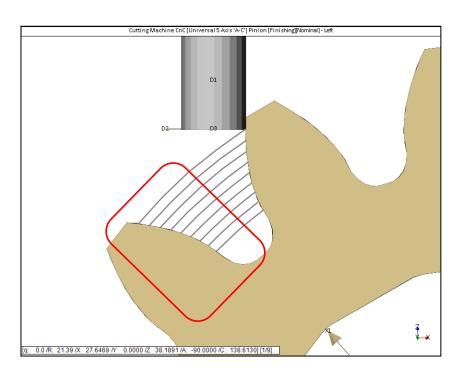
Cycle Options for CoSIMT, End Mill and Ball Mill tools

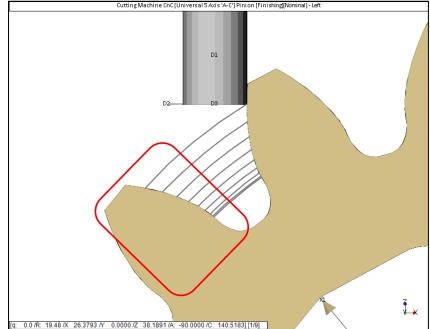
- Stock-Feed along the face width (#Facewidth Pts) and tooth depth (#Steps)
- When cutting starts and ends (Start / End)
- Tool retraction at end of cycle (Retract Factor, based on Heel tooth depth)
- Whether the tooth description is with constant roll angles or constant radius (Constant D-Radius)
- Whether the contact point moves, or does not move, along the tool's cutting edge (Moving Contact Pt)
- Roughing and Finishing cycles
- Toe and Heel clearances
- Tip, Toe and Heel chamfering
- Indexing sequence in order to spread tool wear and thermal load over non sequential teeth (Skip#).

Cycles: Constant D-Radius: checked: constant radial steps; insensitive for $Z > \sim 25$

 $\underline{\textit{un-checked}} : \ \ \textit{constant roll-angle steps-improved surface near fillet}$

better for Z $< \sim 20$





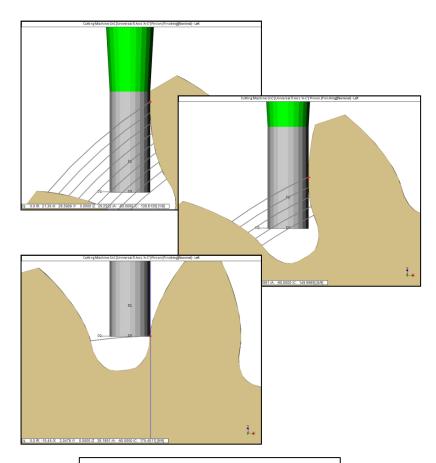
Constant D-Radius

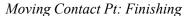
Constant D-Roll

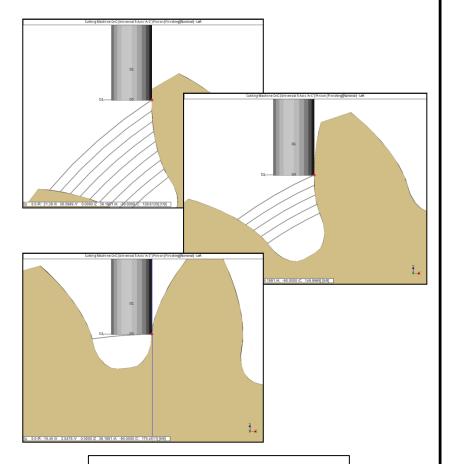
Cycles: Moving Contact Pt: <u>checked</u>: contact point moves along tool edge; better Finish

and reduced tool wear;

<u>un-checked</u>: contact point always at tool tip: more tool wear





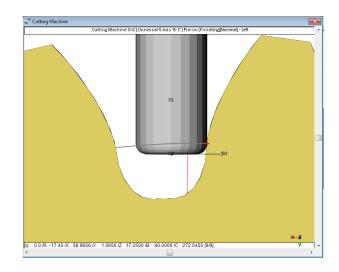


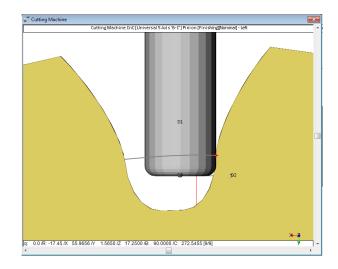
Fixed Contact Pt: Roughing

Cycles: Over Run: = 0: End Mill stops at Fillet Line

> 0: End Mill extends below the Fillet Line: prevents lip forming in the

fillet when negative stock is used on the flank

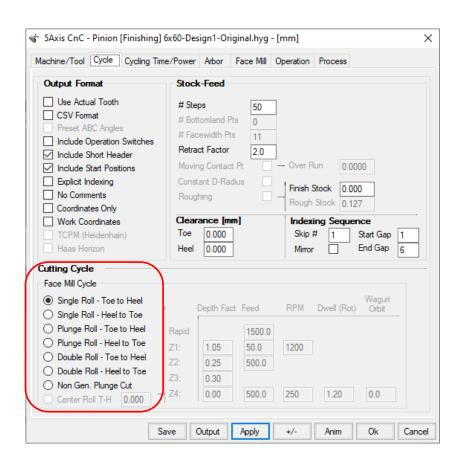


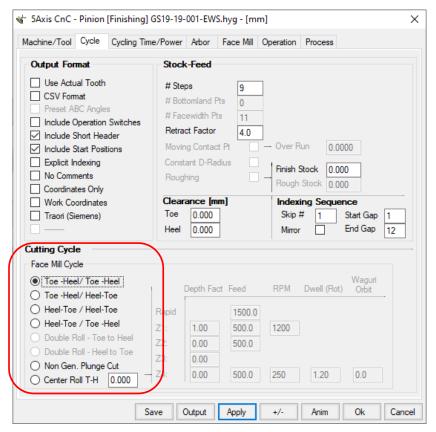


Over Run: 0

Over Run > 0

Cycles: HyGEARS offers 7 cycles for Face Mill cutters and 1 cycle for the Coniflex TM dish cutter.

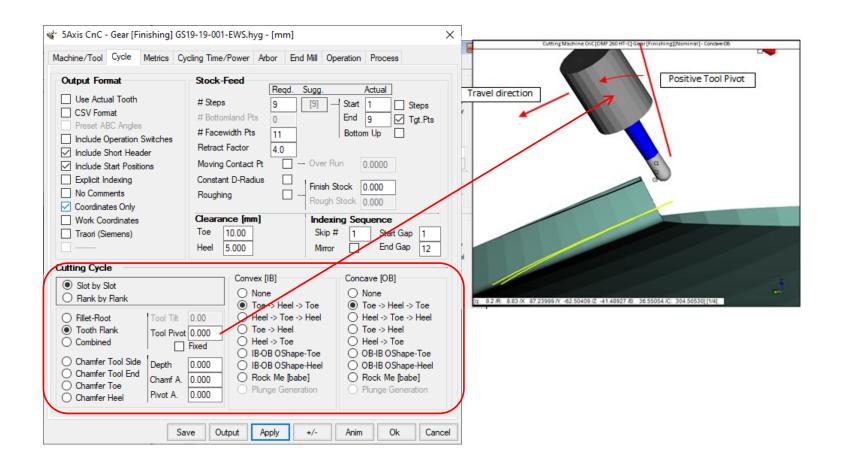




Cycles for Face Mill cutters / Completing

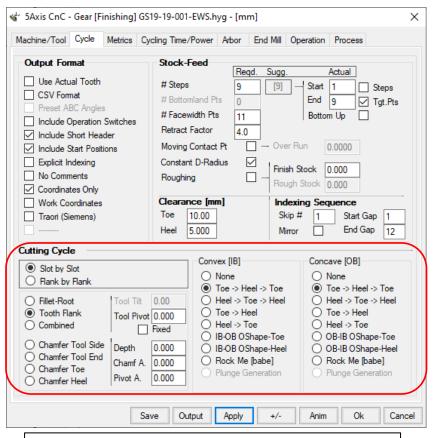
Cycles for Face Mill cutters / Fixed Setting - Semi-Completing

Cycles: HyGEARS offers 14+ different cutting cycles for End Mill and Ball Mill tools, and 15 for CoSIMT tools. Tool can be Pivoted to improve cutting conditions.



Cycles for CoSIMT, End Mill and Ball Mill tools

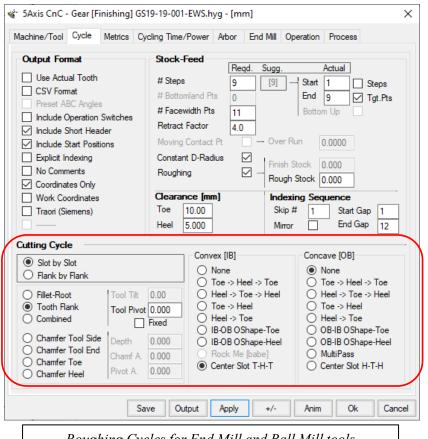
Cycles: Finishing cycles for CoSIMT, End Mill and Ball Mill tools.



Finishing Cycles for CoSIMT, End Mill and Ball Mill tools

- Fillet/Root, Tooth Flank, Toe, Heel and Tip Chamfer (Deburring) are different operations;
- They can be cut Slot by Slot or Flank by Flank, depending on machine selection, work size, and how much travel is required by the machine or tool between tooth flanks;
- Finishing cycles can be different on each tooth flank.

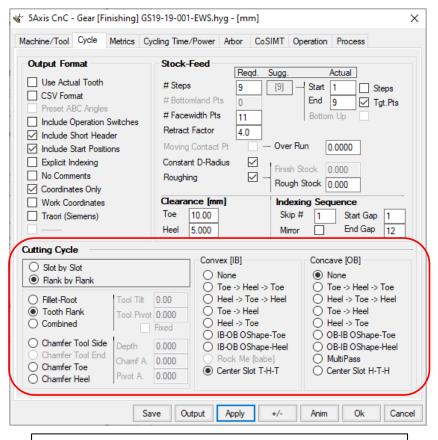
Cycles: Roughing cycles for End Mill and Ball Mill tools.



Roughing Cycles for End Mill and Ball Mill tools

- Fillet/Root and Tooth Flank are different operations;
- They can be cut Slot by Slot or Flank by Flank, depending on machine selection, work size, and how much travel is required by the machine or tool between tooth flanks;
- Roughing cycles need not be the same on both tooth flanks;
- Center Slot cuts a through in the center of the gap; may start at Toe or Heel;
- MultiPass is a Slot by Slot operation; it makes an even number of passes per Step, based on slot width and tool diameter; the number of passes is calculated at each Step; allows greater tool feeds over Center Slot because the tool is never captive in a through.

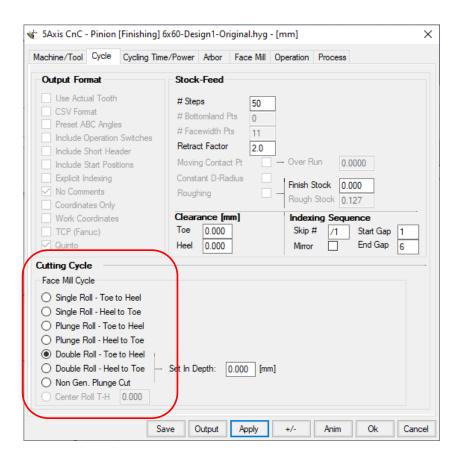
Cycles: Roughing cycles for CoSIMT tools.



Roughing Cycles for CoSIMT tools

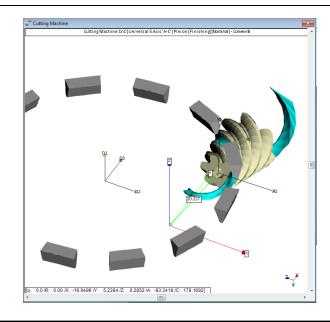
- Fillet/Root and Tooth Flank are different operations;
- They can be cut Slot by Slot or Flank by Flank, depending on machine selection, work size, and how much travel is required by the machine or tool between tooth flanks;
- Center Slot cuts a through in the center of the gap; may start at Toe or Heel;
- MultiPass is a Slot by Slot operation; it makes an even number of passes per Step, based on slot width and tool diameter, the number of passes is calculated at each Step; allows greater tool feeds when compared to Center Slot;

Cycles: Face Mill Cutter – Completing cutting processes

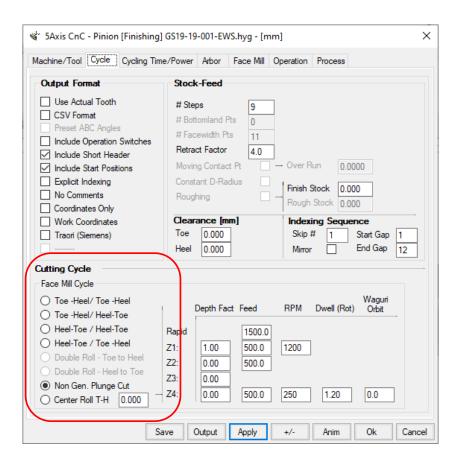


Cycles for Face Mill cutters

- can be Single Roll/Double Roll;
- Double Roll plunges the cutter to full depth between the start and end of the 1st roll, and then generates full depth on the 2nd roll;
- can be Toe to Heel or Heel to Toe;
- the use of Toe/Heel clearances allows progressive cutter entry/retract for better tool life (see the Target Volume in light blue below);
- the Indexing Sequence allows spreading tool wear and thermal load over non-consecutive tooth slots.

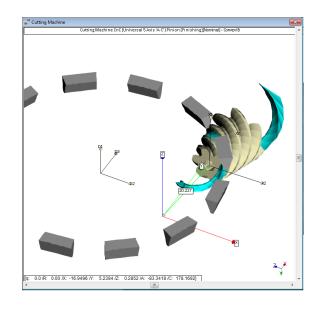


Cycles: Face Mill Cutter – Fixed Setting / Semi-Completing cutting processes

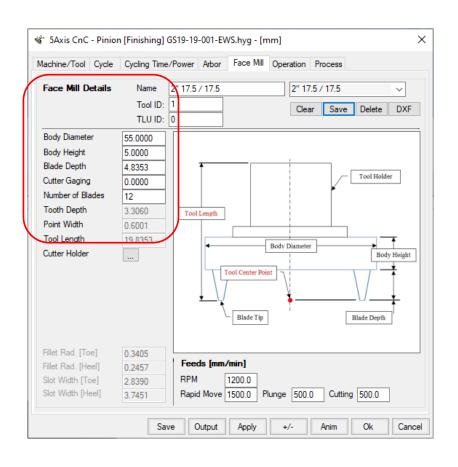


Cycles for Face Mill cutters

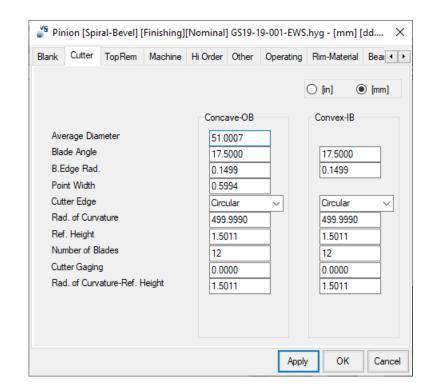
- xx/yy: 1st part is Convex flank; 2nd part is Concave flank
- the use of Toe/Heel clearances allows progressive cutter entry/retract for better tool life (see the Target Volume in light blue below);
- Negative Finish stock pushes the cutter In such as to compensate for tool wear;
- the Indexing Sequence allows spreading tool wear and thermal load over non-consecutive tooth slots.



Cycles: Face Mill Cutter

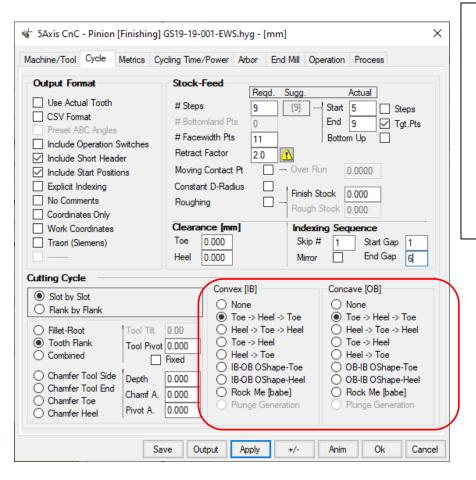


- the Face Mill cutter used on the 5Axis CnC machine can be defined and saved;
- cutter Diameter, Blade angles, Edge Radii, and Point Width are those described in the Summary Editor (see below).



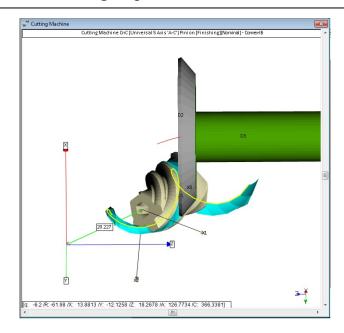
Face Mill cutter definition

Cycles: CoSIMT, End Mill, Ball Mill

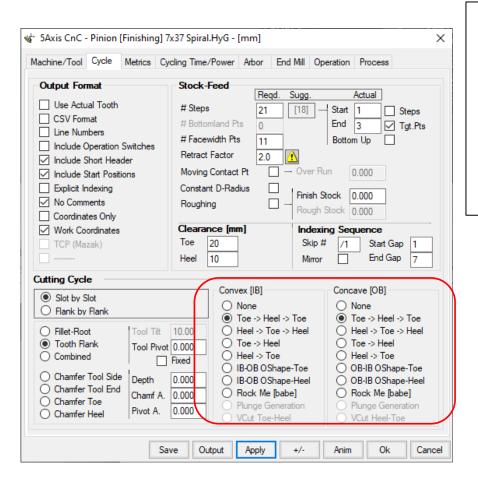


Cycles for CoSIMT, End Mill and Ball Mill tools

- CoSIMT, End Mill and Ball Mill tools can rough and finish tooth flanks and fillet;
- CoSIMT, Bull Nose End Mill and Ball Mill tools can finish the fillet, and a protuberance can be imposed in the form of negative Stock;
- End Mill and Ball Mill can Chamfer (i.e. deburring) tooth Tip;
- Positive and Negative stock can be used;
- Toe and Heel clearances can be imposed;
- The Indexing Sequence can be selected.

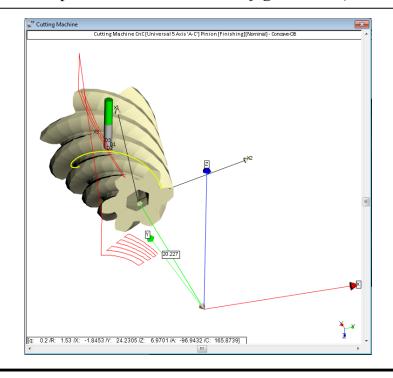


Cycles: Example: End Mill tool, Toe-Heel-Toe (IB-Side) / Heel-Toe-Heel (OB-Side)

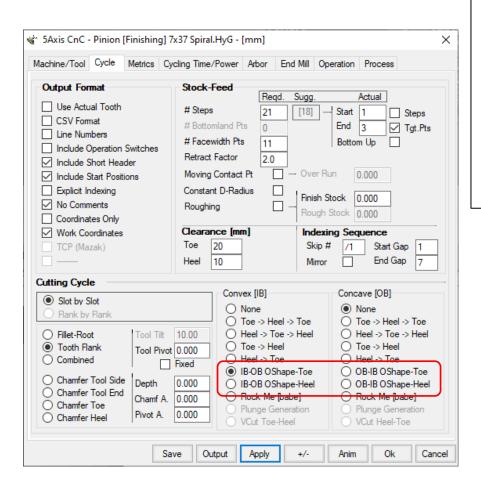


End Mill cycles

- Cutting cycles can be different for each tooth flank (IB-OB, Left-Right);
- a cutting cycle may start on the IB and finish on the OB (Left-Right for non spiral-bevels);
- for example, with the selections made in the left figure, given the IB cycle ends at Heel, unless otherwise dictated it could make sense to start the OB cycle at Heel to reduce cycle time (the tool path is the red line in the figure below).

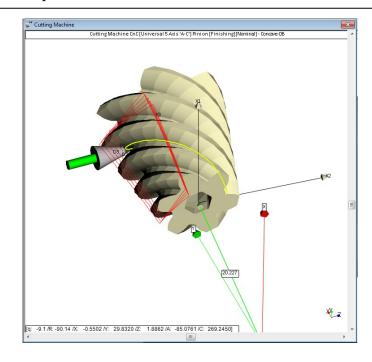


Cycles: Example: tapered End Mill tool, O-Shaped cycles

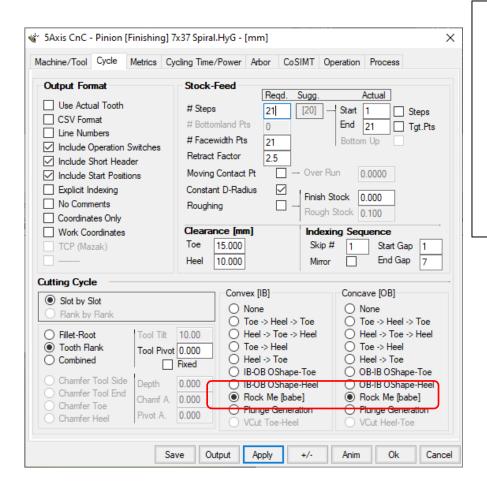


O-Shaped cycles

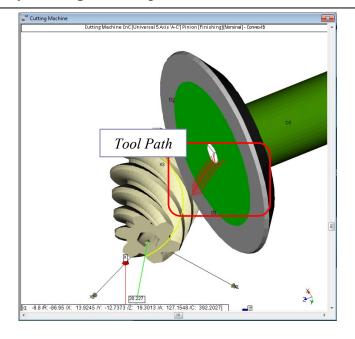
- one starting flank IB / OB and tooth end Toe / Heel is selected, the other being slave;
- for O-Shaped cycles, the cutting cycle takes a pass along the face width on the one flank and switches to the opposite flank for return; the cycle then switches back to the starting and takes one step depth wise before starting over again;
- can be a real time saver when used with a Tapered End Mill or a CoSIMT.



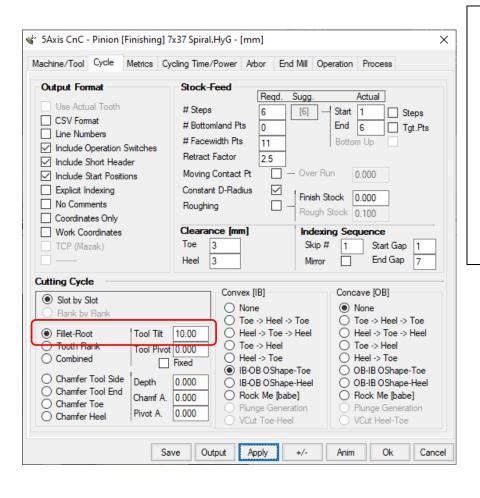
Cycles: Example: CoSIMT tool, Rock-Me (babe)



- the cycle starts at IB Toe-Tip, generates depth wise to the Fillet, switches to the OB and generates from Fillet to Tip, advances along the OB face width, generates depth wise along the OB side to the Fillet, switches to the IB and generates till Tip, advances along the IB face width, and starts over until Heel is reached;
- may be done individually for each flank;
- this process is well suited to CoSIMT and finishing in one operation.

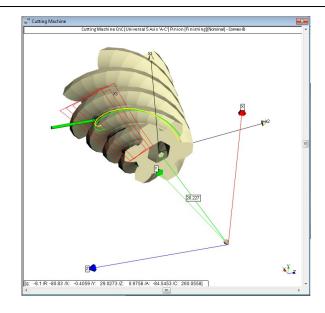


Cycles: Example: End Mill tool, Fillet

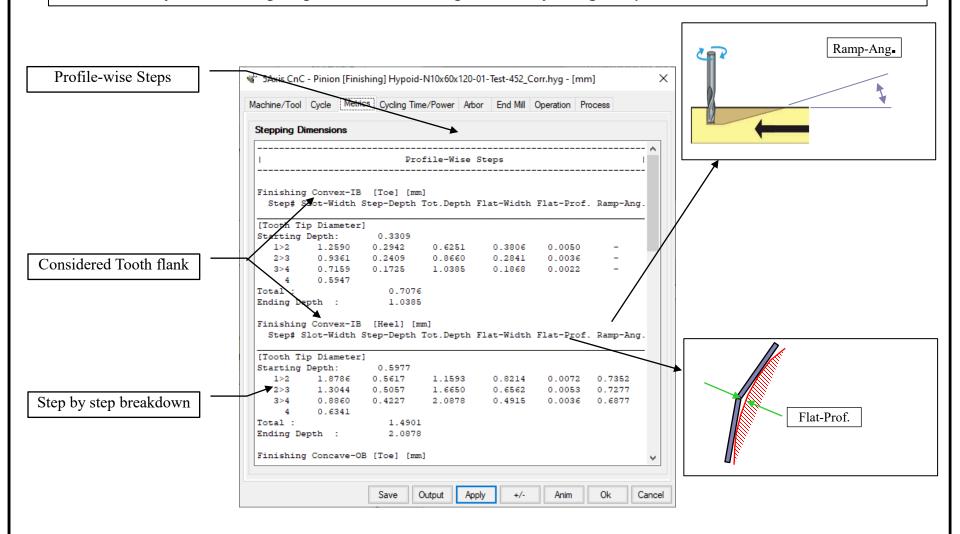


Fillet cycles

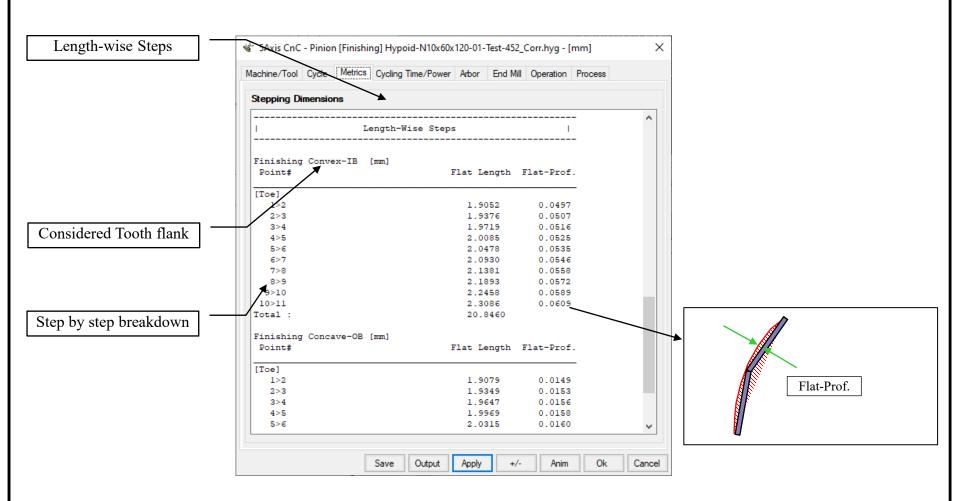
- Fillet finishing is integral to tooth flank finishing when using a Face Mill cutter since the tool sweeping movement generates the fillet;
- Fillet finishing is done in a distinct operation when using CoSIMT, End Mill or Ball Mill tools;
- negative Stock can be imposed to produce a protuberance;
- End Mill and Ball Mill tools can be tilted away from the tooth to avoid interference;
- Fillet finishing uses the same cycles as for Flank finishing.



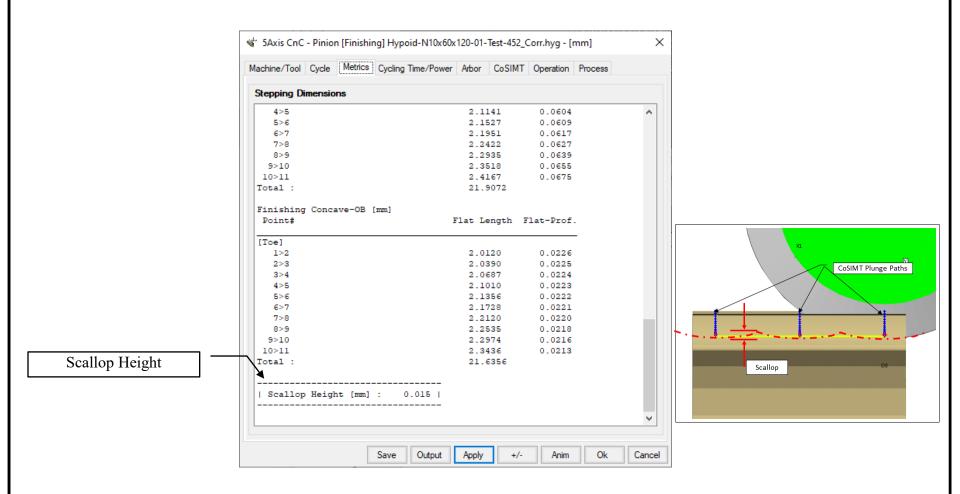
Metrics: Profile-wise step depth, slot width, expected surface quality



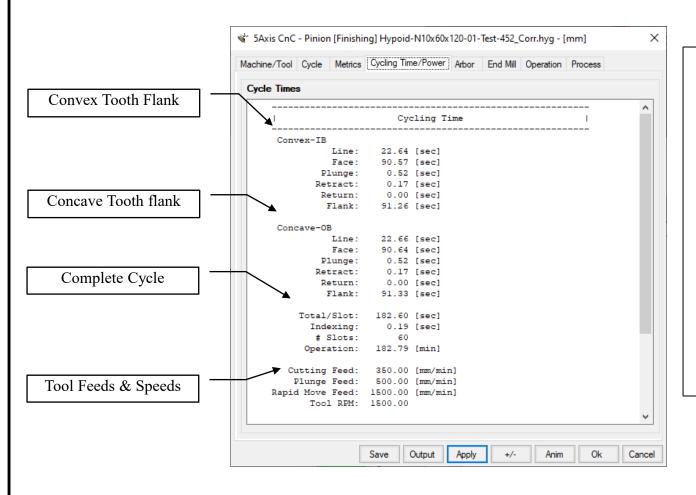
Metrics: Length-wise step depth, slot width, expected surface quality



Metrics: Scallop height: for Plunge Generation with CoSIMT



Cycling Time: Flank by flank operation Cycling time breakdown



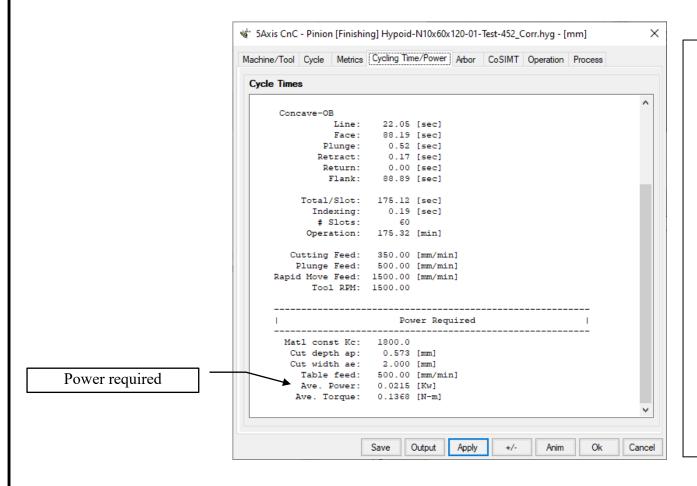
For Each Tooth Flank

- Line: each line in the face width direction
- Face: the complete tooth flank
- Plunge/Retract: time needed to go in and out of the slot;
- Return: return trip time (when applicable)

For the current cycle

- Total/Slot: total time per slot
- *Indexing: indexing time*
- Operation: time needed to complete the operation

Power Required: Estimate of average cutting torque required from tool



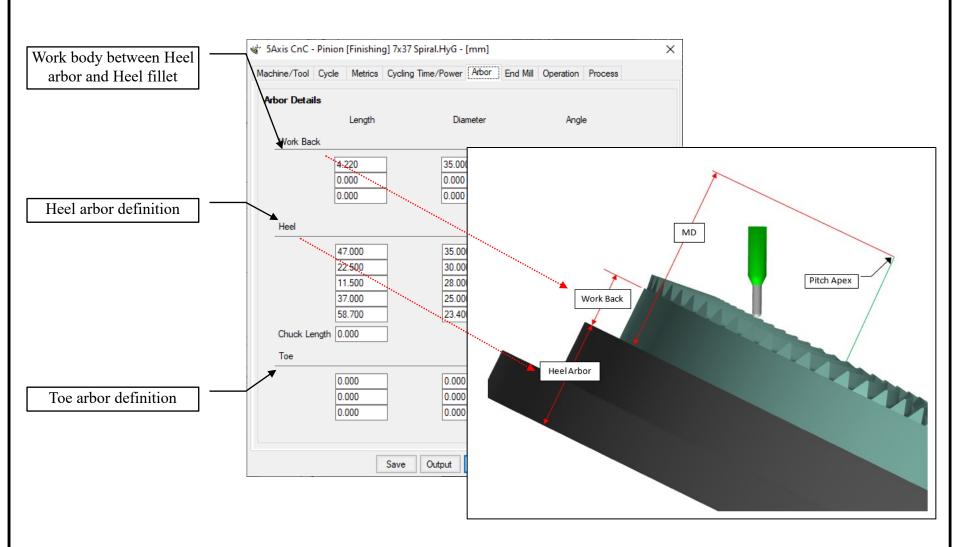
CoSIMT, End Mill Ball Mill:

depending on the type of cutting cycle selected,
HyGEARS will calculate the *ae* value, which is the size of the cut / tool blade or flute, in order to estimate torque and power based on material *Kc* value.

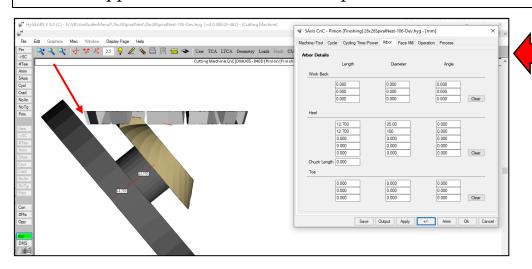
Face Mill / Coniflex:

HyGEARS calculates the volume of material to be removed from the gap and the time required to remove this volume in order to obtain the Ave. Torque and Ave. Power values.

Arbor: Blank supports on the machine.

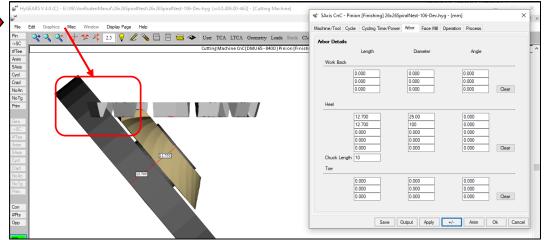


Arbor: Chuck Length.: moves the workpiece relative to the arbor without having to modify the arbor. This way, one can assess what change in Chuck Length is required to avoid the tool hitting the support arbor behind the workpiece.

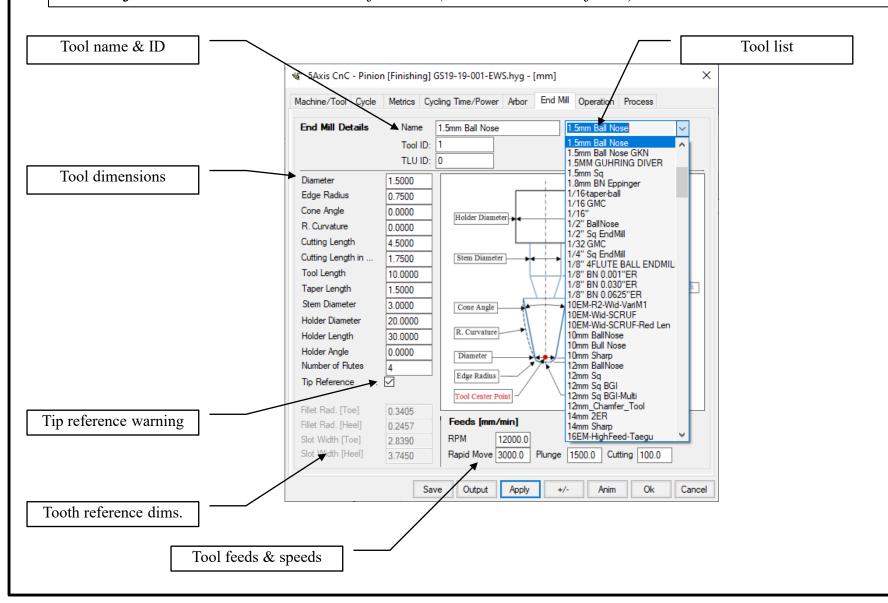


For example, the Face Mill cutter is seen quite close to the support arbor behind the part. The Chuck Length is null in this setup.

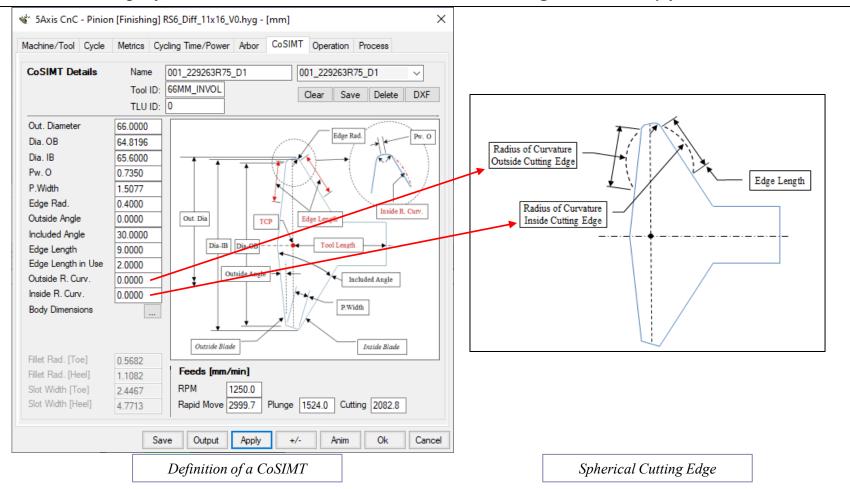
Because of the configuration of the installation, the Chuck Length must be increased by 10 mm to have better holding support. In this condition, we can see that the Face Mill cutter will hit the support and an alternative approach must be found.



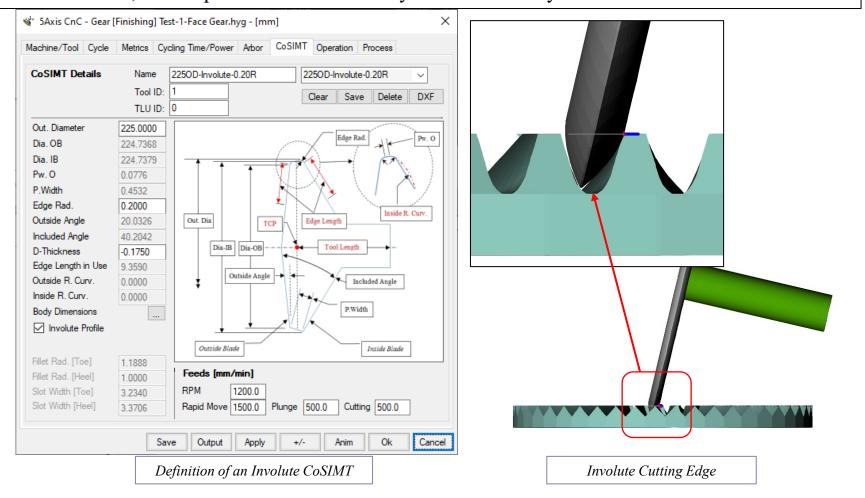
Tool Definition: Tool dimensions, reference (tools are user defined).



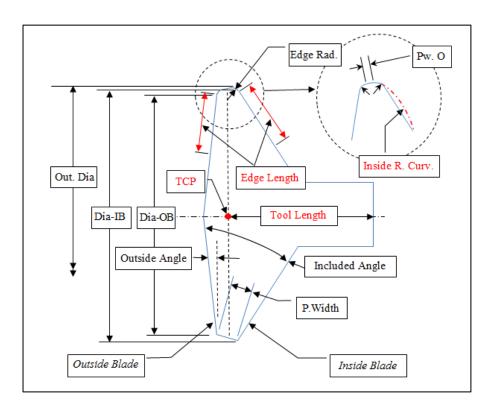
Tools: CoSIMT tools (or Conical Side Milling Tool; same as Sandvik's InvoMill and Gleason's UpGear) can have circular cutting edges which allow the generation of tooth profiles with concave profile curvature, such as Face Gears. Blade angles are totally flexible.

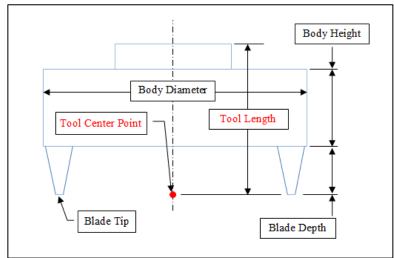


Tools: CoSIMT tools can also have an Involute profile such as to allow grinding Face Gears. When doing so, the same Involute profile as defined for the reference shaper is used on the CoSIMT, but the profile is shifted radially such as to satisfy the entered OD.



Tool Reference Point: the Tool Length to be entered in the 5Axis machine controller depends on the location of the Tool Center Point (TCP), as follows.

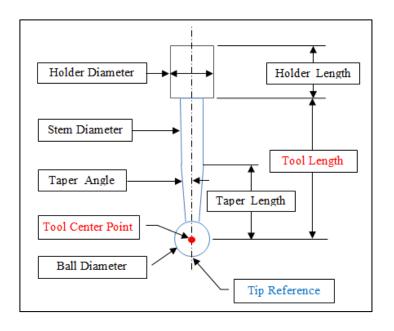


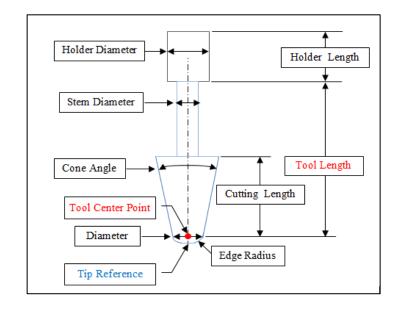


CoSIMT: TCP (located @ mid P.Width)

Face Mill Cutter: TCP (in the plane of blade tips)

Tool Reference Point: End Mill / Ball Mill tools: reference can be given at TCP or Tip.

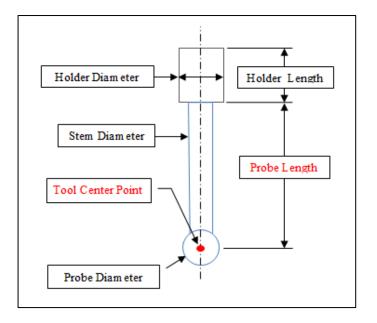


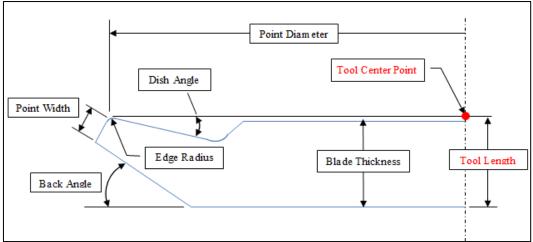


Ball Mill: TCP and Tip

End Mill: TCP and Tip

Tool Reference Point: Probe and ConiflexTM dish type cutter: TCP.

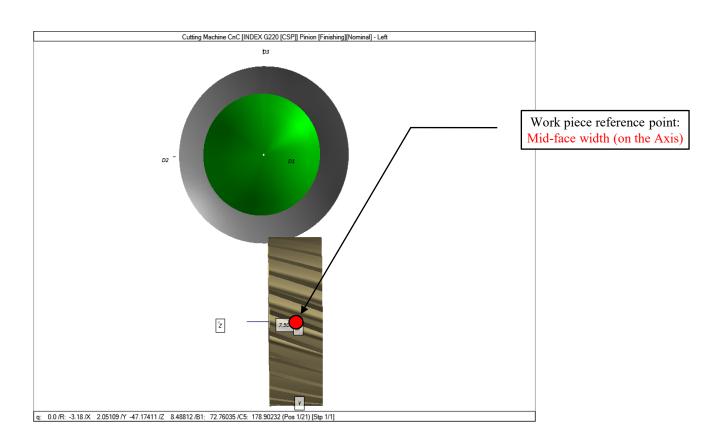




Probe: TCP

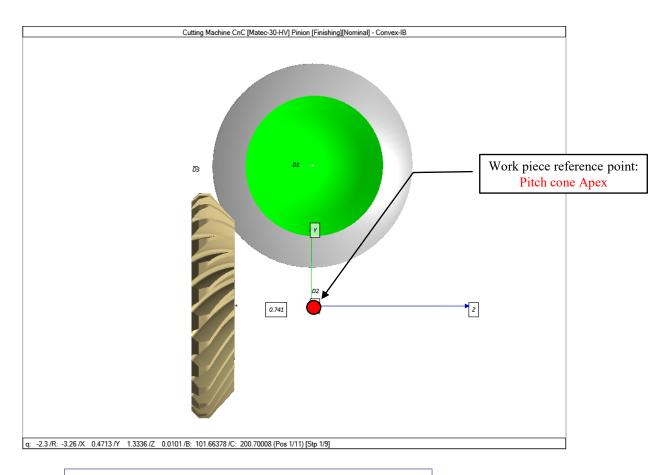
Coniflex Dish Reference Point

Part Reference Point: The reference point on the work piece changes with geometry type; it is tool independent.



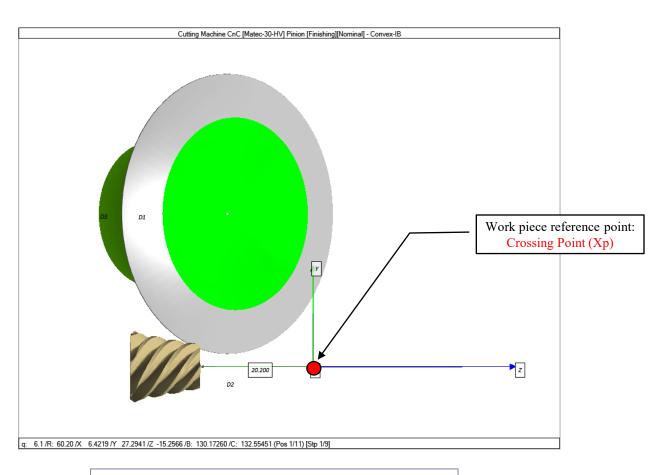
Spur/Helical/Beveloid/Herringbone gears

Part Reference Point: Straight Bevel / Spiral Bevel / Zerol / Coniflex gears.



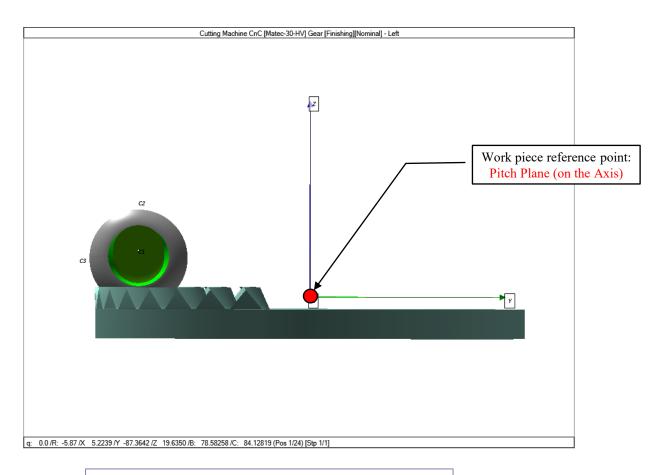
Straight Bevel/Spiral Bevel/Zerol/Coniflex gears

Part Reference Point: Hypoid gears.



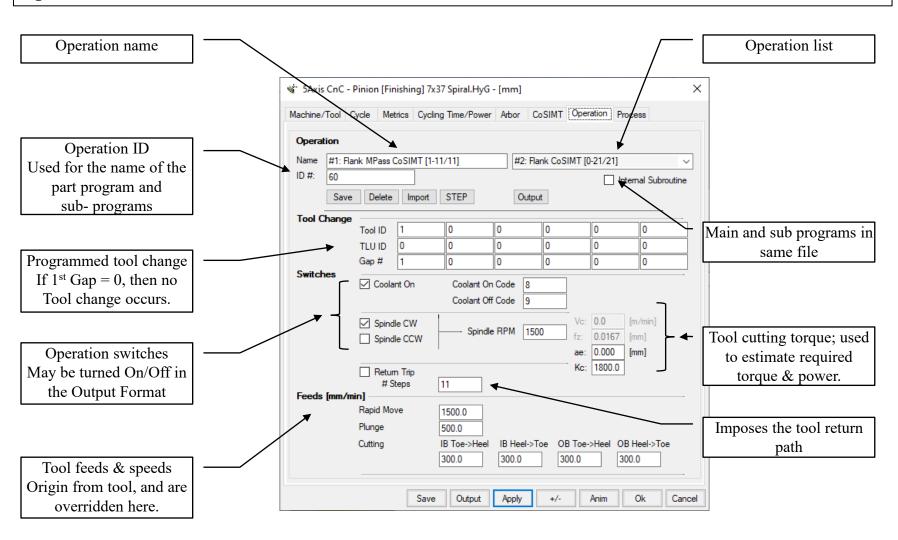
Hypoid gears

Part Reference Point: Face gears.

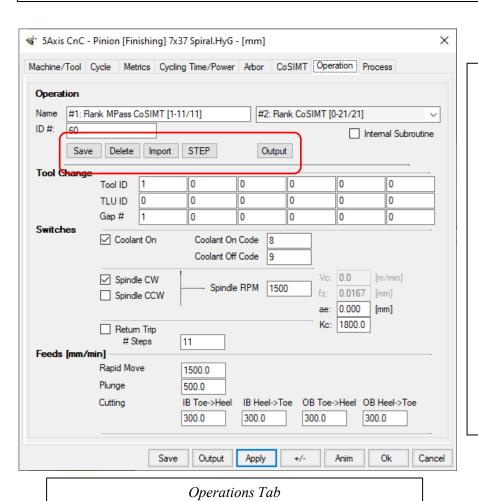


Face gears

Operation: Saves all switches and choices such as to be reusable.

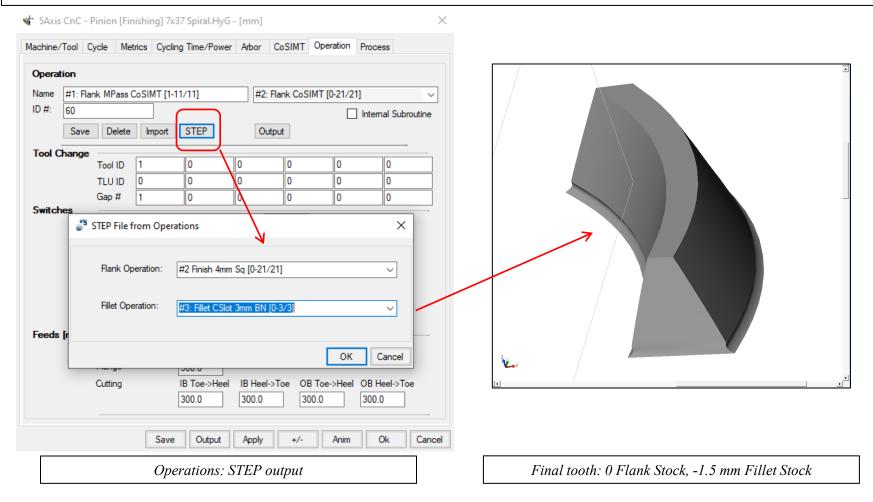


Operations: The Operations page allows saving combinations of Machine, Tool and Cutting Cycle selections, for the current geometry, under one identifier such as to be able to use the same combinations with different geometries, or when defining Processes.

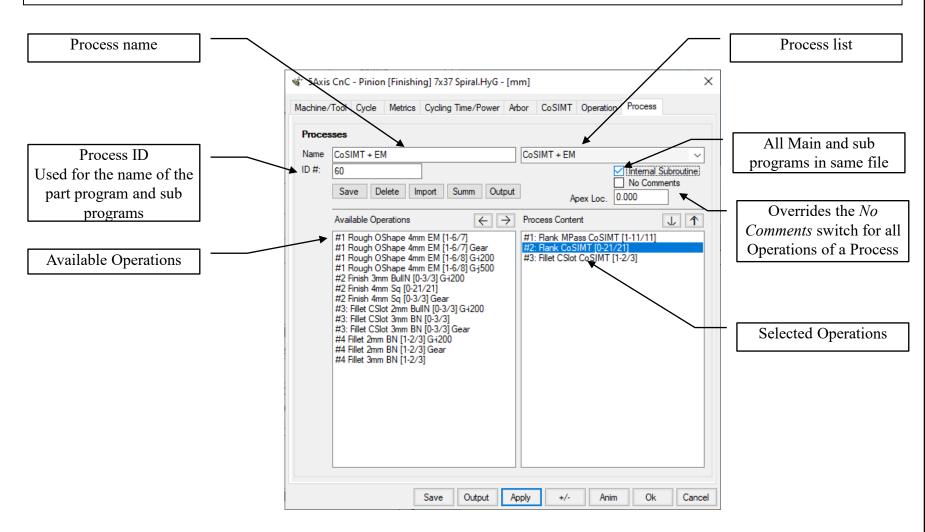


- an Operation is specific to a geometry, i.e. it is saved in the "Operations.fil" file stored in a geometry's folder;
- the **Save / Delete** buttons conserve and erase the selected operation;
- the *Import* button allows importing Operations from other geometries; thus, Operations can be re-used;
- the **Output** button generates the part program for the selected Operation;
- Tool Changes can be imposed at specified tooth gaps;
- Several **Switches** can be imposed to any given operation.

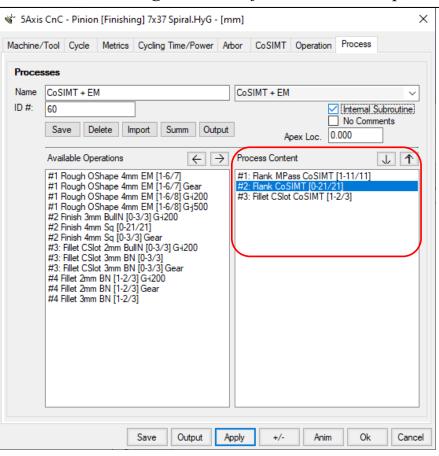
Operations: The STEP button displays a selection window where one Flank and one Fillet operation are selected, and then combines the selected operations in one STEP file which can be read by any CAD-CAM software, such that the actual shape of the tooth can be exported for assessment at any intermediate manufacturing step.



Process: Organizes Operations in a user defined sequence.

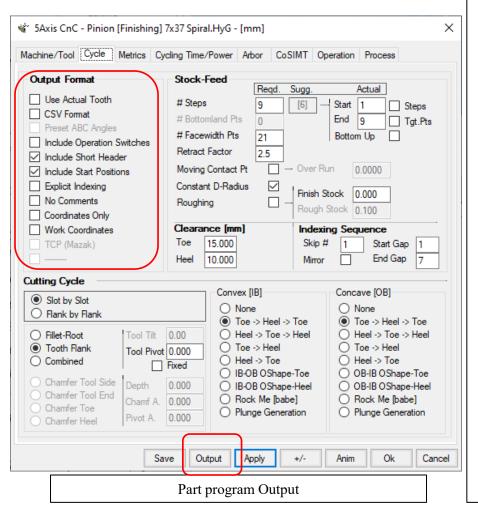


Process: A Process is an ordered sequence of Operations in which a Main, or Calling, program is generated which calls the selected Operations in the requested order. For example, right column in the figure below, the Main program would call Operation "Rough MPass" first, and then Operation "Rough Fil-MPass"



- A Process is specific to a geometry, i.e. it is saved in the "Processes.fil" file stored in a geometry's folder;
- A Process can contain any number of operations the controller's memory being the practical limit;
- the **Save / Delete** buttons conserve and erase the selected Process;
- the *Import* button allows importing Processes from other geometries;
- the **Output** button generates the complete part program for the selected Process;
- All Switches imposed in any given operation appear in each step of the Process.

Output: The Output button instructs HyGEARS to read the selected user choices, generate the part program and send the output to a Text Results window.



A part program comprises:

- a **Header**, in which user selections, machine settings and tool definition are listed; this is optional at output time using the "No comment lines" switch;
- a **Preamble**, specific to the selected machine, where machine code desired by the operator is added automatically;
- the *Indexing Sequence*, where each tooth slot calls the actual cutting program in the specified sequence order;
- the actual cutting program with tool path coordinates;
- Work Coordinates indicate that X, Y and Z are in work piece coordinates, and that angles A, B, C are machine angles;
- Traori, TCPM, TCP and TCPC indicate that the unit vector of the tool axis is provided along with X, Y and Z in work piece coordinates.

Output: the Header lists user selections, machine settings and tool definition.

```
Part Program for: Gear [Finishing] 13x33d400_final_REG.hyg
                                                               - - X
V4
; PROGRAM NAME
               : #2 Finish Moving Contace [1-10/10]
: PROGRAM DATE
              : 07-21-2015
SUMMARY VERSION : [Nominal]
                : 120121 27588 367
;TOOL DIAMETER
; TOOL LENGTH
                          : 21/07/2015 / 6:13:44 PM
         ; Date / Time
                         : [mm] [dd.mm.ss]
         : General Units
                         : [mm]
         ; Cutter Units
                          : Claude Gosselin
         ; Prepared by
                          : 4.0.404.60-457
         ; ------ Start Header -----
         ; HyGEARS V 4.0 © ®
         ; Part Program : 13x33d400 final REG.hyg
         ; Machine
                       : CnC [Ultrix] - [Finishing][Nominal]
         ; Operation
                            : #2 Finish Moving Contace [1-10/10]
         ; Member
                                                     Gear
         ; Controller
                                                   Siemens
                                                Work Piece
         : Coordinates
                                           Controller code
         ; Tooth line sep.
         ; Stock left
                                                  -0.5000
         ; Tool Length
                                                   40.000
         : Apex Location
                                                    0.000
         ; # Gaps
             Increment
         ; Tool Tilt Angle
         ; Retract factor
         ; Toe Clear. [#pts] :
                                                50.000[3]
         ; Heel Clear. [#pts] :
                                                20.000[3]
         ; Compensation
                                         Tool Center Point
         ; Cutting Cycle
                                             Slot by Slot
                                              Fillet Area
                                              Toe-Heel-Toe
         ; IB/Left Cycle
         ; OB/Right Cycle
```

```
Part Program for: Gear [Finishing] 13x33d400_final_REG.hyg
                                                                       V4
          ; GEAR [FINISHING]
          ; CUTTER SPECIFICATIONS
          ; Average Diameter
                                                     304.8000
          ; Blade Angle
                                                28.4178
                                                             11.4156
          ; Blade Edge Radius
          ; Point Width
         ; Rad. of Curvature :
                                            6350.0000 6350.0000
         ; Rad. of Curvature-Ref. Height :
         ; TopRem Depth :
         ; TopRem Radius
                                                              0.0000
         ; Cutter Gaging
          ; GEAR [FINISHING] :Spread Blade
          ; MACHINE SETTINGS - #175-S
          ; Radial Distance
                                               148.9870
         : Cutter Tilt
                                               6.1644
         ; Swivel Angle
                                              197.3272
         ; Blank Offset
         ; Machine Root Angle
         ; Machine Center To Back
         ; Sliding Base
                                              13.7400
         ; Rate of Roll
                                             1.07255
         ; Cradle Angle
          ; WORKPIECE DIMENSIONS
         ; # Teeth
                                                       12.121
         : Module
         ; Face Angle
         ; Face Width
                                                       49.047
          ; OD Toe
                                                      266.512
                                                       400.036
          ; END MILL TOOL DEFINITION
          ; Diameter
                                                        6.000
         : Edge Radius
                                                        3.000
         : Cone Angle
                                                        0.000
         ; Cutting Length
                                                        30.000
         ; Cutting Length in Use:
          ; Tool Length
                                                       40.000
          ; Stem Diameter
                                                        8.000
          : Holder Diameter
```

Output: Header – 1st part

Output: Header – 2nd part

Output: Indexing Sequence: indexes the work piece axis in the specified sequence.

```
Part Program for: Gear [Finishing] 13x33d400_final_REG.hyg
                                                                  _ - X
         ; ----- Start of Program -----
                                                                        V4 A
SEQINDEX[1] = 1
SEQINDEX[2] = 2
SEQINDEX[3] = 3
SEQINDEX[4] = 4
SEQINDEX[5] = 5
SEQINDEX[6] = 6
SEQINDEX[7] = 7
SEQINDEX[8] = 8
SEQINDEX[9] = 9
SEQINDEX[10] = 10
SEQINDEX[11] = 11
SEQINDEX[12] = 12
SEQINDEX[13] = 13
SEQINDEX[14] = 14
SEQINDEX[15] = 15
SEQINDEX[16] = 16
SEQINDEX[17] = 17
SEQINDEX[18] = 18
SEQINDEX[19] = 19
SEQINDEX[20] = 20
SEQINDEX[21] = 21
SEQINDEX[22] = 22
SEQINDEX[23] = 23
SEQINDEX[24] = 24
SEQINDEX[25] = 25
SEOINDEX[26] = 26
SEQINDEX[27] = 27
SEQINDEX[28] = 28
SEQINDEX[29] = 29
SEQINDEX[30] = 30
SEQINDEX[31] = 31
SEQINDEX[32] = 32
SEQINDEX[33] = 33
TEETH ANGLE = (360/TOTAL TEETH)
TEETH ANGLE = (ROUND (TEETH ANGLE*100000) /100000)
TRAORI
ORIAXES
         ; ----- Start of Cycle ------
                      Section 1
T120121 M6
         ; ----- Tooth Space # 1 ------
RESTART TEETH=1
TRANS C=(TEETH ANGLE*SEQINDEX[(RESTART TEETH)])
STOPRE
EXTCALL "PROC1"
         ; ----- Tooth Space # 2 ------
RESTART TEETH=2
```

Output: Header – Indexing Sequence

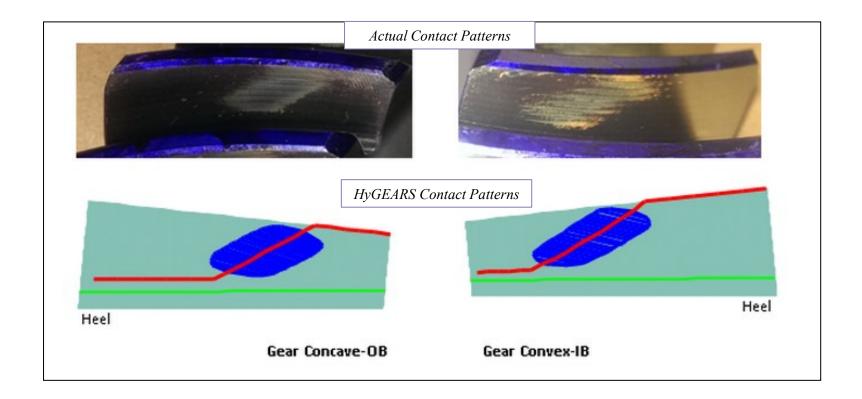
Output: Tool path coordinates: the actual tooth flank cutting commands.

```
🌠 Part Program for : Gear [Finishing] 13x33d400_final_REG.hyg
             ----- Cutting Cycle
                                                                          V4
START1:
TRANS C=(TEETH ANGLE*SEQINDEX[(RESTART TEETH)])
STOPRE
               ----- Convex ------
F=HYG RMOVE FEED
G1 X43.53071 Y110.61900 Z-3.74949 A35.756273 C=DC(400.152521)
F=HYG PLUNGE FEED
G1 X26.06661 Y89.91821 Z-41.36221 A35.756273 C=DC(400.152521)
F=HYG CUT FEED
G1 X25.26790 Y103.03668 Z-47.52692 A36.029326 C=DC(397.961522)
G1 X22.55098 Y116.12572 Z-53.68882 A36.265516 C=DC(395.416752)
G1 X17.92101 Y129.18801 Z-59.84734 A36.460072 C=DC(392.519123)
G1 X14.29067 Y136.78683 Z-63.44583 A36.550894 C=DC(390.645807)
G1 X10.10552 Y144.30330 Z-66.99599 A36.625650 C=DC(388.695267)
G1 X5.34714 Y151.70683 Z-70.49853 A36.680815 C=DC(386.646779)
G1 X-0.00629 Y158.96533 Z-73.95076 A36.716033 C=DC(384.496324)
G1 X-5.97993 Y166.04370 Z-77.34803 A36.731920 C=DC(382.244733)
G1 X-12.60486 Y172.90406 Z-80.68036 A36.732909 C=DC(379.913287)
G1 X-19.90785 Y179.49789 Z-83.95180 A36.709655 C=DC(377.447298)
G1 X-27.93179 Y185.77627 Z-87.14607 A36.670126 C=DC(374.886054)
G1 X-36.71690 Y191.67622 Z-90.26119 A36.607962 C=DC(372.189166)
G1 X-46.31630 Y197.12535 Z-93.28604 A36.523252 C=DC(369.350248)
G1 X-54.77268 Y201.37599 Z-95.73668 A36.434894 C=DC(366.904596)
G1 X-63.87406 Y205.45836 Z-98.18585 A36.327558 C=DC(364.320003)
G1 X-73.61161 Y209.37427 Z-100.63336 A36.199903 C=DC(361.595406)
          ; ------ Heel ------
G1 X-73.08370 Y209.26241 Z-100.84835 A34.528885 C=DC(360.289059)
G1 X-63.34294 Y205.30060 Z-98.40175 A34.664243 C=DC(362.902380)
G1 X-54.24202 Y201.17677 Z-95.95369 A34.780279 C=DC(365.378343)
G1 X-45.78994 Y196.88897 Z-93.50434 A34.878262 C=DC(367.718440)
G1 X-36.23343 Y191.41968 Z-90.49238 A34.975347 C=DC(370.418916)
G1 X-27.48794 Y185.50425 Z-87.38904 A35.051837 C=DC(372.984634)
G1 X-19.50004 Y179.21428 Z-84.20582 A35.106547 C=DC(375.413710)
G1 X-12.23398 Y172.61331 Z-80.94058 A35.150797 C=DC(377.779319)
G1 X-5.64100 Y165.74836 Z-77.61518 A35.169069 C=DC(379.990188)
G1 X0.29936 Y158.66957 Z-74.21937 A35.178710 C=DC(382.154580)
G1 X5.62143 Y151.41360 Z-70.76635 A35.171167 C=DC(384.222515)
G1 X10.35029 Y144.01533 Z-67.26063 A35.146073 C=DC(386.193376)
G1 X14.50776 Y136.50658 Z-63.70516 A35.103886 C=DC(388.071190)
G1 X18.11037 Y128.91874 Z-60.09715 A35.051995 C=DC(389.902054)
G1 X22.66829 Y115.94751 Z-53.94874 A34.929071 C=DC(392.726020)
G1 X25.31506 Y102.97743 Z-47.79827 A34.774315 C=DC(395.238174)
G1 X26.04511 Y90.00484 Z-41.64624 A34.591863 C=DC(397.436114)
          ; ------ Toe ------
C1 V26 12022 V80 08651 7-41 01066 733 485440 C=DC/304 572160
```

Output: Tool path coordinates (with comments)

Sample Result 1: 13x37 6.5 mm module, Face Milled hypoid gear set: soft-finish.

Contact Pattern checks show perfect agreement with HyGEARS' prediction.



Sample Result 1: 13x37 6.5 mm module, Face Milled hypoid gear set: hard-finish.

Contact Pattern check shows perfect agreement with HyGEARS' prediction.



13x37 hypoid gear pair on the VH tester

- Pinion Fixed Setting Generated
- Gear Spread Blade Generated
- Cut on DMU65 Monoblock (AC type machine)
- Roughing: CoSIMT
- Pre-Finishing: Bull Nose End Mill
- Hard finish: Tapered End Mill

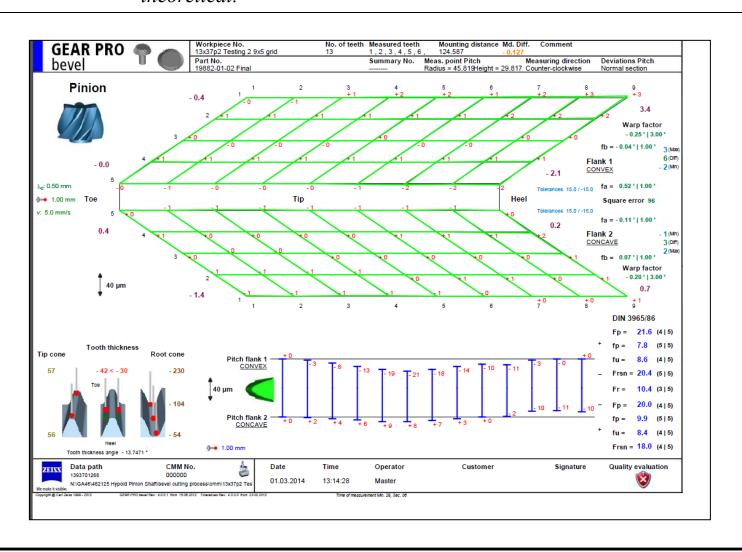
Actual Contact Pattern
Pinion OB



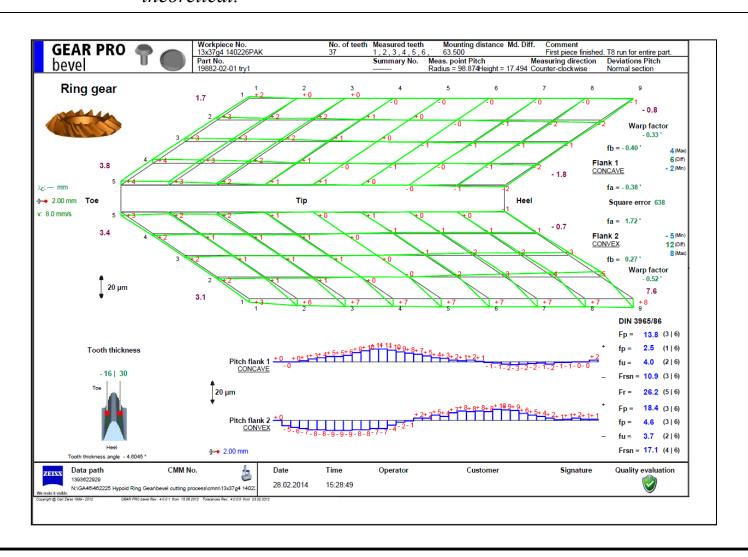
HyGEARS' Predicted Contact Pattern Pinion OB



Sample Result 1: 13x37 6.5 mm module, Face Milled hypoid gear set: Pinion CMM output after hard-finish shows negligible deviations between actual and HyGEARS' theoretical.

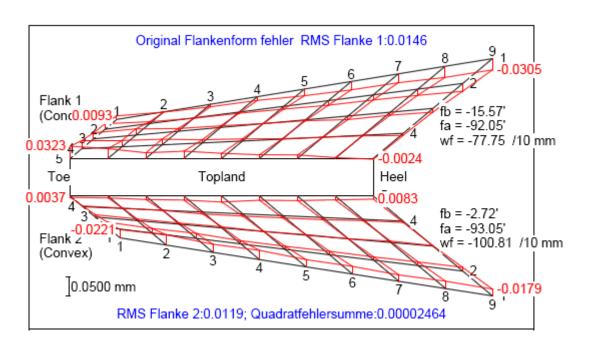


Sample Result 1: 13x37 6.5 mm module, Face Milled hypoid gear set: Gear CMM output after hard-finish shows negligible deviations between actual and HyGEARS' theoretical.



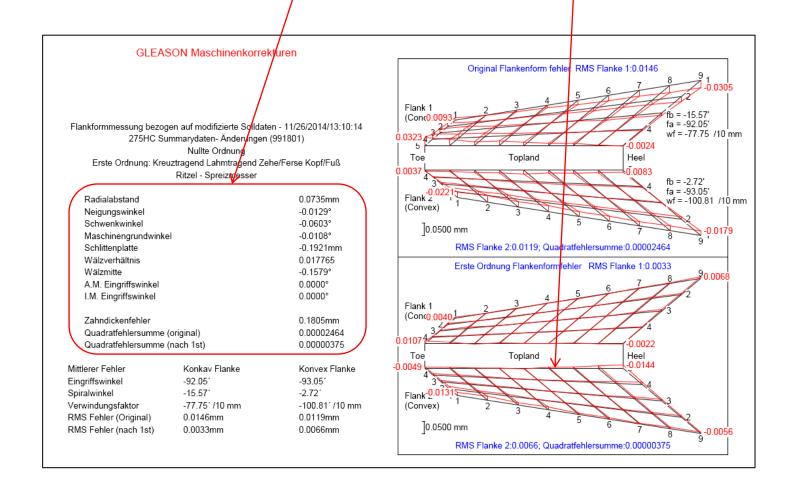
Sample Result 2: 26x26, 1.5 mm module, duplex helical spiral-bevel pinion cut using a Face Mill cutter.

Pinion CMM output after soft cut show a combination of pressure and spiral angle errors, plus some surface bias and lengthwise crowning.



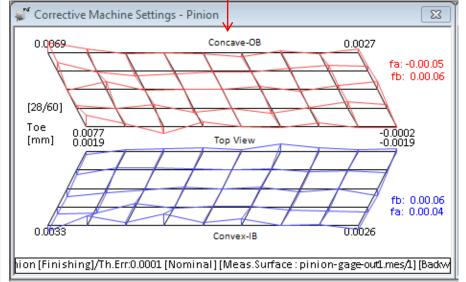
Sample Result 2:

GAGE's <u>calculated Correction</u> data and <u>expected residual errors after re-cut</u> show negligible pressure and spiral angle errors, but <u>crowning</u> will remain on the Concave tooth flank.



Sample Result 2: HyGEARS' <u>calculated Correction</u> data and <u>expected residual errors after recut</u> show negligible pressure and spiral angle errors, and crowning on the Concave tooth flank disappears.

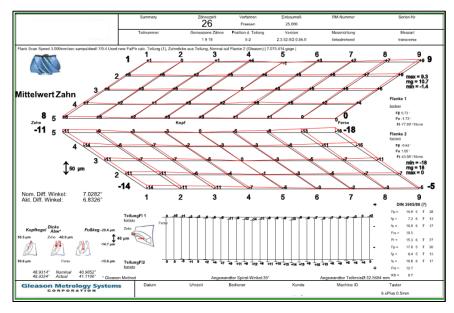
Corrective Machine Settings Machine Setting Changes 175U - Meas.Surface : pinion-gage-outl.mes/l Pinion [Finishing] [2/2] [Backward] 2nd Order Changes (O.B.) (I.B.) Radial Distance 0.1969 Cutter Tilt 0.2661 Swivel Angle -0.8929 Blank Offset 0.2178 Machine Root Angle -360.0001 Machine Center To Back -0.3698 -0.0545 Sliding Base Rate of Roll 0.01307 Cradle Angle -0.8929 0.0000 Blade Angle Average Diameter Point Width 0.0000 0.0000 Modified Roll Helical Motion

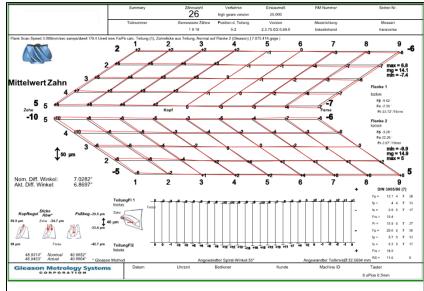


Sample Result 2:

CMM results after the 1st corrective cycle appear below. As expected, crowning remains in the GAGE corrected tooth while it is not visible in the HyGEARS corrected tooth.

In both the GAGE and HyGEARS corrected teeth, spiral and pressure angle errors have been eliminated.





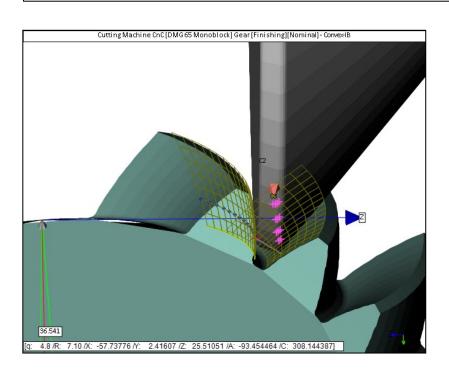
GAGE correction

HyGEARS correction

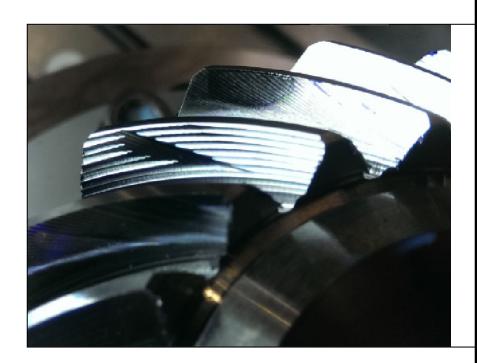
Sample Result 3:

Gouging detection is a desirable feature to prevent the mutilation of the tooth flank opposite that being cut by the back face of the tool.

The left figure below shows the HyGEARS detected gouging points (pink crosses) on the concave side while the convex side is being cut. The right figure shows what happened in practice. The correlation is obvious.







Actual gouging on OB

Summary

- 1. HyGEARS' tooth flank generation and TCA calculations match Gleason's CAGE and Klingelnberg's KIMoS; therefore, the **reference topography** in HyGEARS is the **exact tooth definition**;
- 2. **HyGEARS designs gear set geometries**, i.e. the Dimension sheet and Machine settings for all HyGEARS supported geometries are calculated and a Summary is created;
- 3. Geometries can be imported from Gleason SPA, KIMoS ND and BECAL ND files;
- 4. Spiral bevel cutting processes such as Face Milling and Face Hobbing are integral to HyGEARS;
- 5. Geometry kinematics can be analyzed unloaded and loaded for contact and tooth fillet stresses;
- 6. **5Axis CnC machine Post-Processing**, i.e. the generation of a part program "machine ready", is integral to HyGEARS;
- 7. Part programs are **generated in reference to the exact tooth surface** definition (rather than an interpolated surface as is the case with other CAM softwares);
- 8. Part program generation is based on a wide range of user selected cycle features;
- 9. Any **5Axis CnC machine architecture** can be accommodated; current architectures include "AB", "AC", "BA" and "BC"; **any controller can be accommodated**; current controllers include GCodes, Siemens, Heidenhain, Okuma, Fanuc and Mazak;
- 10. Part programs can be in **Machine coordinates**, **Work piece coordinates** with axis angles, or Work piece coordinates with tool axis vector (**Traori, TCPM, TCP and TCPC**);

Summary

- 11. Users can define their own tool box for Face Mill, CoSIMT, End Mill, Ball Mill and Probe tools;
- 12. Cutting Cycles include **Slot by Slot** and **Flank by Flank**, both for tooth flank and fillet; Toe, Heel and Tip chamfering is available;
- 13. **Animations and single stepping** allow the visualization of tool movements and the verification of tool paths and possible interference;
- 14. A "Metrics" function gives an **estimate of the deviations** between the theoretical tooth flank and the "flats" and "peaks" created by the discrete movements of the tool; thus, the # of depth wise and face width steps can be adjusted to **optimize quality and cycle time**;
- 15. Toe and Heel clearances allow smooth tool entry and exit, and full speed tool plunge;
- 16. "Stock" allowance is available for roughing and finishing;
- 17. The "Roughing mode" allows to quickly remove material before the finishing operation;
- 18. "Operations", including all user selections for a given task, may be saved for later re-use; "Processes" allow the organization of several Operations in 1 file;
- 19. **Closed Loop** (i.e. Corrective Machine Settings) is **integral to HyGEARS** and allows the seamless manufacture of gears to the **required topography and tolerances**.
- 20. The **HyGEARS** Closed Loop corrections match (and in some respect are better than) those of Gleason's GAGE.

HyGEARS covers just about all your needs for the design and manufacture of gears.