
INTERNATIONAL STANDARD 2773/1

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR STANDARDIZATION • МЕЖДУНАРОДНАЯ ОРГАНИЗАЦИЯ ПО СТАНДАРТИЗАЦИИ • ORGANISATION INTERNATIONALE DE NORMALISATION

Test conditions for pillar type vertical drilling machines — Testing of the accuracy — Part I : Geometrical tests

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FOREWORD

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards institutes (ISO Member Bodies). The work of developing International Standards is carried out through ISO Technical Committees. Every Member Body interested in a subject for which a Technical Committee has been set up 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.

Draft International Standards adopted by the Technical Committees are circulated to the Member Bodies for approval before their acceptance as International Standards by the ISO Council.

International Standard ISO 2773/1 was drawn up by Technical Committee ISO/TC 39, *Machine tools*, and circulated to the Member Bodies in June 1972.

It has been approved by the Member Bodies of the following countries :

Belgium
Czechoslovakia
France
Germany
Hungary
Ireland

Italy
Netherlands
New Zealand
Poland
Romania
South Africa, Rep. of

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Spain

Thailand

Turkey

United Kingdom

U.S.S.R.

The Member Bodies of the following countries expressed disapproval of the document on technical grounds :

Japan
Switzerland

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1 SCOPE AND FIELD OF APPLICATION

This International Standard describes, with reference to ISO/R 230, both geometrical and practical tests on general purpose and normal accuracy pillar type vertical drilling machines and gives corresponding permissible deviations which apply.

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

2 REFERENCE

ISO/R 230, *Machine tool test code*.

3 PRELIMINARY REMARKS

3.1 In this International Standard, all the dimensions are expressed in millimetres and in inches.

3.2 To apply this International Standard, reference should be made to ISO/R 230, especially for installation of the

machine before testing, warming up of spindles and other moving parts, description of measuring methods and recommended accuracy of testing equipment.

3.3 The sequence in which the geometrical tests are given is related to the sub-assemblies of the machine and this in no way defines the practical order of testing. In order to make the mounting of instruments or gauging easier, tests may be applied in any order.

3.4 When inspecting a machine, it is not always necessary to carry out all the tests given in this International Standard. It is up to the user to choose, in agreement with the manufacturer, those tests relating to the properties which are of interest to him, but these tests are to be clearly stated when ordering a machine.

3.5 When establishing the tolerance for a measuring range different from that given in this International Standard (see clause 2.311 in ISO/R 230), it should be taken into consideration that the minimum value of tolerance is 0,01 mm (0.000 4 in).

3.6 The practical tests relating to this kind of machine will be the subject of an Addendum constituting Part II.

4 TEST CONDITIONS AND PERMISSIBLE DEVIATIONS

4.1 Geometrical tests

No.	Diagram	Object	Permissible deviations		Measuring instruments	Observations and references to the test code ISO/R 230
			mm	in		
G0		Levelling of the machine a) in the plane of symmetry of the machine; b) in the plane perpendicular to the plane of symmetry of the machine and passing through the spindle axis.	0,03/300	0.0012/12	Level and straightedge	Clauses 3.11 and 5.212.21 Table locked in mid-position.
G1		Checking of flatness of the table surface (and of the base plate if it is machined). https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/7f68f56d-06cd-4305-8170-94493d8bbb/7f68f56d-06cd-4305-8170-94493d8bbb/ISO-2773-1973	0,03 for any measuring length of 300 (flat or concave)	0.0012 for any measuring length of 12 (flat or concave)	Precision level or straightedge and gauge blocks	Clauses 5.322 and 5.323
G2		Measurement of camming of the rotating table (for machines having this feature). *D = Table diameter	0,05 for $D^* = 300$ Maximum permissible deviation : 0,075	0.002 for $D^* = 12$ Maximum permissible deviation : 0.003	Straightedge and dial gauge	Clauses 5.632 and 5.633 It is unnecessary to follow ISO/R 230 : the following operations shall be carried out : - set the straightedge approximately in a diametral plane of the table; - touch a point A placed on the table periphery, then touch a point B after rotating the table by 180°; - repeat the same operations, setting the straightedge in another diametral plane perpendicular to the preceding one; - lock the table before taking any measurement.
G3		B - SPINDLE Measurement of run-out of the internal taper of the spindle : a) near the spindle nose; b) at a distance of l from the spindle nose.	For l = 100 a) 0,015 b) 0,02 For l ≠ 200 a) 0,02 b) 0,035 For l = 300 a) 0,025 b) 0,05	For l = 4 a) 0.0006 b) 0.0008 For l = 8 a) 0.0008 b) 0.0014 For l = 12 a) 0.001 b) 0.002	Dial gauge and test mandrel	Clause 5.612.3 For details of test mandrels and the determination of the corresponding distance l, reference should be made to clause A3 of Appendix A (Tables E and F).

No.	Diagram	Object	Permissible deviations		Measuring instruments	Observations and references to the test code ISO/R 230
			mm	in		
G4		<p>Checking of straightness of the pillar and of squareness of the spindle axis to the table surface and the base plate (if it is machine):</p> <p>a) in the plane of symmetry of the machine; with $\alpha \leq 90^\circ$</p> <p>b) in a plane perpendicular to the plane of symmetry of the machine.</p>	<p>a) 0,06/300* with $\alpha \leq 90^\circ$</p> <p>b) 0,06/300</p>	<p>a) 0.0024/12* with $\alpha \leq 90^\circ$</p> <p>b) 0.0024/12</p>	Dial gauge and straightedge	<p>Clauses 5.512.1, 5.512.24 and 5.232.1</p> <p>Straightness checking shall be carried out at a number of positions equally spaced between the extreme positions of the table. Squareness checking shall be carried out first with the table in the upper position 1) and then in the lower position 2). Table and knee locked. Spindle head locked in mid-position (for machines having an elevating spindle head). * Distance between the two points touched.</p>
G5		<p>C — SPINDLE HEAD</p> <p>Checking of squareness of the table surface to the vertical movement of the spindle housing or quill:</p> <p>a) in the plane of symmetry of the machine; b) in a plane perpendicular to the plane of symmetry of the machine.</p>	<p>a) 0,1/300 with $\alpha \leq 90^\circ$</p> <p>b) 0,1/300</p>	<p>a) 0.004/12 with $\alpha \leq 90^\circ$</p> <p>b) 0.004/12</p>	Dial gauge, straightedge and square	<p>Clause 5.522.2</p> <p>Table and knee locked in mid-position. Spindle head locked in mid-position (for machines having an elevating spindle head).</p>
G6		<p>Checking of the squareness of the table surface to the vertical movement of the spindle head (only for machines having an elevating spindle head):</p> <p>a) in the plane of symmetry of the machine; b) in a plane perpendicular to the plane of symmetry of the machine.</p>	<p>a) 0,1/300 with $\alpha \leq 90^\circ$</p> <p>b) 0,1/300</p>	<p>a) 0.004/12 with $\alpha \leq 90^\circ$</p> <p>b) 0.004/12</p>	Dial gauge, straightedge and square	<p>Clause 5.522.2</p> <p>Table and knee locked in mid-position. Spindle head locked while taking measurements.</p>

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