INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

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Optics and optical instruments — Preparation of drawings for optical elements and systems — Part 1: General

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Optique et instruments d'optique — Indications sur les dessins pour éléments et systèmes optiques —

Partie 1: Généralités

Reference number
ISO 10110-1:1996(E)

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.

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International Standard ISO 10110-1 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 172, *Optics and optical instruments*, Subcommittee SC 1, *Fundamental standards*.

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ISO 10110 consists of the following parts, under the general title *Optics and optical instruments — Preparation of drawings for optical elements and systems*:

— *Part 1: General*

— *Part 2: Material imperfections — Stress birefringence*

— *Part 3: Material imperfections — Bubbles and inclusions*

— *Part 4: Material imperfections — Inhomogeneity and striae*

— *Part 5: Surface form tolerances*

— *Part 6: Centring tolerances*

— *Part 7: Surface imperfection tolerances*

— *Part 8: Surface texture*

— *Part 9: Surface treatment and coating*

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— *Part 10: Table representing data of a lens element*

— *Part 11: Non-toleranced data*

— *Part 12: Aspheric surfaces*

— *Part 13: Laser irradiation damage threshold*

Annexes A and B of this part of ISO 10110 are for information only.

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Optics and optical instruments — Preparation of drawings for optical elements and systems —

Part 1: General

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1 Scope

ISO 10110 specifies the presentation of design and functional requirements for optical elements and systems in technical drawings used for manufacturing and inspection.

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This part of ISO 10110 specifies the presentation in drawings of the characteristics, especially the tolerances, of optical elements and systems.

Rules for preparation of technical drawings as well as for dimensioning and tolerancing are given in various International Standards. These general standards apply to optical elements and systems only if the necessary rules are not given in the various parts of ISO 10110.

2 Normative references

The following standards contain provisions which, through reference in this text, constitute provisions of this part of ISO 10110. 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 10110 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 406:1987, *Technical drawings — Tolerancing of linear and angular dimensions.*

ISO 8015:1985, *Technical drawings — Fundamental tolerancing principle.*

ISO 10110-2:1996, *Optics and optical instruments — Preparation of drawings for optical elements and systems — Part 2: Material imperfections — Stress birefringence.*

ISO 10110-3:1996, *Optics and optical instruments — Preparation of drawings for optical elements and systems — Part 3: Material imperfections — Bubbles and inclusions.*

ISO 10110-4:—[1], *Optics and optical instruments — Preparation of drawings for optical elements and systems — Part 4: Material imperfections — Inhomogeneity and striae.*

ISO 10110-5:1996, *Optics and optical instruments — Preparation of drawings for optical elements and systems — Part 5: Surface form tolerances.*

1) To be published.

ISO 10110-6:1996, *Optics and optical instruments — Preparation of drawings for optical elements and systems — Part 6: Centring tolerances.*

ISO 10110-12:—[1], *Optics and optical instruments — Preparation of drawings for optical elements and systems — Part 12: Aspheric surfaces.*

3 Fundamental stipulations

All indications in drawings for optical elements and systems shall apply to the finished product, i.e. to its final form, except where other parts of ISO 10110 stipulate otherwise, as for example in ISO 10110-8.

Whenever details or symbols specified in this International Standard are found to be inadequate to clearly define the requirement, the information should be supplemented by a note or special instruction.

All linear dimensions are in millimetres, unless otherwise stated.

All optical data refer to the wavelength of the green mercury e-line ($\lambda = 546{,}07$ nm), in accordance with ISO 7944, and to an ambient temperature of 22 °C ± 2 °C, unless specified otherwise.

Unless specified elsewhere, the omission of a requirement from the drawing shall indicate that the provisions of ISO 10110-11 apply.

Because of the existence of older (national) standards for optical drawings, a possibility of incorrect interpretation of data may exist. For this reason, a reference to ISO 10110 shall appear on each drawing in the form

"Indications in accordance with ISO 10110"

or

"Ind. acc. ISO 10110"

This indication should preferably be associated with the title of the drawing (see annex A and ISO 10110-10, figures 1 to 3).

4 Presentation and dimensioning

4.1 Views

Optical elements shall preferably be shown with incident light entering from the left. The optical axis shall be horizontal if possible. The preferred method is that components should be drawn in cross-section and hatched with short-long-short strokes. Back edges and hidden lines should normally be omitted (see figure 1). However, for the sake of clarity, it may be necessary to include such lines in the case of non-rotationally symmetric elements.

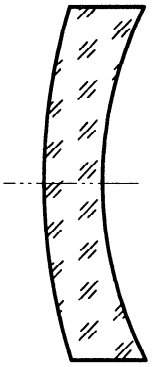

Figure 1 — Hatching

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Sub-assemblies, such as cemented components, shall be hatched in alternate directions.

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4.1.1 For the purpose of simplification, optical parts may be drawn without hatching (see figure 2). Mixing of hatched and unhatched parts in one drawing shall not be used.

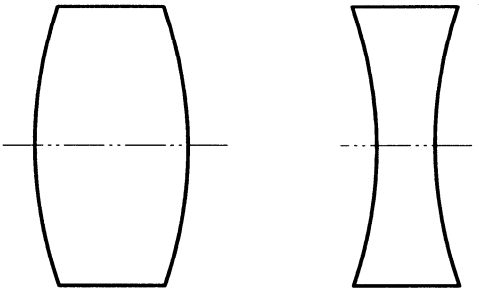
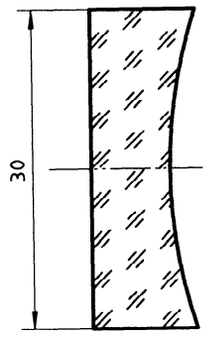
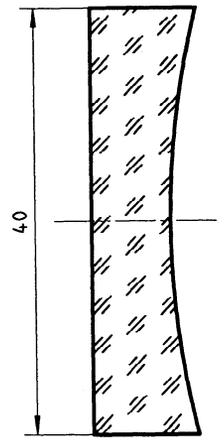
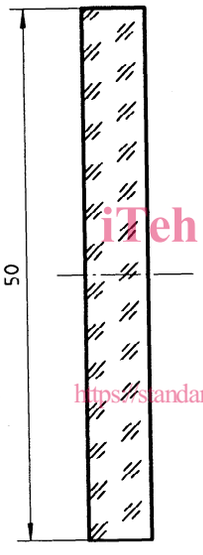


Figure 2 — Simplified drawings of lens elements

4.1.2 Lens elements with surfaces having two meridians of symmetry, such as cylindrical and toric surfaces, shall be drawn in two cross-sections corresponding to these meridians (see figures 3 and 4). For the presentation of toric surfaces see ISO 10110-12.







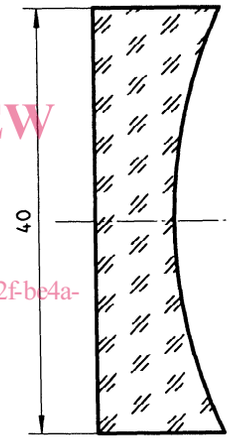


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Figure 3 — Rectangular cylindrical lens element

Figure 4 — Rectangular toric lens element

4.2 Axes

Axes shall be drawn as follows:

Rotation axes and centre lines: —·—·— (line type G, ISO 128)

Optical axes: ···—·—·— (line type K, ISO 128)

If an optical axis coincides with a rotation axis or centre line, line type K shall be used. An intentional displacement or tilt of axes (for example of the symmetry axis of an element with respect to the optical axis) shall be indicated and dimensioned (see figure 5). Very small shifts shall be drawn out of scale to exaggerate the displacement.

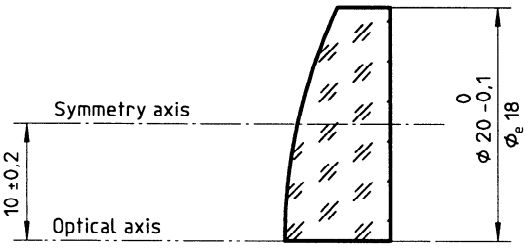

Figure 5 — Axes

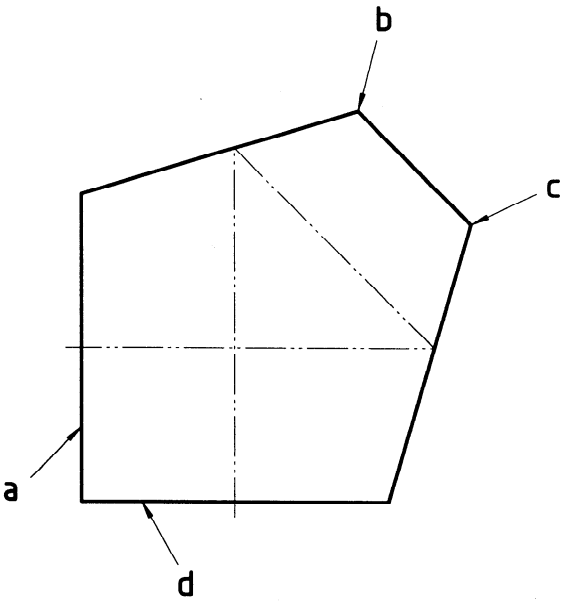

Figure 7 — Leader lines to edges and surfaces

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4.3 Leaders

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Leader lines shall have a dot at the end for leaders terminating within the outline of a part (see figure 6), and an arrowhead for leaders terminating on the outline (see figure 7).

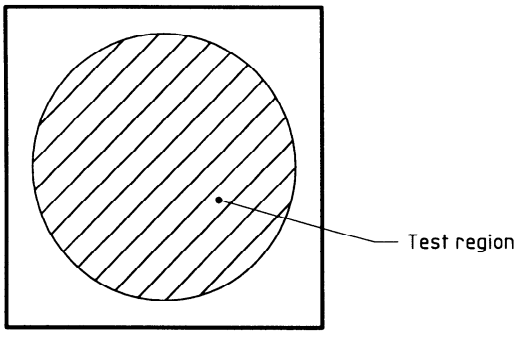

Figure 6 — Leader line to an area

4.4 Test regions

If testing of a complete surface or space is not required, the test regions or optically effective surfaces shall be shown on the drawings. The diameter of circular test regions, the "effective diameter", shall be indicated by "Øe" (see figures 8, A.1 and A.2). It defines the region of the component surface which has optical significance.

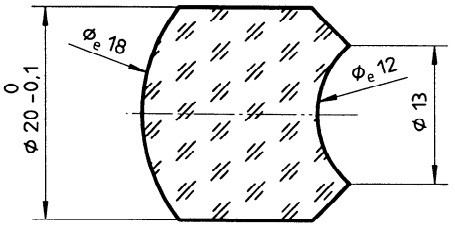

Figure 8 — Test regions

The boundaries of test regions shall be drawn in continuous thin lines (line type B, ISO 128) and the regions themselves shall be shaded in continuous lines of the same type. They may be subdivided into zones to which different tolerances apply, if required. In such cases, the zones shall be numbered to clarify their relationship. The zone number shall be indicated by a leader to the appropriate area (see figure 9).

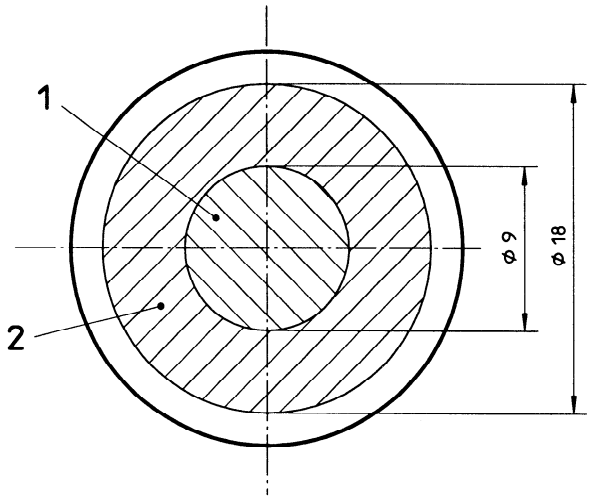

Figure 9 — View showing test regions

Where necessary, special views entitled "test regions" may be added showing optically effective regions and provided with appropriate dimensional data. If symmetrical components have different test regions (for example due to the path of the rays being divergent or convergent) then the regions in question should be suitably identified to prevent wrong assembly. The same requirement applies if dissimilar test specifications are to be applied to similar test areas. The method of identification should be explained in the drawing (see figure 10).

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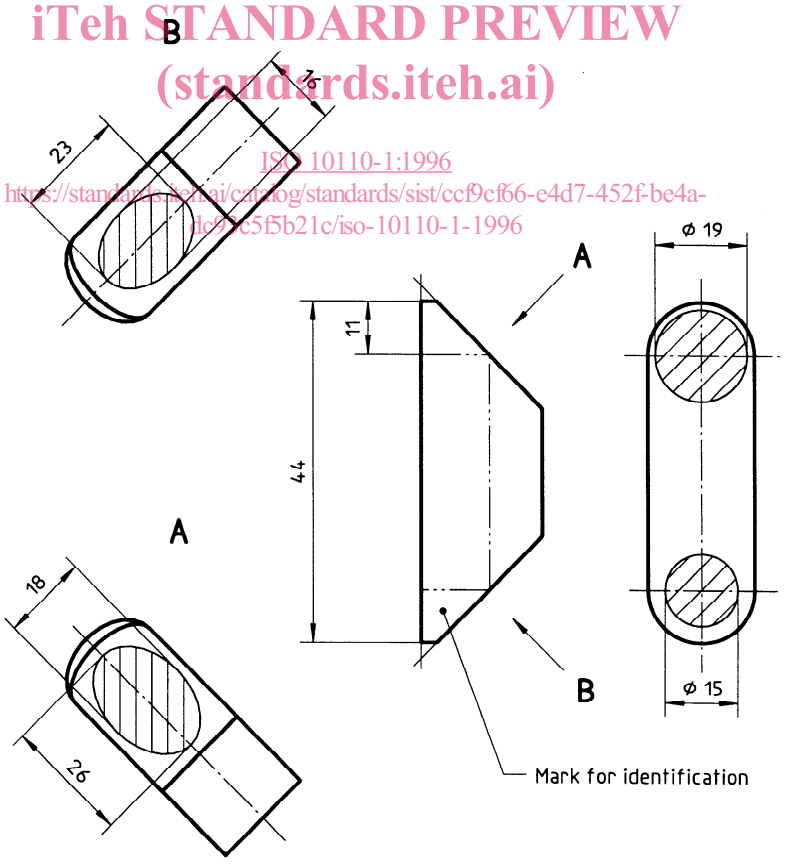

Figure 10 — Different test regions for a prism

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If the test regions are not shown, the surfaces count in their full extent as test regions.

A circular test field may be shown in any position within the test region as a dimensioned area bounded by a thin continuous line. Appropriate requirements indicated by a leader to this test field shall apply to all possible positions of the test field within the test region. In this case the diameter of the test field shall be appended to the appropriate tolerance indication as follows: "...(all Ø...)" (see figure 11).

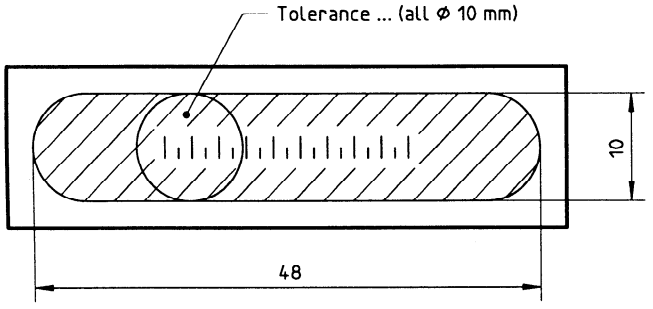

Figure 11 — Test field within a test region

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4.5 Test volumes

A test volume shall be indicated if a volume of defined extent must fulfil higher requirements than the rest of the optical element (see figure 12).

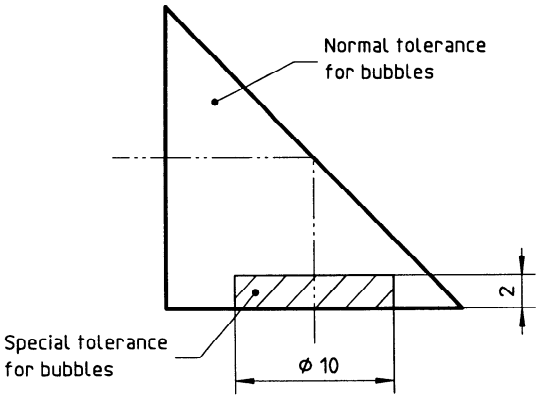

Figure 12 — Test volume

4.6 Dimensioning

Fundamentally, the dimensions for optical elements relate to the finished state and therefore include surface treatment such as painting and/or coating. However, in certain cases the dimensions of a part before the application of surface treatments may be important. In such cases it must be explicitely indicated in the drawing that these dimensions refer to the untreated part.

4.6.1 Radii of curvature

Spherical surfaces are defined by stating the radius of curvature with a dimensional tolerance (see figures 13 to 15).

This tolerance shall indicate the range within which the actual surface must be contained.

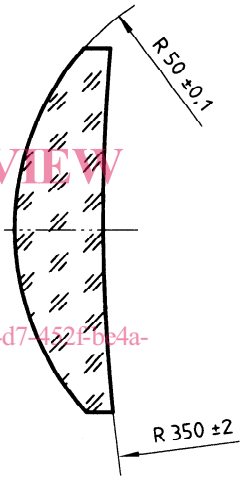

Figure 13 — Radii for a meniscus lens element

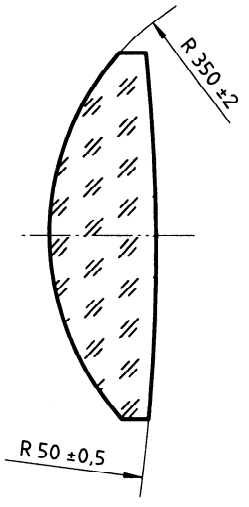

Figure 14 — Radii for a biconvex lens element

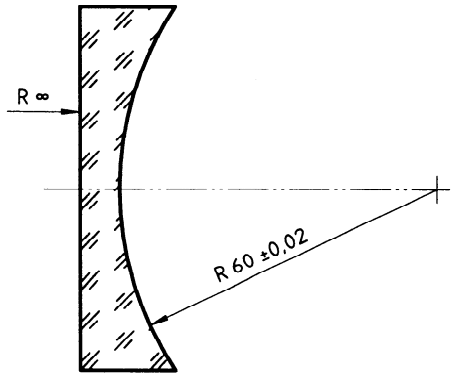

Figure 15 — Radii for a plano-concave lens element

Alternatively, the radius of curvature tolerance may be given in whole or in part in interferometric terms as defined in ISO 10110-5:1996, clause 8.

If the total permissible variation of the radius of curvature is given in interferometric terms, the dimensional tolerance of the radius is zero and need not be included in the indication of the radius of curvature.

Plane surfaces (i.e. infinite radius of curvature) shall be indicated by the symbol R_∞. The tolerance on flatness shall be indicated in interferometric terms (see ISO 10110-5).

To distinguish between a convex and a convave surface, especially in the case of a weak curvature, the arrow on the leader for the radius indication shall always appear to start from the centre of curvature. Alternatively, a convex surface may be indicated by the letters CX following the radius of curvature indication, and a concave surface by the letters CC.

For toric and cylindrical surfaces, the requirements given in 4.1.2 apply.

For cylindrical surfaces, the radius shall be indicated by the term "Rcyl".

For aspheric and toric surfaces, see ISO 10110-12.

4.6.2 Thickness

The thickness shall be indicated as a nominal size with a (preferably symmetrical) tolerance. In the case of lens elements having concave surfaces, the overall thickness should be indicated within brackets in addition to the axial thickness (see figures 16 and 17).

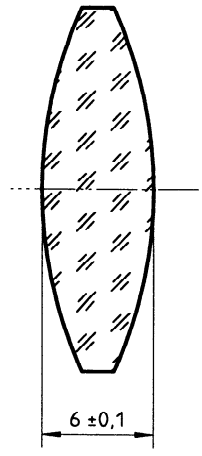

Figure 16 — Thickness indication for a biconvex lens element

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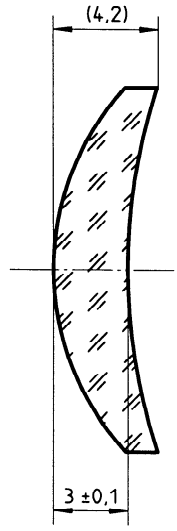

Figure 17 — Thickness indications for a meniscus lens element