
**Test conditions for die sinking electro-
discharge machines (die sinking
EDM) — Testing of the accuracy —**

**Part 2:
Double-column machines (slide-head
type)**

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*Conditions d'essai des machines d'électroérosion en plongée (EDM en
plongée) — Contrôle de l'exactitude —*

Partie 2: Machines à deux montants (type à tête mobile)

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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.

The procedures used to develop this document and those intended for its further maintenance are described in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 1. In particular the different approval criteria needed for the different types of ISO documents should be noted. This document was drafted in accordance with the editorial rules of the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2 (see www.iso.org/directives).

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. ISO shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights. Details of any patent rights identified during the development of the document will be in the Introduction and/or on the ISO list of patent declarations received (see www.iso.org/patents).

Any trade name used in this document is information given for the convenience of users and does not constitute an endorsement.

For an explanation on the meaning of ISO specific terms and expressions related to conformity assessment, as well as information about ISO's adherence to the WTO principles in the Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT), see the following URL: [Foreword — Supplementary information](#).

The committee responsible for this document is ISO/TC 39, *Machine tools*, Subcommittee SC 2, *Test conditions for metal cutting machine tools*.

This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition (ISO 11090-2:1998), which has been technically revised.

ISO 11090 consists of the following parts, under the general title *Test conditions for die sinking electro-discharge machines (die sinking EDM) — Testing of the accuracy*:

- *Part 1: Single-column machines (cross-slide table type and fixed table type)*
- *Part 2: Double-column machines (slide-head type)*

Introduction

The purpose of this part of ISO 11090 is to standardize methods of testing normal accuracy and general-purpose die sinking electro-discharge machines (die sinking EDM).

In this part of ISO 11090, the tolerances for G1, G2, G3, G5, P1, P2, P3, and P4 have been changed from those in ISO 11090-2:1998.

The machine axis designations are changed from ISO 11090-2:1998 to comply with ISO 841:2001.

Cross-slide table type machines (ISO 11090-2:1998, 3.2) are deleted due to their limited availability in today's market. The following tests in ISO 11090-2:1998 are deleted due to the limited availability of the reference T-slot in typical machines in today's market: G9 (checking of straightness of the reference T-slot or reference surface of the table) and G10 (checking of parallelism between the reference T-slot or reference surface of the table and the x-axis motion).

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Test conditions for die sinking electro-discharge machines (die sinking EDM) — Testing of the accuracy —

Part 2: Double-column machines (slide-head type)

1 Scope

This part of ISO 11090 specifies, with reference to ISO 230-1 and ISO 230-2, geometric and machining tests and tests for checking accuracy and repeatability of numerically controlled positioning axes for normal accuracy and general-purpose die sinking electro-discharge machines (die sinking EDM). It also specifies the applicable tolerances corresponding to the above-mentioned tests.

This part of ISO 11090 is applicable to double-column machines of slide-head type.

This part of ISO 11090 deals only with the verification of accuracy of the machine. It does not apply to the testing of the machine operation (vibrations, abnormal noises, stick-slip motion of components, etc.) or to the checking of its characteristics (such as speeds, feeds, etc.), which should generally be checked before the testing of the accuracy.

This part of ISO 11090 provides the terminology used for the principal components of the machine and the designation of the axes with reference to ISO 841:2001.

NOTE In addition to the terms used in the official ISO languages (English and French), [Annex A](#) of this part of ISO 11090 gives the equivalent terms in the Dutch, German, Italian, Swedish, Persian, and Japanese languages. These are published under the responsibility of the national member bodies for Netherlands (NEN), Germany (DIN), Italy (UNI), Sweden (SIS), Iran (ISIRI), and Japan (JISC). However, only the terms given in the official languages can be considered as ISO terms.

2 Normative references

The following referenced documents in whole or in part, are normatively referenced in this document and are indispensable for the application of this document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

ISO 230-1:2012, *Test code for machine tools — Part 1: Geometric accuracy of machines operating under no-load or quasi-static conditions*

ISO 230-2:2014, *Test code for machine tools — Part 2: Determination of accuracy and repeatability of positioning of numerically controlled axes*

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the following terms and definitions apply.

3.1

electro-discharge machines

machine tools for the removal of material in dielectric fluid by electro-discharges, which are separated in time and randomly distributed in space, between two electrically conductive electrodes (the tool electrode and the workpiece electrode), and where the energy in the discharge is controlled

3.2

die sinking electro-discharge machines

machine tools for the removal of material by electro-discharge machining through the application of a tool electrode whose geometry matches (defines) the desired shape of the workpiece feature

3.3

wire electro-discharge machines

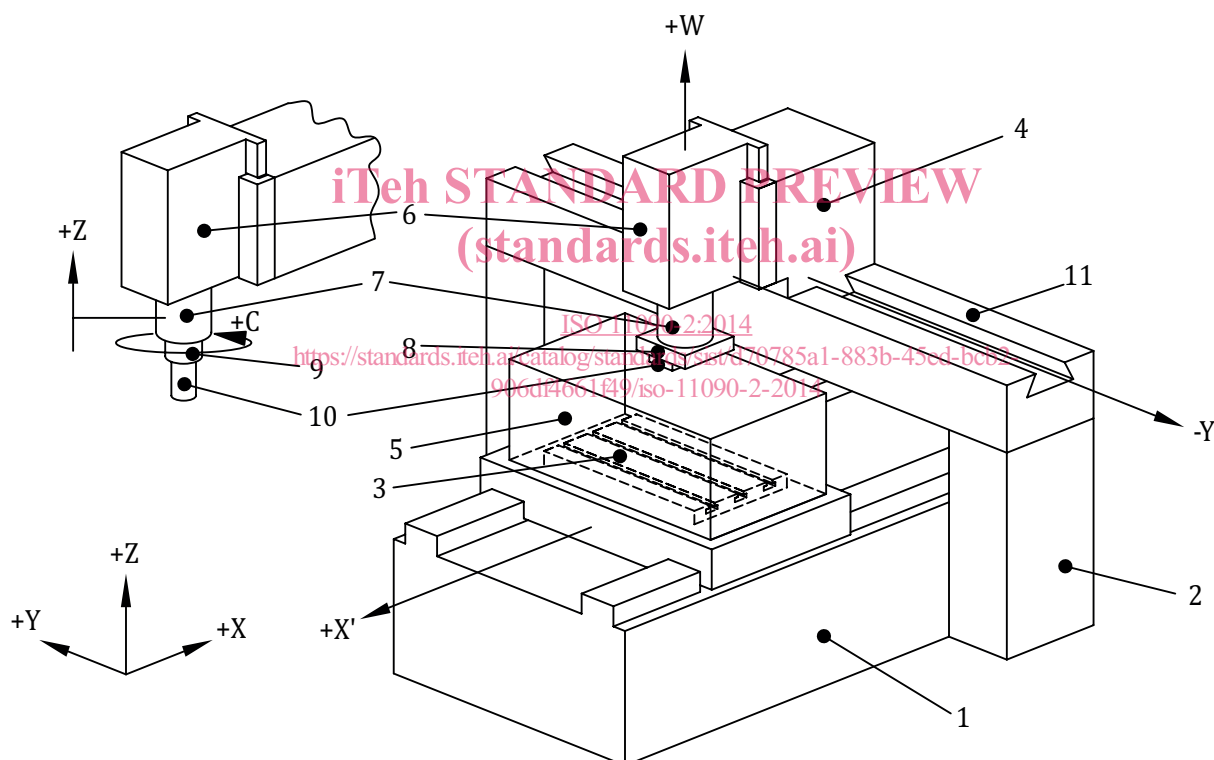
machine tools for the removal of material by electro-discharge machining through the application of a wire electrode to produce prismatic and more complex shapes in a workpiece

4 Terminology and designation of axes

4.1 Slide-head type

See [Figure 1](#) and [Table 1](#).

NOTE The machine axis designations in Figure 1 comply with ISO 841:2001. However, X- and Y-axis designations may be interchanged to suit axes lengths and/or operator position.



NOTE See keys in [Table 1](#).

Figure 1 — Double-column machine with sliding head

Table 1 — Keys for [Figure 1](#)

Key	English	French
1	bed	banc
2	bridge column	montant
3	table (X-axis)	table (axe X)
4	saddle (Y-axis)	chariot transversal (axe Y)

Table 1 (continued)

Key	English	French
5	work tank	réservoir de travail
6	head (W-axis)	tête de travail (axe W)
7	quill (Z-axis)	coulisse (axe Z)
8	electrode platen	porte-électrode
9	spindle (C-axis)	broche (axe C)
10	electrode	electrode
11	bridge	traverse

5 Preliminary remarks

5.1 Measurement units

In this part of ISO 11090, all linear dimensions, deviations, and corresponding tolerances are expressed in millimetres. Angular dimensions are expressed in degrees and angular deviations and the corresponding tolerances are expressed primarily in ratios, but in some cases, microradians or arcseconds can be used for clarification purposes. The following expression should be used for the conversion of angular deviations or tolerances:

$$0,010/1\,000=10\times 10^{-6}=10\,\mu\text{rad}\cong 2'' \quad (1)$$

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5.2 Reference to ISO 230-1

For the application of this part of ISO 11090, reference shall be made to ISO 230-1 especially for the installation of the machine before testing, warming up of the spindle and other moving parts, the description of measuring methods, and recommended accuracy of testing equipment.

In the "Observations" block of the tests described in [Clauses 6, 7, and 8](#), the instructions are preceded with reference to the corresponding clause/subclause in ISO 230-1 in cases where the test concerned is in compliance with the specifications. Tolerances are given for each geometric test (see G1 to G12).

5.3 Machine levelling

Prior to conducting tests on a machine, the machine should be levelled according to the recommendations of the manufacturer/supplier (see ISO 230-1:2012, 6.1.2).

5.4 Testing sequence

The sequence in which the geometric tests are given in no way defines the practical order of testing. In order to make the mounting of instruments or gauging easier, the tests can be performed in any order.

5.5 Tests to be performed

When testing a machine tool, it is not always necessary or possible to carry out all the tests given in this part of ISO 11090. When the tests are required for acceptance purposes, the choice of tests relating to the components and/or the properties of the machine of interest is at the discretion of the user, in agreement with the manufacturer/supplier. The tests to be used are to be clearly stated when ordering a machine tool. A mere reference to this part of ISO 11090 for the acceptance tests, without specifying the tests to be carried out and without agreement on the relevant expenses, cannot be considered as binding for any contracting parties.

5.6 Measuring instruments

The measuring instruments indicated in the tests described in the following clauses are examples only. Other instruments measuring the same quantities and having the same or smaller measurement uncertainty can be used.

5.7 Software compensation

When built-in software facilities are available for compensating geometric, positioning, contouring, and/or thermal deviations, their use during these tests shall be based on agreement between the manufacturer/supplier and the user with due consideration to the machine tool intended use.

When the software compensation is used, this shall be stated in the test reports.

It shall be noted that when software compensation is used, axes shall not be locked for the test purposes.

5.8 Minimum tolerance

When the tolerance for a geometric test is established for a measuring length different from that given in this part of ISO 11090, the tolerance can be determined by means of the law of proportionality (see ISO 230-1:2012, 4.1.2). It shall be taken into consideration that the minimum value of tolerance is 0,005 mm.

5.9 Machining test

Machining test shall be made under finishing conditions.

5.10 Positioning tests and reference to ISO 230-2

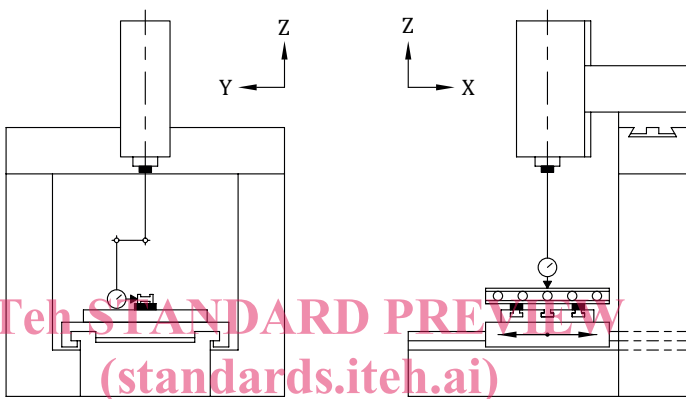
Tests P1 to P4 are applied only to numerically controlled electro-discharge machines.

To apply these tests, reference shall be made to ISO 230-2 especially for the environmental conditions, warming up of the machine, measuring methods, evaluation, and interpretation of the results.

Checking of the W-axis is not included because the W movement is used for adjusting the head position. When required, it shall be done in the same way as the checking of the Z-axis.

6 Geometric tests

6.1 Linear axes of motion

Object Checking of straightness of the X-axis motion: a) in the horizontal XY plane (E_{YX}); b) in the vertical ZX plane (E_{ZX}).	G1
Diagram  <p style="text-align: center;">a) ISO 11090-2:2014 b)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/d70785a1-883b-45ed-bcb2-906df4661f49/iso-11090-2-2014</p>	
Tolerance for a) and b) 0,010 for any measuring length of 500	Measured deviations a) b)
Measuring instruments Straightness reference artefact and linear displacement sensor or optical measuring instruments	
Observations and reference to ISO 230-1:2012, 3.4.8, 8.2.2.1, and 8.2.3 a) Mount the linear displacement sensor on the quill (head). b) Set the straightness reference artefact parallel to the X-axis in the XY plane and set the linear displacement sensor against it. Feed the x-axis through the measuring length and note the readings. c) Repeat the check in the same way in the ZX plane.	

Object		G2
Checking of straightness of the Y-axis motion: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) in the horizontal XY plane (E_{XY}); b) in the vertical YZ plane (E_{ZY}). 		
Diagram		
<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; margin-top: 10px;"> a) b) </div>		
<p>iTeh STANDARD PREVIEW (standards.iteh.ai)</p>		
Tolerance		Measured deviations
for a) and b) ISO 11090-2:2014 0,010 for any measuring length of 500		a) b)
Measuring instruments		
Straightness reference artefact and linear displacement sensor or optical measuring instruments		
Observations and reference to ISO 230-1:2012, 3.4.8, 8.2.2.1, and 8.2.3		
a) Mount the linear displacement sensor on the quill (head). b) Set the straightness reference artefact parallel to the y-axis in the XY plane, and set the linear displacement sensor against it. Feed the Y-axis through the measuring length, and note the readings. c) Repeat the check in the same way in the YZ plane.		