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Glossary

Definitions of reciprocating-engagement (R), arctuate-engagement (A), cam-engagement (C), slip-engagement (Si), counter engagement of internal (Co) and external-axis (ROPIMA).

I. Reciprocating-engagement (R): exclusively linear motion of engaging components.

II. Arctuate-engagement (A): engaging components move in parallel circular arcs. The engaging parts have equal/unequal diameters but possess equal r.p.m.¹ and equal number² of teeth.

III. Cam-engagement (C): rotation in same direction — in manner of engaging gears.
   a) Internal-axis machines:
   The engaging component with the small diameter and higher r.p.m.¹ has fewer teeth². 
   The engaging part with larger diameter and lower r.p.m.¹ has a greater number of teeth². 
   Engaging components possessing equal diameters and equal r.p.m. have equal numbers of teeth; they belong to category II; arctuate-engagement M/C.
   b) External-axis machines:
   The engaging-component with equal/smaller diameter and higher r.p.m.¹ has few² teeth. 
   The engaging-component with equal/unequal diameter and lower r.p.m.¹ possesses a larger number² of teeth.
   The engaging-component with equal/unequal diameters and equal r.p.m.¹ possess equal numbers² of teeth.

IV. Slip-engagement (Si) or (Sle): direction of rotation at contact point in same direction 
   i.e. like rolling parts.
   a) Internal-axis machines:
   Engaging components with larger diameter and higher r.p.m.¹ possesses fewer² teeth. 
   Engaging component with smaller diameter and lower r.p.m.¹ possesses more² teeth.
   b) External-axis machines:
   Slip-engagement cannot be separated from cam engagement.

V. Counter-engagement (Co) or (Coe): direction of rotation at engaging point in opposite 
   direction.

¹ When an engaging component is at rest its notation is transferred to the crank-pin.
² The term teeth is used in a broad sense and means lobes, projections etc. of components performing an engagement function.