SLOVENSKI STANDARD
SIST ISO 13715:1995

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Tehniļ ne risbe - Koti - Slovar in oznaļ evanje na risbah

Technical drawings -- Corners -- Vocabulary and indication on drawings

Dessins techniques -- Arêtes -- Vocabulaire et indication sur les dessins

Ta slovenski standard je istoveten z: **ISO 13715:1994**

ICS:

01.100.20	Konstrukcijske risbe	Mechanical engineering drawings

SIST ISO 13715:1995 **en**

INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

ISO 13715

First edition
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Technical drawings — Corners — Vocabulary and indication on drawings

Dessins techniques — Arêtes — Vocabulaire et indication sur les dessins

Reference number
ISO 13715:1994(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.

International Standard ISO 13715 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 10, *Technical drawings, product definition and related documentation*, Subcommittee SC 6, *Mechanical engineering documentation*.

Annex A forms an integral part of this International Standard.

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Introduction

In technical drawings the ideal geometric shape is represented without any deviation, and therefore in general the states of the corners are not considered. However, for many purposes (for example for the functioning of the part or for safety reasons) particular states of edges are required, such as external corners which are free from burr, sharp-edged or with a burr of limited size, and internal corners with a passing. Therefore, as a general rule, all corners of parts should be produced in one of these states. However, unless a specific indication is given on a technical drawing or in associated documents that particular processes are to be carried out, the part will be delivered direct from the machine without further treatment. To avoid this situation, this International Standard has been prepared so that it is possible to indicate well-defined states of corners on technical drawings.

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Technical drawings — Corners — Vocabulary and indication on drawings

1 Scope

This International Standard defines terms relating to states of corners and specifies rules for the non-verbal indication of states of corners of undefined shape on technical drawings.

It also specifies the proportions and dimensions of the graphical symbols used for this indication.

When a special shape of corners is required, the general dimensioning principles given in ISO 129 apply.

2 Normative references

The following standards contain provisions which, through reference in this text, constitute provisions of this International Standard. At the time of publication, the editions indicated were valid. All standards are subject to revision, and parties to agreements based on this International Standard 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 128:1982, *Technical drawings — General principles of presentation.*

ISO 129:1985, *Technical drawings — Dimensioning — General principles, definitions, methods of execution and special indications.*

ISO 3461-2:1987, *General principles for the creation of graphical symbols — Part 2: Graphical symbols for use in technical product documentation.*

3 Definitions

For the purposes of this International Standard, the following definitions apply.

3.1 corner: Point or area of a part at which two or more surfaces meet.

3.2 uncontrolled corner: Corner with a shape which is optional, either sharp or passing or undercut or with a remaining and permitted burr.

3.3 controlled corner: Corner with a shape which is mandatory, either sharp or passing or undercut or with a remaining and required burr.

The control of corners shall make allowance for the function of the part. In case of doubt, dimensioning in accordance with ISO 129 is recommended.

3.4 burr: Rough remainder of material at a corner, left after either machining or a forming process.

3.5 part: One piece of an assembly, or several pieces joined together which are not normally subject to disassembly without destruction.

3.6 passing: External deviation, either chamfered or rounded, from the ideal geometric shape of the corner.

3.7 undercut: Internal deviation, either chamfered or rounded, from the ideal geometric shape of the corner.

3.8 state of corner: Either controlled or uncontrolled shape of a corner (see figures 1 and 2 or figures 3 and 4), the size of which shall not be exceeded in any direction (i.e. maximum dimensions).

NOTE 1 The size is determined by the dimensions a or a and b (see figures 5 to 16).

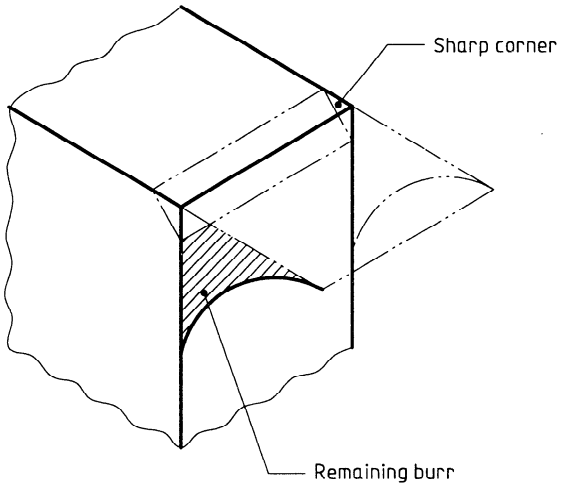

Figure 1

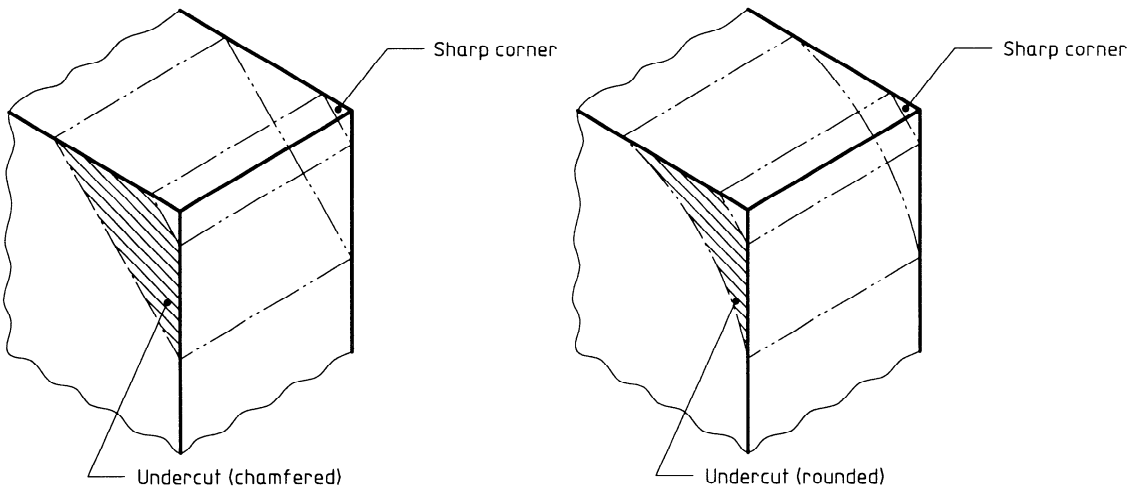

Figure 2

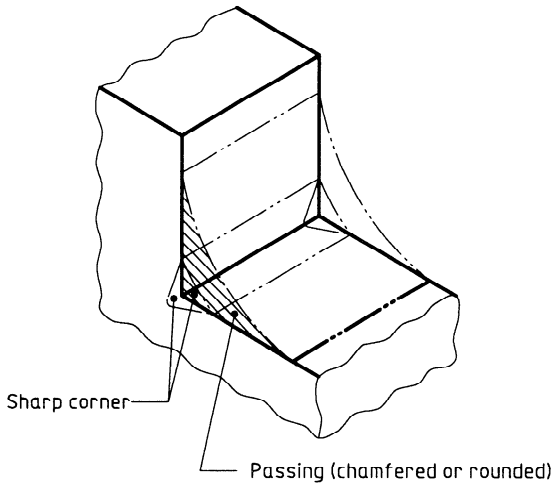

Figure 3

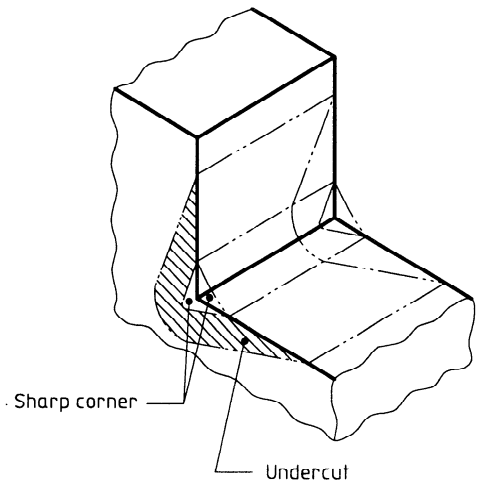

Figure 4