

Réducteurs 2

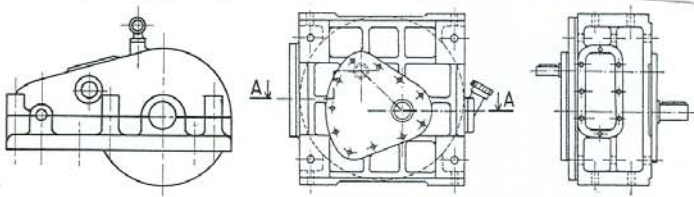
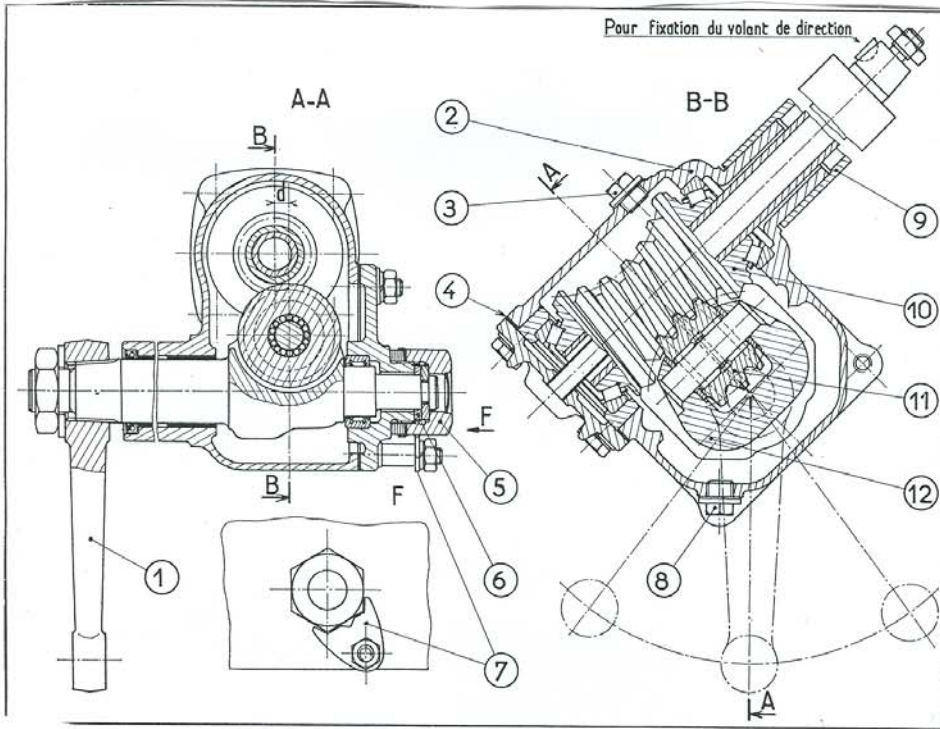


Fig. 4.

Fig. 5.

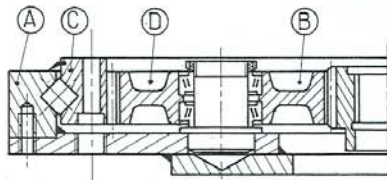
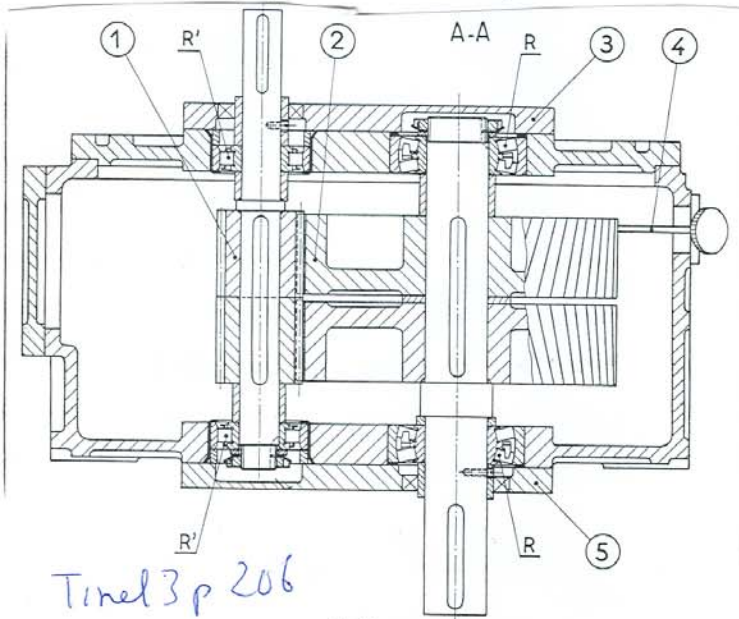


Fig. 6.

Tml3 p191

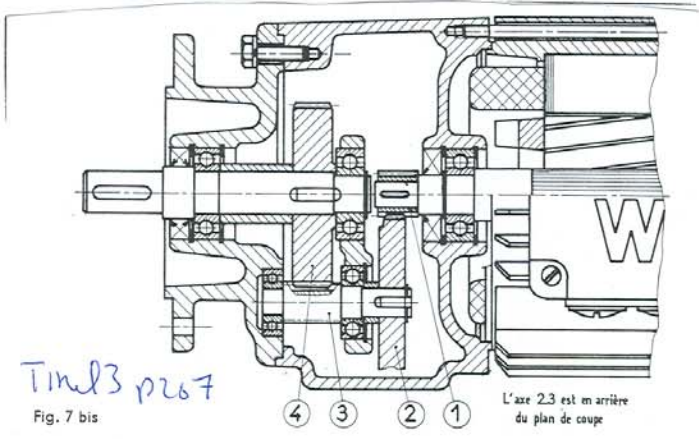
Tml3 p205

Reducteur 2



Tinel 3 p 206

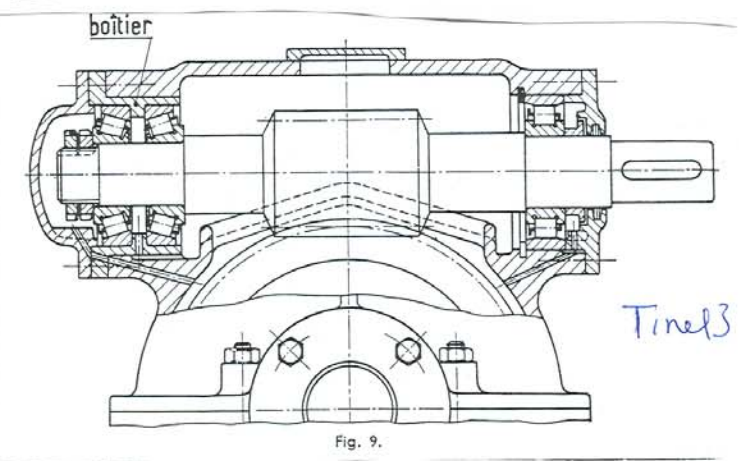
Fig. 7.



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Fig. 7 bis

L'axe 2.3 est en arrière du plan de coupe



Tinel 3 p 210

Fig. 9.

Reducteur 3

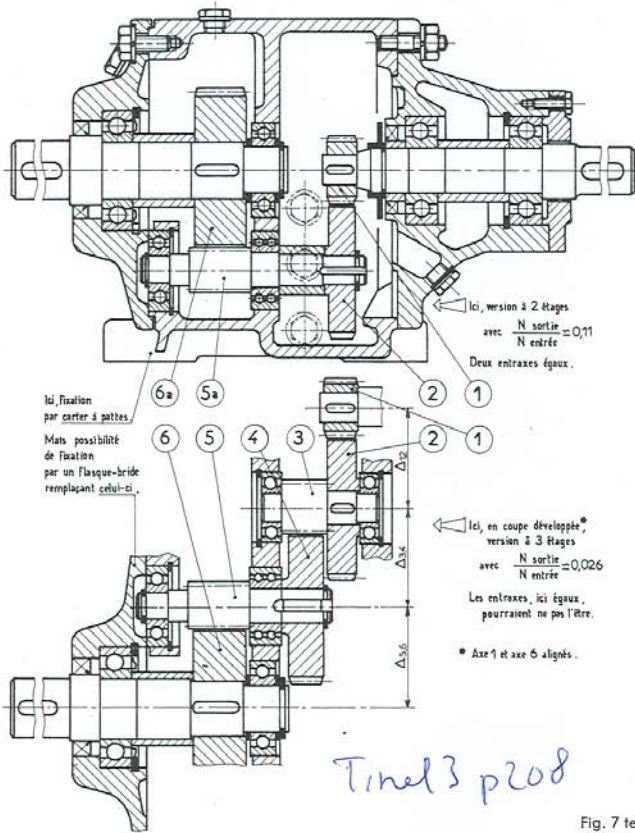
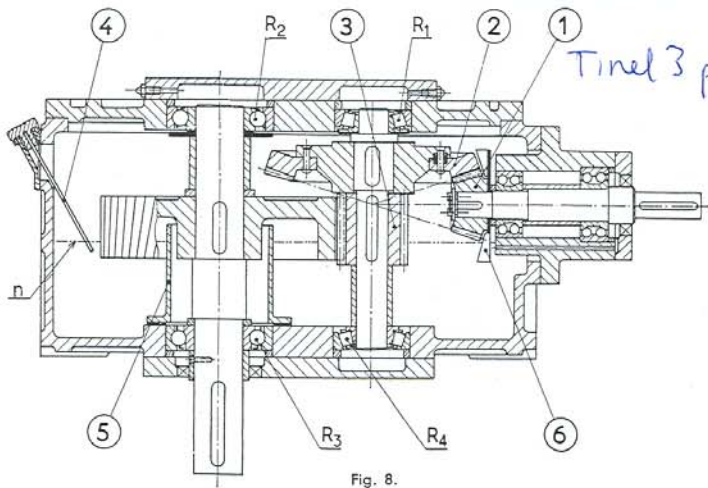
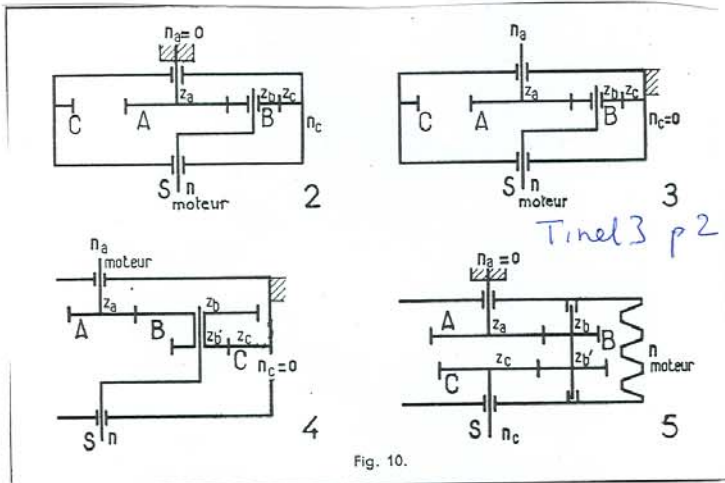


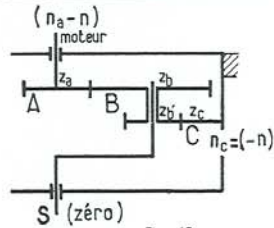
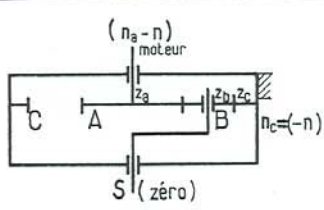
Fig. 7 ter



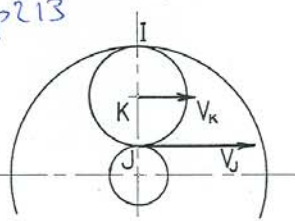
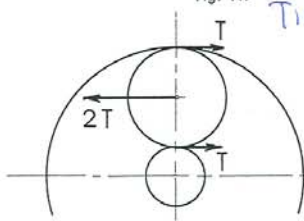
Reduction 4



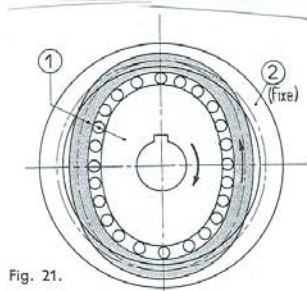
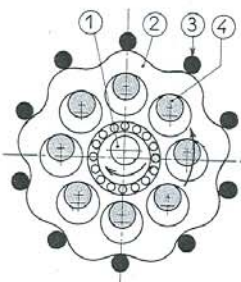
Tinel 3 p 211



Tinel 3 p 213

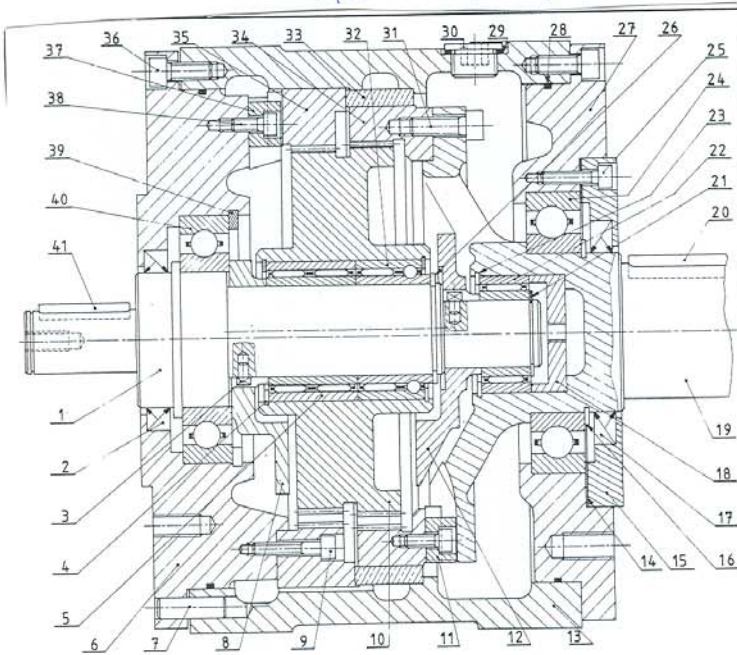


.7.
6 000 N.m.



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Réducteur 5



Tinel3 p215

- Réducteur A.T.V.
Sur l'exemple ci-dessus :
- $Z_b = 160$ $Z_{b'} = 164$
 - $Z_c = 166$ $Z_{c'} = 170$
 - $k \approx -0,00088$
 $\approx \frac{1}{1133}$

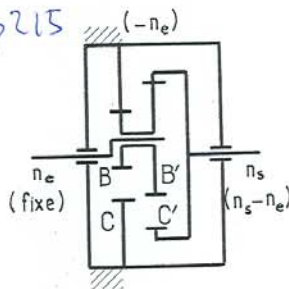


Fig. 16.

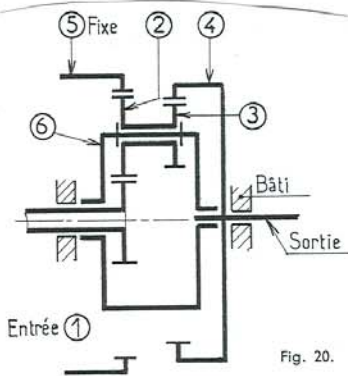


Fig. 20.

Tinel3 p220

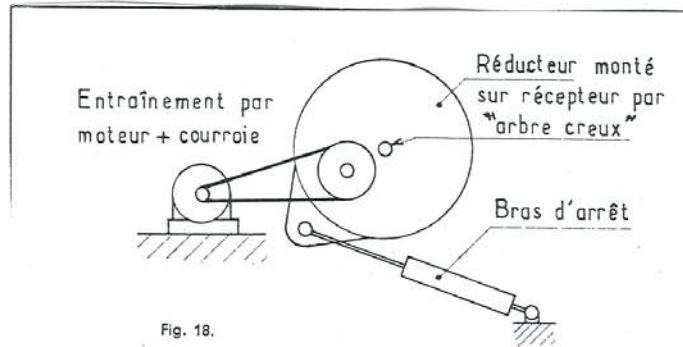


Fig. 18.

Tinel3 p219

Reducteur 6

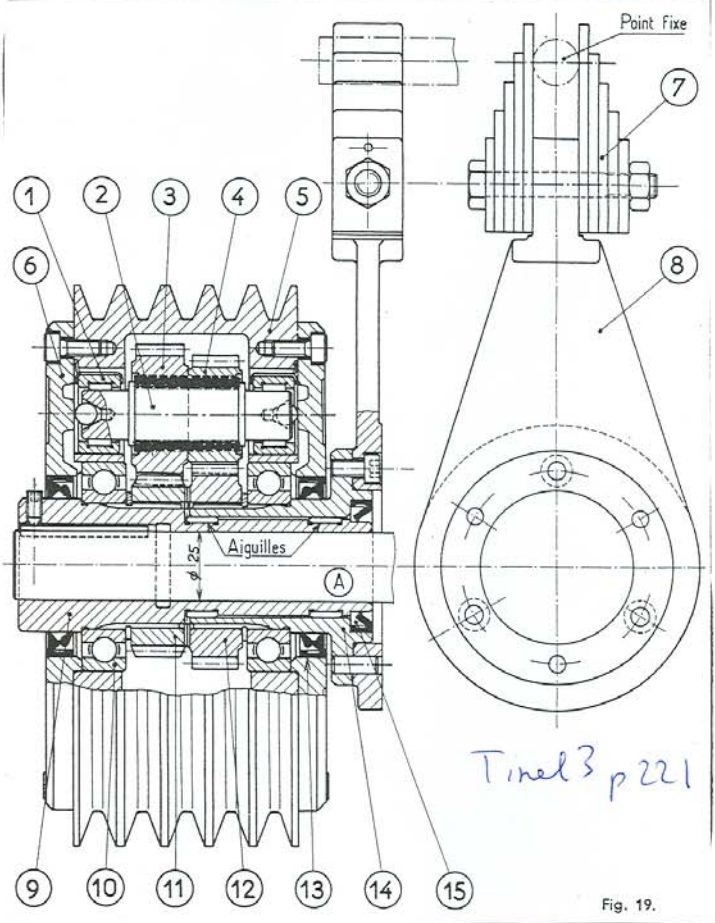
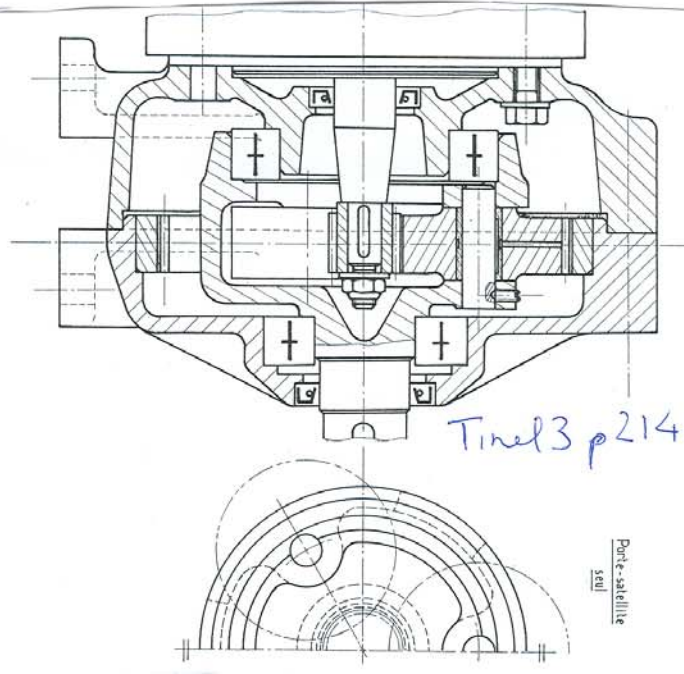


Fig. 19.



Réducteur épicycloïdal à 3 satellites simples

- $Z_a = 16$ $Z_b = 50$ $Z_c = 116$
- $\frac{n}{n_a} = \frac{16}{2(16+50)} \approx 0,12$
- $Z_a + Z_b = 66$. Donc, 3 satellites sont possibles.

Fig. 15.

