

How to Select the Best Drive System for Your Application

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A common question that arises when designing an application involving power transmission is, “**how will this system transfer motion?**”

Two of the most popular answers to this question are: **a gear drive system or a belt drive system.**

Advantages

- Cost-effective
- Simple to use
- No need for parallel shaft
- Come with jam protection
- Load fluctuations are shock absorbed
- Reduce noise and vibrations

Disadvantages

- Not compact
- Greater wear and tear
- Inflict heavy load on shafts
- Angular velocity not constant
- Operating temperature at -35° to 85°C
- Velocity not constant due to v-belt slip.

Here at SDP/SI our application engineers are asked “**which is better?**” And just as with everything else in engineering, it depends.

Here we explore both options, the advantages, disadvantages, and circumstances that are better for one over the other.

1. Belt Technology

The belt and pulley drive system is one of the most common, there are different types of belt drives, here at SDP/SI two of the main ones are timing belts (synchronous belt) and v-belts.

Both are used to transmit motion from one shaft to another with the help of a thin inextensible band that runs over at least two pulleys. It is important to select the right kind of belt drive. V belts are better suited for high speed applications while timing belts are better for high torque.



2. Gear Technology

Gear drives are probably the first that come to mind when there is a need for power transmission. The process of operation is simple, the teeth mesh with each other to transmit power.

There are different types of gears for different purposes, spur gears that work primarily with parallel shafts, bevel gears that work angular, and worm gears that operate at 90° are just a few of the possibilities.

Advantages

- They are non-slip drives
- Mechanically strong
- Deliver high transmission efficiency
- Ideal for low, medium, and high-power transmission
- More compact compared to belts and chains.
- They can transmit motion over small center distance of shafts

Disadvantages

- Cannot be used for shafts with large center distances
- Not ideal for large velocities
- Need regular lubrication
- Multiple gears raise machine overall weight
- They have no flexibility



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Belt and Pulley Drives vs. Gear Drives Side-by-Side Comparison

BELT AND PULLEY DRIVES

Requires more space compared to gear drive.

Higher friction loss compared to gear drive, therefore lower transmission, and less efficiency.

Requires periodic inspection and maintenance, but maintenance cost is relatively cheaper and convenient.

Lower life expectancy than gear drives.

Easy, flexible equipment design, as tolerances are less important.

Isolation from shock and vibration between driver and driven system.

Requires relatively less or no lubrication.

Very quiet in operation.

To conclude, what system is best depends on your application needs, as shown each system might be great in one scenario but weak in another. Critical factors to consider are the task to be accomplished, maintenance needs, and cost. In general, for smaller drive systems gears are less costly than a belt and pulley system, but in large applications a timing belt and pulley drive system is more cost effective.

GEAR DRIVES

Requires less space compared to belt drive.

Lower friction loss compared to belt drive, therefore higher transmission, and more efficiency.

Requires less maintenance, but maintenance cost can be higher.

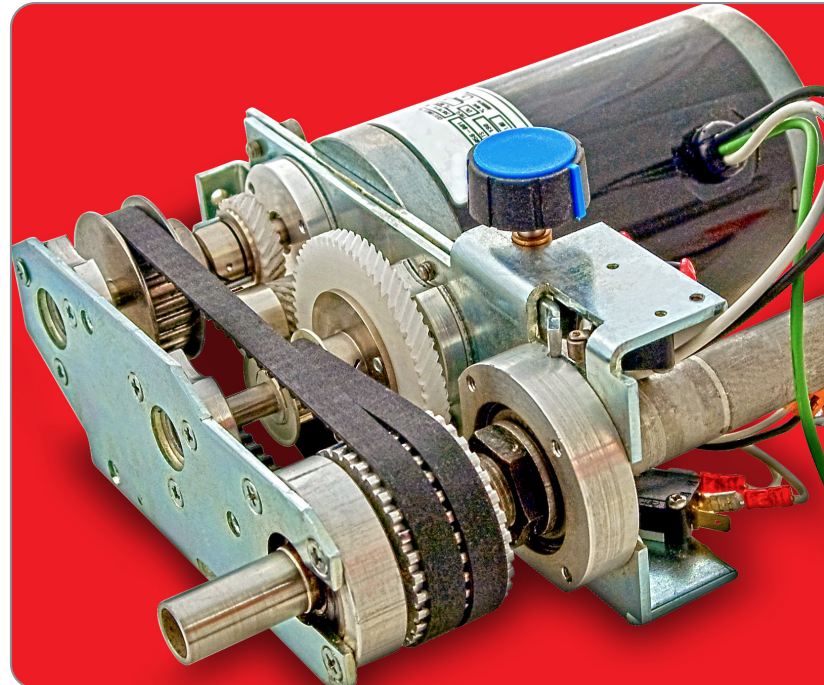
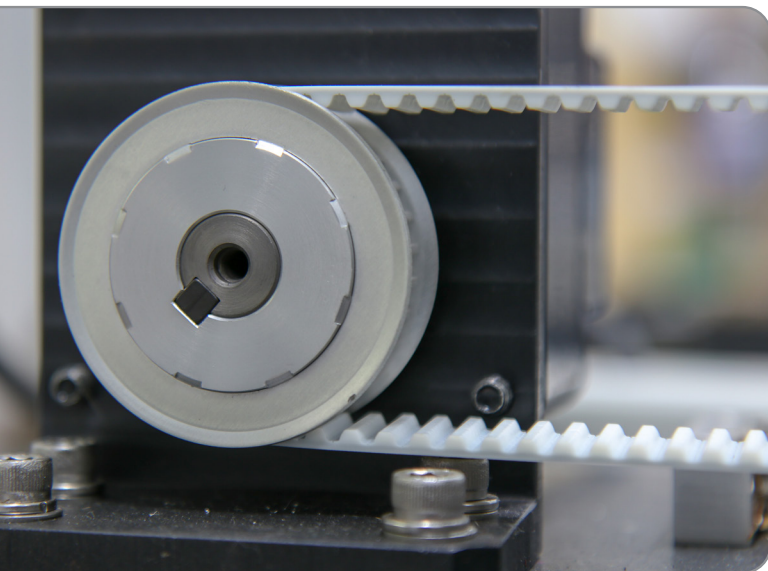
Much greater life expectancy than belt drives.

Complicated equipment design, as tolerances are more important.

No isolation from shock and vibration between driver and driven system.

Requires regular lubrication.

Noisier in operation.



Need Help with a Power Transmission Application?

The SDP/SI team has a long history of manufacturing and optimizing drive trains. Our experienced engineers are always on hand to help with part selection, design and development, and customized solutions. Call us!

