# SLOVENSKI STANDARD SIST ISO 2538:2001 

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Geometrical Product Specifications (GPS) -- Series of angles and slopes on prisms

Spécification géométrique des produits (GPS) Séries d'angles et d'inclinaisons de prismes

Ta slovenski standard je istoveten $\mathbf{z}_{\text {: }}^{\text {ST IS }}$ ISO $2538: 1998$
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## ICS:

$\begin{array}{lll}\text { 17.040.01 } & \text { Linearne in kotne meritve na } & \begin{array}{l}\text { Linear and angular } \\ \text { splošno }\end{array} \\ \text { measurements in general }\end{array}$

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# INTERNATIONAL STANDARD 

# Geometrical Product Specifications (GPS) - Series of angles and slopes on prisms 

Spécification géométrique des produits (GPS) — Séries d'angles et d'inclinaisons de prismes

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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 nongovernmental, 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 2538 was prepared by the Technical Committee ISO/TC 213, Dimensional and geometrical product specifications. and verification.

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This second edition cancels and replaces the first editionh(ISO 25388:1974) 2 404-4aa5-af09of which the tables have been corrected and updated, but not teghnically modified.

Annexes A and B of this International Standard are for information only.

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## Introduction

This International Standard is a geometrical product specification (GPS) standard and is to be regarded as a general GPS standard (see ISO/TR 14638). It influences chain links 1 and 2 of the chain of standards on angle.

For more detailed information of the relation of this International Standard to other standards and the GPS matrix model, see annex A.

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## Geometrical Product Specifications (GPS) — Series of angles and slopes on prisms

## 1 Scope

This International Standard specifies two series of prism angles from $120^{\circ}$ to $0^{\circ} 30^{\prime}$ and a series of prism slopes from 1:10 to 1:500, for general mechanical engineering purposes.

## 2 Definitions iTTelh STANDARD PREVIIEW

For the purposes of this International Standard, the following definitions apply.
2.1

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prism
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part of a piece which is limited by two intersecting planest-iso-2538-2001
See figure 1.
NOTE - Both planes are termed "prism planes". When these are intended for fits, they are termed "mating planes for the prism".

## 2.2

multiple prism
part of a piece which is limited by several pairs of intersecting planes
See figure 2.
NOTES
1 A double prism is limited by two pairs of intersecting planes.
2 When the intersection of each pair of planes is a point, the multiple prism is a pyramid (see figure 3 ).
2.3
wedge
prism with a small angle
2.4
slide prism
vee-block
dovetail
typical prism with a large angle
NOTE - These special prisms are used, for example, as a slideway on machine tools (see figures 4 and 5).

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2.5
prism angle
\(\beta\)
angle at which both prism planes intersect each other
```

See figure 1.
NOTE - The angle between the mating surfaces for prism is called "mating angle for prism".

## 2.6

## prism slope

S
ratio of the difference between the heights $H$ and $h$ in two determined cross-sections to the distance $L$ between both cross-sections

$$
S=\frac{H-h}{L}=\tan \beta
$$

See figure 6.

## 2.7

rate of prism
$C_{\mathrm{P}}$
ratio of the difference between the thicknesses $T$ and $t$ in two determined cross-sections to the distance $L$ between both cross-sections

$$
C_{\mathrm{P}}=\frac{T-t}{L}=2 \tan \frac{\beta}{2}
$$

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See figure 7.
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2.8
prism edge
theoretical intersection line of both prism planes

## 2.9

centre plane of prism
$\mathrm{E}_{\mathrm{M}}$
plane passing through the prism edge which bisects the prism angle $\beta$

### 2.10

height of prism
height measured at a given cross-section which is parallel to the edge and perpendicular to one prism plane
See figure 6.

### 2.11

thickness of prism
thickness measured at a given cross-section which is parallel to the edge and perpendicular to the prism centre plane

See figure 7.

## 3 Values

Angle series 1 and 2 as specified in table 1 are to be used in this order of preference.
Table 2 is only to be used for special applications as mentioned in the last column.
Table 3 shows the calculated values for slope and angle respectively and rate, corresponding to each recommended prism angle and prism slope.

Table 1-General purpose prisms

| Prism angle |  |  |  | Prism slope $S$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Series 1 |  | Series 2 |  |  |
| $\beta$ | $\beta / 2$ | $\beta$ | $\beta / 2$ |  |
| $120^{\circ}$ | $60^{\circ}$ | - | - | - |
| $90^{\circ}$ | $45^{\circ}$ | - | - | - |
| - | - | $75^{\circ}$ | $37^{\circ} 30$ | - |
| $60^{\circ}$ | $30^{\circ}$ | - | - | - |
| $45^{\circ}$ | $22^{\circ} 30$ | - | - | - |
| - | - | $40^{\circ}$ | $20^{\circ}$ | - |
| $30^{\circ}$ | $15^{\circ}$ | - | - | - |
| $20^{\circ}$ | $10^{\circ}$ | - | - | - |
| $15^{\circ} \mathrm{e}$ | $7^{\circ} 30^{\circ}$ | ND | R-1 | PRHVMW |
| - | - | $10^{\circ}$ | $5^{\circ}$ | $\bigcirc$ - |
| - | - | $11{ }^{\circ}$ | $44^{\circ}$ | -i.ai) - |
| - | - | $7{ }^{\circ}$ | $3^{\circ} 30^{\prime}$ | - |
| hitnsinstan | lards.teh a | ${ }^{6} 6^{\circ}$ | $3^{\circ} \mathrm{s}$ /sis// | e04eedf-c404-4aa5-af09- |
| - | - 3ad | b06 68 fl 9 | ist-iso-253 | 8-2001 1:10 |
| $5^{\circ}$ | $2^{\circ} 30$ | - | - | - |
| - | - | $4^{\circ}$ | $2^{\circ}$ | - |
| - | - | $3^{\circ}$ | $1^{\circ}$ | - |
| - | - | - | - | 1:20 |
| - | - | $2^{\circ}$ | $1^{\circ}$ | - |
| - | - | - | - | 1:50 |
| - | - | $1^{\circ}$ | $0^{\circ} 30^{\prime}$ | - |
| - | - | - | - | 1:100 |
| - | - | $0^{\circ} 30^{\prime}$ | $0^{\circ} 15^{\prime}$ | - |
| - | - | - | - | 1:200 |
| - | - | - | - | 1:500 |

Table 2 - Special purpose prisms

| Prism angle |  | Application |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\beta$ | $\beta / 2$ |  |
| $108^{\circ}$ | $54^{\circ}$ | Vee-blocks |
| $72^{\circ}$ | $36^{\circ}$ |  |
| $50^{\circ}$ | $25^{\circ}$ | Dovetails |


[^0]:    (C) ISO 1998

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