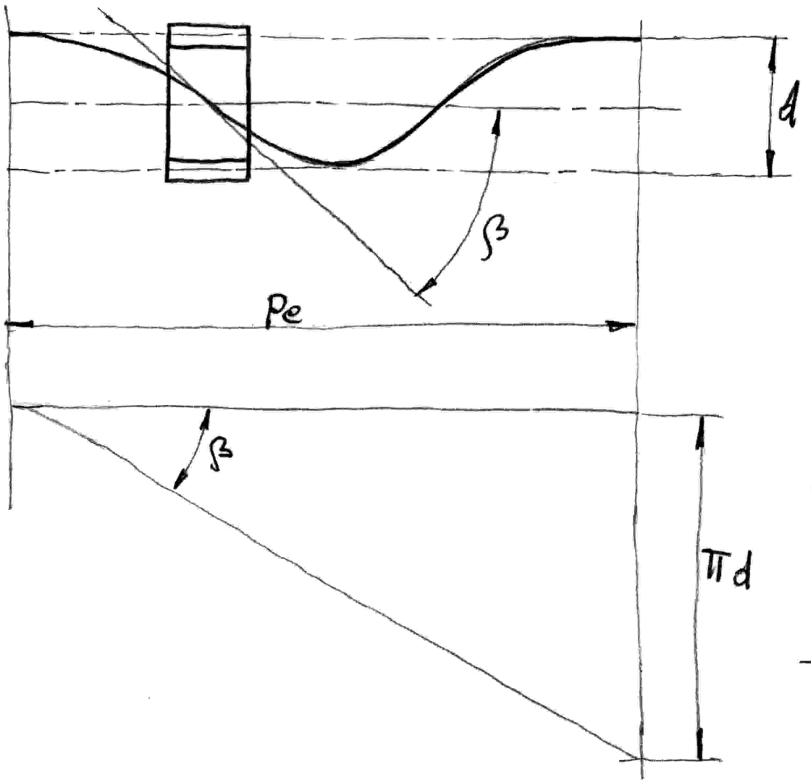
- Caratteristiche geometriche fondamentali ruote dentate cilindriche

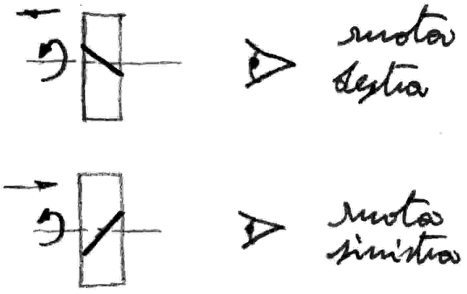


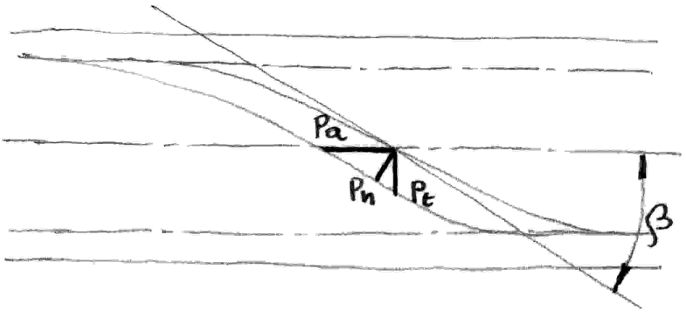
d = ϕ primitivo

β = angolo inclinazione elica (di solito 20°)

P_e = passo dell'elica

$\operatorname{tg}\beta = \frac{\pi d}{P_e}$

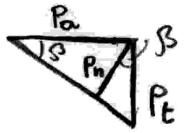




P_a = passo assiale → $m_a = \frac{P_a}{\pi}$

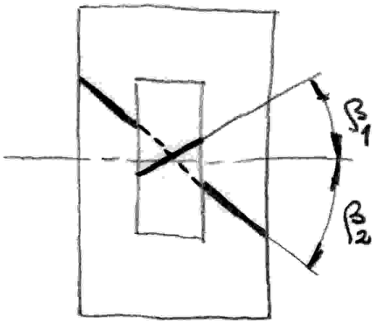
P_n = passo normale → $m_n = \frac{P_n}{\pi}$

P_t = passo tangenziale → $m_t = \frac{P_t}{\pi}$



$\frac{P_t}{P_a} = \operatorname{tg}\beta$ $\quad P_t \cos\beta = P_n$ $\quad P_a \operatorname{sen}\beta = P_n$

Il passo normale P_n è quello delle ruote dentate a denti diritti; si accoppia sempre 1 ruota destra con 1 ruota sinistra



se $|\beta_1| = |\beta_2|$ si hanno ruote ad assi //

se $|\beta_1| \neq |\beta_2|$ gli assi sono sghembi