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

Part 11:

Non-toleranced data

Optique et photonique — Indications sur les dessins pour éléments et systèmes optiques —

Partie 11: Données non tolérancées

ICS: 37.020; 01.100.20

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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).

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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 150/TC 172, *Optics and photonics*, Subcommittee SC 1, *Fundamental standards*.

This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition (ISO 10110-11:1996, ISO 10110-11/COR 1:2006). The following changes were made:

- a) Additional categories have been added for categories not included in the former version. New parameters specified are clear aperture to part edge, mean index of refraction tolerance, and Abbe V-number error. Some terminology has also been updated as well.
- b) Some numbers have been updated to reflect common shop practice, with the intent that the numbers given here represent "loose" values for traditional optical fabrication processes at given sizes. This standard covers cases where numbers are not included and assuming less stringent requirements is the default for non-toleranced data.
- c) Referenced normative and other ISO 10110 documents have been updated appropriately.

ISO 10110 consists of the following parts, under the general title *Optics and photonics — 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; roughness and waviness

- Part 9: Surface treatment and coating
- Part 10: Table representing data of optical elements and cemented assemblies
- Part 11: Non-toleranced data
- Part 12: Aspheric surfaces
- Part 14: Wavefront deformation tolerance
- Part 17: Laser irradiation damage threshold
- Part 19: General description of surfaces and components¹⁾

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¹⁾ To be published.

Introduction

Non-toleranced data covers cases where information required to fabricate optical components is not included on drawings. It is effectively the default values for the standard, dependent on size of the optic for many of the values. Because these values are the default, they are intentionally chosen to be values deemed as loose fabrication requirements for industry. These values do not represent absolute limits, however, and can be made looser for given drawings and application.

The current revision is an update to the 1996 draft of the standard. This version includes a few additional parameters and has magnitudes of some values updated. The values are intended to represent reasonable loose quantities for current standard practice optical fabrication with traditional methodology. Although it is quite difficult to come up with universal values representing such standard practice, it is important to have quantities defined as defaults for cases where such information is not included on drawings, whether unintentional or by design choice.

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

Part 11:

Non-toleranced data

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.

This part of ISO 10110 specifies the permissible deviations and material imperfections when these are not explicitly indicated.

2 Normative references

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

ISO 10110 (all parts), Optics and photonics - Preparation of drawings for optical elements and systems

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 10110-4:1997, Optics and optical instruments — Preparation of drawings for optical elements and systems — Part 4: Material imperfections — Inhomogeneity and striae

ISO 10110-5:2007, Optics and photonics — Preparation of drawings for optical elements and systems — Part 5: Surface form tolerances

ISO 10110-6:1996+Corr.1:1999, Optics and optical instruments — Preparation of drawings for optical elements and systems — Part 6: Centring tolerances

ISO 10110-7:2008, Optics and photonics — Preparation of drawings for optical elements and systems — Part 7: Surface imperfection tolerances

ISO 10110-8:2010, Optics and photonics — Preparation of drawings for optical elements and systems — Part 8: Surface texture; roughness and waviness

3 Permissible deviations and material imperfections

Complete functional properties of an optical element, dimensions and tolerances as well as surface and material properties should be indicated in optical drawings.

The permissible deviations and material imperfections are given in <u>Table 1</u> when such quantities are not specified in drawings.

NOTE ln cases in which the values given in <u>Table 1</u> are appropriate, the drawing may be simplified by omission of their indications.

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These tolerances do not represent absolute limits. Even looser tolerances may be used; however they shall then be indicated in the drawing.

If a drawing of an optical part contains no indication of qualities mentioned in the various parts of ISO 10110, the values of <u>Table 1</u> shall be applied.

Table 1 — Permissible deviations and material imperfections in case explicit indications are not given

	Range of maximum (diagonal) dimension of the part				
Droporty	mm				
Property	over 2	over 10	over 30	over 100	
	up to 10	up to 30	up to 100	up to 300	
Part diameter or edge length (mm)	+ 0/ -0,15	+ 0/ -0,15	+ 0/ -0,75	+ 0,2/ -1,5	
Clear aperture to part edge	0,5	1	1	2	
Thickness (mm)	±0,1	±0,2	±0,4	±0,8	
Angle deviation of prisms and plate	±0° 30′	±0° 30°	±0°30′	±0° 30′	
Width of protective chamfer (mm)	None	0,3 to 0,5	0,3 to 0,8	0,8 to 1,6	
Principal refractive index	±0,001	±0,001	±0,0015	±0,002	
Abbé number (V-number)	±0,8 %	±0,8% and	±1,0 %	±1,2 %	
Stress birefringence in accordance with ISO 10110-2 (nm/cm)	0/20 stall	Till 3/2022 Add	0/30	0/40	
Bubbles and inclusions in accordance with ISO 10110-3	1/3 × 0,16	5.1.1/5 × 0,25	1/5 × 0,4	1/5 × 0,63	
Inhomogeneity and striae in accordance with ISO 10110-4	2/0;1,5tanded	2/0;1	2/0;1	2/0;1	
Surface form tolerances in accordance with ISO 10110-5	3/5(1)	3/5(2)	3/5(2) (all Ø 30 mm)	3/8(2) (all Ø 60 mm)	
Centring tolerances in accordance with ISO 10110-6	4/20′	4/10′	4/10′	4/10′	
Surface imperfections in accordance with ISO 10110-7	5/3 × 0,16	5/5 × 0,25	5/5 × 0,4	5/5 × 0,63	

NOTE 1 The surface texture specifications for an optical element (see ISO 10110-8) shall always be given in the drawing; no implicit indication for surface texture is therefore given in this part of ISO 10110.

NOTE 2 This part of ISO 10110 does not provide implicit specifications for laser irradiation damage threshold (see ISO 10110-17), or additional surface imperfections for coated optics for edge chips (see ISO 10110-7).

NOTE 3 Default for V-number is the Abbe value, using e = 587,56nm, F = 486,13nm, and C = 656,27 spectral lines. If different wavelengths are specified the V-number tolerance shall be on the drawing.

NOTE 4 Default numbers apply to the finished part.

NOTE 5 Principal refractive index and Abbé number variation may be assessed at convenient wavelength values because differences between these parameters at different wavelengths is assumed to be inconsequential for non-toleranced data (see ISO 12123).

Bibliography

- [1] ISO 10110-17:2004, Optics and photonics Preparation of drawings for optical elements and systems Part 17: Laser irradiation damage threshold
- [2] ISO 12123:2010, Optics and photonics Specification of raw optical glass