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(JGMA/JSA)

Vocabulary of gear terms—Part 1: Definitions related to geometry

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Foreword

This translation has been made based on the original Japanese Industrial Standard established by the Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry through deliberations at the Japanese Industrial Standards Committee according to the proposal for establishment of Japanese Industrial Standard submitted by Japan Gear Manufacturers Association (JGMA)/Japanese Standards Association (JSA) with the draft being attached, based on the provision of Article 12 Clause 1 of the Industrial Standardization Law.

Consequently **JIS B 0102**:1999 has been withdrawn and partially replaced with this Standard.

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JIS B 0102 series consists of the following 2 parts under the general title "Vocabulary of gear terms":

Part 1: Definitions related to geometry

Part 2: Definitions related to worm gear geometry

Vocabulary of gear terms—Part 1: Definitions related to geometry

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Introduction

This Japanese Industrial Standard has been prepared based on the second edition of **ISO 1122-1** published in 1998 with some modifications of the technical contents.

The portions given continuous sidelines or dotted underlines are the matters in which the contents of the original International Standard have been modified. A list of modifications with the explanations is given in Annex JA.

1 Scope

This Standard specifies the definitions of geometrical terms related to gears.

NOTE: The International Standard corresponding to this Standard and the symbol of degree of correspondence are as follows.

ISO 1122-1:1998 Vocabulary of gear terms—Part 1: Definitions related to geometry (MOD)

In addition, symbols which denote the degree of correspondence in the contents between the relevant International Standard and **JIS** are IDT (identical), MOD (modified), and NEQ (not equivalent) according to **ISO/IEC Guide 21-1**.

2 General definitions

2.1 Kinematic definitions

2.1.1 Relative position of axis

2.1.1.1 gear, toothed gear

toothed member designed to transit motion to, or receive motion from, another toothed member, by means of successively engaging teeth (see figure 1)

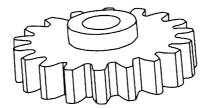


Figure 1 Example of gear

2.1.1.2 gear pair

mechanism consisting of two gears rotatable around axes relative positions of which are fixed and one gear turns the other by the action of teeth successively in contact (see figure 2)