
Calculation of load capacity of spur and helical gears —

Part 3: Calculation of tooth bending strength

*Calcul de la capacité de charge des engrenages cylindriques à
dentures droite et hélicoïdale —*

Partie 3: Calcul de la tenue en fatigue à la flexion en pied de dent

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Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards bodies (ISO member bodies). The work of preparing International Standards is normally carried out through ISO technical committees. Each member body interested in a subject for which a technical committee has been established has the right to be represented on that committee. International organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO, also take part in the work. ISO collaborates closely with the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) on all matters of electrotechnical standardization.

The procedures used to develop this document and those intended for its further maintenance are described in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 1. In particular, the different approval criteria needed for the different types of ISO documents should be noted. This document was drafted in accordance with the editorial rules of the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2 (see www.iso.org/directives).

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. ISO shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights. Details of any patent rights identified during the development of the document will be in the Introduction and/or on the ISO list of patent declarations received (see www.iso.org/patents).

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For an explanation of the voluntary nature of standards, the meaning of ISO specific terms and expressions related to conformity assessment, as well as information about ISO's adherence to the World Trade Organization (WTO) principles in the Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) see www.iso.org/iso/foreword.html.

This document was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 60, *Gears*, Subcommittee SC 2, *Gear capacity calculation*.

This third edition cancels and replaces the second edition (ISO 6336-3:2006), which has been technically revised. It also incorporates the Technical Corrigendum ISO 6336-3:2006/Cor.1:2008.

The main changes compared to the previous edition are as follows:

- modification of the Y_β factor in [Clause 8](#) "Helix angle factor, Y_β ";
- modification of the Y_F factor in [6.2](#) "Calculation of the form factor, Y_F : Method B";
- integration of [6.2.4](#) "Tooth root normal chord, s_{Fn} , radius of root fillet, ρ_F , bending moment arm, h_{Fe} , for external gears generated with a shaper cutter";
- integration of [6.2.5](#) "Tooth root normal chord, s_{Fn} , radius of root fillet, ρ_F , bending moment arm, h_{Fe} , for internal gears generated with a shaper cutter";
- integration of a new [Annex C](#).

A list of all parts in the ISO 6336 series can be found on the ISO website.

Any feedback or questions on this document should be directed to the user's national standards body. A complete listing of these bodies can be found at www.iso.org/members.html.

This corrected version of ISO 6336-3:2019 incorporates the following corrections:

- the indication of the 90° angle in the middle of [Figure 5 b\)](#) has been corrected.

Introduction

ISO 6336 (all parts) consists of International Standards, Technical Specifications (TS) and Technical Reports (TR) under the general title *Calculation of load capacity of spur and helical gears* (see [Table 1](#)).

- International Standards contain calculation methods that are based on widely accepted practices and have been validated.
- Technical Specifications (TS) contain calculation methods that are still subject to further development.
- Technical Reports (TR) contain data that is informative, such as example calculations.

The procedures specified in parts 1 to 19 of the ISO 6336 series cover fatigue analyses for gear rating. The procedures described in parts 20 to 29 of the ISO 6336 series are predominantly related to the tribological behavior of the lubricated flank surface contact. Parts 30 to 39 of the ISO 6336 series include example calculations. The ISO 6336 series allows the addition of new parts under appropriate numbers to reflect knowledge gained in the future.

Requesting standardized calculations according to the ISO 6336 series without referring to specific parts requires the use of only those parts that are currently designated as International Standards (see [Table 1](#) for listing). When requesting further calculations, the relevant part or parts of the ISO 6336 series need to be specified. Use of a Technical Specification as acceptance criteria for a specific design need to be agreed in advance between the manufacturer and the purchaser.

Table 1 — Parts of the ISO 6336 series (status as of DATE OF PUBLICATION)

Calculation of load capacity of spur and helical gears	International Standard	Technical Specification	Technical Report
<i>Part 1: Basic principles, introduction and general influence factors</i>	X		
<i>Part 2: Calculation of surface durability (pitting)</i>	X		
<i>Part 3: Calculation of tooth bending strength</i>	X		
<i>Part 4: Calculation of tooth flank fracture load capacity</i>		X	
<i>Part 5: Strength and quality of materials</i>	X		
<i>Part 6: Calculation of service life under variable load</i>	X		
<i>Part 20: Calculation of scuffing load capacity (also applicable to bevel and hypoid gears) — Flash temperature method</i> (replaces: ISO/TR 13989-1)		X	
<i>Part 21: Calculation of scuffing load capacity (also applicable to bevel and hypoid gears) — Integral temperature method</i> (replaces: ISO/TR 13989-2)		X	
<i>Part 22: Calculation of micropitting load capacity</i> (replaces: ISO/TR 15144-1)		X	
<i>Part 30: Calculation examples for the application of ISO 6336 parts 1, 2, 3, 5</i>			X
<i>Part 31: Calculation examples of micropitting load capacity</i> (replaces: ISO/TR 15144-2)			X

The maximum tensile stress at the tooth root, which may not exceed the permissible bending stress for the material, is the basis for rating the bending strength of gear teeth. The stress occurs in the “tension fillets” of the working tooth flanks. If load-induced cracks are formed, the first of these often appears in the fillets where the compressive stress is generated, i.e. in the “compression fillets”, which are those of the non-working flanks. When the tooth loading is unidirectional and the teeth are of conventional shape, these cracks seldom propagate to failure. Crack propagation ending in failure is most likely to stem from cracks initiated in tension fillets.

The endurable tooth loading of teeth subjected to a reversal of loading during each revolution, such as “idler gears”, is less than the endurable unidirectional loading. The full range of stress in such circumstances is more than twice the tensile stress occurring in the root fillets of the loaded flanks. This is taken into consideration when determining permissible stresses (see ISO 6336-5).

When gear rims are thin and tooth spaces adjacent to the root surface narrow (conditions which can particularly apply to some internal gears), initial cracks commonly occur in the compression fillet. Since, in such circumstances, gear rims themselves can suffer fatigue breakage, special studies are necessary. See [Clause 1](#).

Several methods for calculating the critical tooth root stress and evaluating some of the relevant factors have been approved. See ISO 6336-1.

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