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Manually operated draughting machines —

Part 2:

Characteristics, performance, inspection and
marking

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Appareils à dessiner à commandes manuelles —

Partie 2: Caractéristiques, performances, contrôle et marquage



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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.

Draft International Standards adopted by the technical committees are circulated to the member bodies for voting. Publication as an International Standard requires approval by at least 75 % of the member bodies casting a vote.

International Standard ISO 9962-2 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 10, *Technical drawings, product definition and related documentation*, Sub-Committee SC 9, *Media and equipment for drawing and related documentation*.

ISO 9962 consists of the following parts, under the general title *Manually operated draughting machines*:

- *Part 1: Definitions, classification and designation*
- *Part 2: Characteristics, performance, inspection and marking*
- *Part 3: Dimensions of scale rule chuck plates*

Annex A forms an integral part of this part of ISO 9962.

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International Organization for Standardization
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Manually operated draughting machines —

Part 2:

Characteristics, performance, inspection and marking

1 Scope

This part of ISO 9962 specifies the appearance and construction, performance, inspection and marking of manually operated draughting machines.

2 Normative references

The following standards contain provisions which, through reference in this text, constitute provisions of this part of ISO 9962. At the time of publication, the editions indicated were valid. All standards are subject to revision, and parties to agreements based on this part of ISO 9962 are encouraged to investigate the possibility of applying the most recent editions of the standards indicated below. Members of IEC and ISO maintain registers of currently valid International Standards.

ISO 9962-1:1992, *Manually operated draughting machines — Part 1: Definitions, classification and designation*.

ISO 9962-3:—¹⁾, *Manually operated draughting machines — Part 3: Dimensions of scale rule chuck plates*.

3 Definitions

For the purposes of this part of ISO 9962, the definitions given in ISO 9962-1 apply.

4 Requirements

4.1 Appearance and construction

The appearance and construction of manually operated draughting machines shall comply with the characteristics given in 4.1.1 to 4.1.15.

4.1.1 All parts shall be made of sufficiently strong and rigid materials and shall be manufactured and assembled with care.

4.1.2 Coating or surface treatment of the various parts shall be carried out with care in order to prevent changes in colour, peeling or rusting.

4.1.3 Graduation lines on the protractor and vernier shall be clear and of even width and shall be free of curves, defacing, inking errors, etc.

4.1.4 Numbers and other indications on the protractor and the vernier shall be clear and free of omissions, errors, defacing, inking errors, etc.

4.1.5 The fixing bracket shall allow the manually operated draughting machine to be attached firmly.

4.1.6 The contact adjusting screw, if provided, shall operate smoothly and with ease.

4.1.7 The dimensions of the grooves on the scale rule mounting plate shall allow assembly with scale rule chuck plates in accordance with ISO 9962-3.

4.1.8 It shall be possible to attach scale rules to the scale rule mounting plate and to fix them securely with ease.

1) To be published.

4.1.9 The scale rule mounting plate shall rotate smoothly.

4.1.10 The reference line lever shall operate smoothly and locking shall be secure.

4.1.11 The indexing lever shall operate smoothly and the positioning by means of the indexing plate shall be secure.

4.1.12 The angle lever shall operate smoothly and locking shall be secure.

4.1.13 The mechanism shall operate smoothly, and without play and abnormal noise.

4.1.14 In vertical plane use, the head shall remain stationary at any position on the drawing board.

4.1.15 Horizontal and vertical brakes shall operate smoothly and locking shall be secure.

4.2 Performance

The performance of manually operated draughting machines shall satisfy the requirements given in table 1.

Table 1 — Performance requirements

No.	Performance	Items to be measured	Measuring method	Measuring instruments	Permissible value or deviation
4.2.1	Accuracy of protractor and vernier graduations	Coincidence of protractor and vernier graduations	<p>Make the zero point of the vernier coincide with an arbitrary graduation on the protractor, and measure the difference between the maximum graduation on the vernier (excluding any auxiliary graduation) and the maximum graduation on the protractor.</p> <p>Carry out this measurement within $\pm 90^\circ$ of the normal horizontal position, and take the maximum value among the measurements as the measured value.</p> <p>Where the reference line is adjustable and is equipped with a vernier, the same measurements shall be carried out.</p>	Magnifier with magnification of not less than $\times 5$	Minimum reading of the vernier: 10' or 5'

No.	Performance	Items to be measured	Measuring method	Measuring instruments	Permissible value or deviation
4.2.2	Accuracy of attachment of protractor and indexing plate	Coincidence of vernier and protractor graduations when index is used	<p>Measure the difference between the indicated graduation on the protractor and the zero point of the vernier scale when the scale rule mounting plate is positioned at each index of the indexing plate by using the indexing lever.</p> <p>Take the maximum value of the measurements as the measured value.</p>	Magnifier with magnification of not less than $\times 5$	Minimum reading of the vernier: 10' or 5'
4.2.3	Deviation of protractor graduations and eccentricity of protractor	Deviation between the protractor graduations and standard angle lines	<p>Mount the manually operated draughting machine on an inspection drawing board and attach a horizontal inspection scale rule.</p> <p>Release the indexing plate, loosen the angle lever, and make the zero point of the vernier coincide with the zero point of the protractor to position the index. Loosen the reference line lever, and make the horizontal scale rule coincide with a horizontal standard line. Lock the reference line lever. Release the indexing plate again and make the scale rule coincide with an arbitrary standard angle line to measure the deviation of the protractor graduation.</p> <p>Carry out these measurements at intervals of 15° within $\pm 90^\circ$ of the normal horizontal position of the inspection scale rule.</p> <p>Take the maximum value of the measurements as the measured value.</p>	Inspection drawing board, inspection scale rule, and magnifier with magnification of not less than $\times 5$	Minimum reading of the vernier: 10' or 5'

No.	Performance	Items to be measured	Measuring method	Measuring instruments	Permissible value or deviation
4.2.4	Accuracy of indexing plate divisions	Deviation between the scale rule positioned by the indexing plate and standard angle lines	<p>Position the indexing plate at the zero point of the protractor, make the horizontal inspection scale rule coincide with a horizontal standard line and lock it by using the reference line lever or fine adjuster.</p> <p>Place the head at the centre of the standard angle lines, position the scale rule mounting plate on the arbitrary indexing plate at intervals of 15° within $\pm 90^\circ$ of the normal horizontal position of the inspection scale rule, make the standard angle line of the angle coincide with the scale rule, and measure the deviation between them each time at the end point of the scale rule graduation lines.</p> <p>Take the maximum value of the measurements as the measured value.</p>	Inspection drawing board, inspection scale rule and magnifier with magnification of not less than $\times 5$	<p>$\pm 0,3$ mm at the end point of the scale rule graduation lines</p> <p>In addition, when the scale rule is returned to the zero point after the measurement, it shall accurately return to the original position</p>
4.2.5	Accuracy of parallel movement of scale rule	Deviation between the horizontal scale rule and the horizontal standard lines within the usable area (see ISO 9962-1:1992, table 3)	<p>Place the inspection scale rule horizontally to coincide with a horizontal standard line, move the head to make it coincide with each horizontal standard line on the inspection drawing board. Measure the deviations each time between the end point of the scale rule graduation lines and the standard line.</p> <p>Take the maximum value of the measurements as the measured value.</p>	Inspection drawing board, inspection scale rule and magnifier with magnification of not less than $\times 5$	$\pm 0,3$ mm at the end point of the scale rule graduation lines

No.	Performance	Items to be measured	Measuring method	Measuring instruments	Permissible value or deviation
4.2.6	Accuracy of perpendicularity of track-type draughting machine	<p>Deviation of the parallelism between the horizontal track and a horizontal standard line, also taking into account the straightness of the horizontal track</p> <p>Deviation of the parallelism between the vertical track and vertical standard lines, also taking into account the straightness of the vertical track</p>	<p>Place the horizontal rail in a position parallel to a horizontal standard line. Make the inspection scale rule coincide horizontally with a horizontal standard line.</p> <p>Transfer the head to the upper part of the inspection drawing board and make the division line of the zero (0) position on the inspection scale rule coincide with one of the vertical standard lines and lock the horizontal brake lever.</p> <p>Transfer the head along the vertical track within the usable area and measure the deviations between the division line of the zero position and the vertical standard line.</p> <p>Repeat for the other vertical standard lines (see figure A.1).</p> <p>Rotate the inspection scale rule by 90° in the vertical direction and repeat for the other horizontal standard lines (see figure A.1).</p> <p>Take the maximum value of the measurements as the measured value.</p>	Inspection drawing board, inspection scale rule and magnifier with magnification of not less than $\times 5$	$\pm 0,3$ mm on the maximum value

No.	Performance	Items to be measured	Measuring method	Measuring instruments	Permissible value or deviation
4.2.7	Scale rule contact	Clearance between the scale rules and drawing board	Place the inspection horizontal and vertical scale rules in the scale rule mounting plate. Bring the scale rules into contact with the inspection drawing board, move the head within the usable area (see ISO 9962-1:1992, table 3) and measure the clearance between the scale rules and the drawing board. Take the maximum value of the measurements as the measured value.	Inspection drawing board, inspection scale rules and clearance feeler gauges	0,3 mm max.
<p>NOTES</p> <p>1 The inspection drawing board shall be used for track-type and link-type draughting machines with the counterweight at 75° to the horizontal.</p> <p>The inspection drawing board shall be used horizontally for link-type draughting machines without counterweight (only for horizontal plane use).</p> <p>2 The inspection scale rule and the inspection drawing board shall be as specified in annex A.</p>					

<https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/637e0ad8-a562-4397-a8a3-ad91b436d5ce/iso-9962-2-1992>
 ISO 9962-2:1992

5 Inspection

An inspection of the appearance, construction and performance of manually operated draughting machines shall be made and the requirements of 4.1 and 4.2 shall be met.

The inspection scale rule and the standard inspection drawing board to be used for inspection of manually operated draughting machines shall be in accordance with annex A.

6 Marking

Manually operated draughting machines shall be marked with the following items in a conspicuous place:

- the manufacturer's name or registered trade mark;
- the designation, in accordance with ISO 9962-1;
- the year and month of manufacture.

Annex A

(normative)

Requirements for the scale rule and inspection drawing board used for inspection

A.1 Inspection scale rule

The inspection scale rule shall be of type 300 L or 300 S, with a straightness tolerance of 50 μm or less.

Its weight shall correspond to the weight of the scale rule provided for the manually operated draughting machine.

missing data are under consideration and will be specified in a separate standard.)

The standard lines engraved on the board should be as illustrated in figure A.1. However, any inspection drawing board which meets the requirements specified in table A.1 and is capable of measuring the performance of manually operated draughting machines may be used, without necessarily complying with figure A.1.

A.2 Standard inspection drawing board

The standard inspection drawing board shall comply with the requirements specified in table A.1. (The

Table A.1 — Requirements for inspection drawing board

Lines engraved on the upper surface of the inspection drawing board (see figure A.1)	Width	$\leq 0,25$ mm for horizontal lines $\leq 0,35$ mm for other lines
	Parallelism tolerance	$\leq 0,15$ mm per 1 000 mm
	Straightness tolerance	$\leq 0,15$ mm per 1 000 mm
	Angular tolerance	1,5'
	Flatness tolerance of inspection drawing board	$\leq 0,3$ mm per 1 000 mm (concavity)