INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

ISO 10303-519

First edition
2000-03-01

Industrial automation systems and integration — Product data representation and exchange —

Part 519: Application interpreted construct: Geometric tolerances

Systèmes d'automatisation industrielle et intégration — Représentation et échange de données de produits —

Partie 519: Construction interprétée d'application: Tolérances géométriques

Reference number
ISO 10303-519:2000(E)

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Printed in Switzerland

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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.

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 10303–519 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 184, *Industrial automation systems and integration,* Subcommittee SC4, *Industrial data.*

This International Standard is organized as a series of parts, each published separately. The parts of ISO 10303 fall into one of the following series: description methods, integrated resources, application protocols, abstract test suites, implementation methods, and conformance testing. The series are described in ISO 10303–1.

A complete list of parts of ISO 10303 is available from the internet:

http://www.nist.gov/sc4/editing/step/titles/

Annexes A and B form an integral part of this part of ISO 10303. Annexes C and D are for information only.

Introduction

ISO 10303 is an International Standard for the computer-interpretable representation and exchange of product data. The objective is to provide a neutral mechanism capable of describing product data throughout the life cycle of a product independent from any particular system. The nature of this description makes it suitable not only for neutral file exchange, but also as a basis for implementing and sharing product databases and archiving.

This International Standard is organized as a series of parts, each published separately. The parts of ISO 10303 fall into one of the following series: description methods, integrated resources, application interpreted constructs, application protocols, abstract test suites, implementation methods, and conformance testing. The series are described in ISO 10303–1. This part of ISO 10303 is a member of the application interpreted constructs series.

An application interpreted construct (AIC) provides a logical grouping of interpreted constructs that supports a specific functionality for the usage of product data across multiple application contexts. An interpreted construct is a common interpretation of the integrated resources that supports shared information requirements among application protocols.

This document specifies the application interpreted construct for the description of allowable deviation of physical characteristics of a product's shape according to ISO 1101:1999.

Industrial automation systems and integration — Product data representation and exchange — Part 519: Application interpreted construct: Geometric tolerances

1 Scope

This part of ISO 10303 specifies the interpretation of the integrated resources to satisfy requirements for the representation of the allowable deviation of physical characteristics of a product's shape according to ISO 1101.

The following are within the scope of this part of ISO 10303:

— tolerances as constraints on shape aspects of a product;

— the specification of tolerances of the shape of a product;

— the representation of geometrical tolerances;

— the representation of tolerance values;

— the specification of datums and datum references;

— the identification of derived shape elements such as centre lines and intersections.

The following are outside the scope of this part of ISO 10303:

— the representation of plus-minus tolerances and limits and fits;

— the definition of the fundamental principles, concepts, and terminology of tolerancing and dimensioning;

— the mathematical definition of tolerances and datums;

— the description of dimensioning or tolerancing practices;

— the specification of dimensional inspection methods;

— the synthesis and analysis of tolerances;

— the tolerancing of product characteristics other than shape;

— the presentation of tolerances on engineering drawings;

— the representation of the product's shape;

— the representation of dimensions.

NOTE - This part of ISO 10303 provides the interpretation of the integrated resources in the area of product data indicated above, whereas the application of industrial requirements is a task to be fulfilled by application protocols (APs). Parts of ISO 10303 that make use of the elements defined in this part are strongly advised to check the ISO standards that deal with the application of tolerances available at the time of the development.

2 Normative references

The following normative documents contain provisions which, through reference in this text, constitute provisions of this part of ISO 10303. For dated references, subsequent amendments to, or revisions of, any of these publications do not apply. However, parties to agreements based on this part of ISO 10303 are encouraged to investigate the possibility of applying the most recent editions of the normative documents indicated below. For undated references, the latest edition of the normative document referred to applies. Members of ISO and IEC maintain registers of currently valid International Standards.

ISO 1101[1)], *Geometrical Product Specifications (GPS) — Geometrical tolerancing — Tolerances of form, orientation, location and run-out (Revision of ISO 1101:1983).*

ISO 5459:1981, *Technical drawings – Geometrical tolerancing – Datums and datum-systems for geometrical tolerances.*

ISO 8824–1:1995, *Information Technology – Open Systems Interconnection – Abstract Syntax Notation one (ASN.1) – Part 1: Specification of Basic Notation.*

ISO 10303–1:1994, *Industrial automation systems and integration – Product data representation and exchange – Part 1: Overview and fundamental principles.*

ISO 10303–11:1994, *Industrial automation systems and integration – Product data representation and exchange – Part 11: Description methods: The* EXPRESS *language reference manual.*

ISO 10303–41:1994, *Industrial automation systems and integration – Product data representation and exchange – Part 41: Integrated generic resources: Fundamentals of product description and support.*

ISO 10303–47:1997, *Industrial automation systems and integration – Product data representation and exchange – Part 47: Integrated generic resources: Shape variation tolerances.*

[1)] To be published.

ISO 10303–202:1996, *Industrial automation systems and integration – Product data representation and exchange – Part 202: Application protocol: Associative draughting.*

ISO/TS 17450[1)], *Geometrical product specification (GPS) – Model for geometric specification and verification.*

3 Terms, definitions, and abbreviations

3.1 Terms defined in ISO 10303–1

For the purpose of this part of ISO 10303, the following terms defined in ISO 10303–1 apply:

— abstract test suite (ATS);

— application;

— application context;

— application protocol (AP);

— implementation method;

— information;

— integrated resource;

— interpretation;

— model;

— product;

— product data.

3.2 Terms defined in ISO 10303–202

For the purpose of this part of ISO 10303, the following terms defined in ISO 10303–202 apply:

3.2.1
application interpreted construct
a logical grouping of interpreted constructs that supports a specific function for the usage of product data across multiple application contexts

[ISO 10303–202:1996, definition 3.7.1]

3.3 Terms defined in ISO 5459

For the purpose of this part of ISO 10303, the following terms defined in ISO 5459 apply:

— datum system

3.4 Terms defined in ISO/TS 17450

For the purpose of this part of ISO 10303, the following terms defined in ISO/TS 17450 apply:

3.4.1
ideal feature
perfect shape feature defined by a type and characterisitcs

[ISO/TS 17450, definition 3.11]

3.4.2
invariance class
a group of ideal features defined by the same invariance degree

[ISO/TS 17450, definition 3.13]

3.4.3
invariance degree of an ideal feature
displacement(s) of the ideal feature for which the feature is kept identical in the space

[ISO/TS 17450, definition 3.14]

3.4.4
skin model
model of the physical interface of the workpiece with its environment

[ISO/TS 17450, definition 3.24]

3.5 Other definitions

For the purpose of this part of ISO 10303, the following definitions apply:

3.5.1
revolute surface feature
surface of invariance class revolute, helical, cylindrical, or spherical

3.6 Abbreviations

For the purpose of this part of ISO 10303, the following abbreviations apply:

AIC	application interpreted construct
AP	application protocol
ATS	abstract test suite

4 EXPRESS short listing

This clause specifies the EXPRESS schema that uses elements from the integrated resources and contains the types, entity specializations, and functions that are specific to this part of ISO 10303.

NOTE 1 - There may be subtypes and items of select lists that appear in the integrated resources that are not imported into the AIC. Constructs are eliminated from the subtype tree or select list through the use of the implicit interface rules of ISO 10303-11. References to eliminated constructs are outside the scope of the AIC. In some cases, all items of the select list are eliminated. Because AICs are intended to be implemented in the context of an application protocol, the items of the select list will be defined by the scope of the application protocol.

EXPRESS specification:


```
*)
SCHEMA aic_geometric_tolerances;

 USE FROM measure_schema                              --ISO 10303-41
  (derived_unit,
  named_unit);


 USE FROM shape_aspect_definition_schema              -- ISO 10303-47
  (apex,
  centre_of_symmetry,
  composite_shape_aspect,
  datum,
  datum_feature,
  datum_reference,
  datum_target,
  derived_shape_aspect,
  extension,
  geometric_alignment,
  geometric_intersection,
  parallel_offset,
  perpendicular_to,
```

```
  referenced_modified_datum,
  shape_aspect_deriving_relationship,
  symmetric_shape_aspect,
  tangent);


 USE FROM shape_tolerance_schema                    -- ISO 10303-47
  (dimension_related_tolerance_zone_element,
  geometric_tolerance,
  geometric_tolerance_relationship,
  geometric_tolerance_with_datum_reference,
  geometric_tolerance_with_defined_unit,
  modified_geometric_tolerance,
  projected_zone_definition,
  runout_zone_definition,
  runout_zone_orientation_reference_direction,
  tolerance_zone,
  tolerance_zone_definition);


(*
```

NOTE 2 - The schemas referenced above can be found in the following parts of ISO 10303:

measure_schema	ISO 10303-41
shape_aspect_definition_schema	ISO 10303-47
shape_tolerance_schema	ISO 10303-47

4.1 Fundamental concepts and assumptions

The following entities are intended to be independently instantiated in the application protocol schemas that use this AIC:

— angularity_tolerance;

— circular_runout_tolerance;

— coaxiality_tolerance;

— common_datum;

— concentricity_tolerance;

— cylindricity_tolerance;

— flatness_tolerance;

— line_profile_tolerance;

— parallelism_tolerance;

— perpendicularity_tolerance;

— position_tolerance;

— roundness_tolerance;

— straightness_tolerance;

— surface_profile_tolerance;

— symmetry_tolerance;

— total_runout_tolerance.

The restrictions on the kind of geometric ideal features specified in the referenced standards apply when using the constructs defined in this part of ISO 10303. When designing a given part, several shapes may be successively considered: CAD systems are, usually, used to specify the nominal characteristics of a shape. However, the shape resulting from manufacturing, never fits exactly the nominal definition. Therefore, for a same part, two other shapes may be considered:

— an intermediate shape, where the manufacturing defects are considered and constrained with respect to the nominal characteristics by tolerances;

— the actual shape obtained after manufacturing.

NOTE 1 - See ISO/TS 17450 for further information about these three shapes.

NOTE 2 - The intermediate shape is named "skin model" in ISO/TS 17450.

EXAMPLE When a designer specifies that a face is planar, the manufactured face will not be actually a plane but a surface. The purpose of geometric tolerances is to specify the zone in which this surface shall lie on, e.g., between two parallel planes.

NOTE 3 - The actual manufactured shape is controlled by metrologists. Their control consists of evaluating, whether the size characteristics, they measure on the actual shape, are conforming to the nominal characteristics and to the tolerances on these characteristics.

This part of ISO 10303 specifies subtypes of the entity **geometric_tolerance** that is defined in ISO 10303-47. Consequently, these subtypes inherit the attribute **toleranced_shape_aspect**. In this part of ISO 10303 and in any annotated schema that uses the entity data types defined hereafter, the following statements apply: